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ANNEX

ZAF
Bryant

A
NEW SYSTEM;
OR, AN
ANALYSIS
OF
ANTIENT MYTHOLOGY,
&c. &c.

W. Marchant, Printer, 3, Greville-street, Holborn.

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H. B. Goult sculp.

JACOB BRYANT ESQ.^R BORN 1715, DIED 1804.

*From a Drawing taken by the Rev. J. Bearblock
at Eton College, 1801.*

A
NEW SYSTEM;
OR, AN
ANALYSIS
OF
ANTIENT MYTHOLOGY:

WHEREIN AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO DIVEST TRADITION OF FABLE;
AND TO REDUCE THE TRUTH TO ITS ORIGINAL PURITY,

BY JACOB BRYANT, ESQ.

THE THIRD EDITION.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

WITH A PORTRAIT AND
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR;
A VINDICATION OF THE APAMEAN MEDAL;

Observations and Inquiries relating to various
Parts of Antient History;

A COMPLETE INDEX,

AND FORTY-ONE PLATES, NEATLY ENGRAVED.

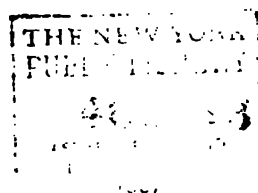
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1807.

21/



SOME
ACCOUNT
OF THE
LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF
JACOB BRYANT, ESQ.

THE earliest authentic account we can obtain of the birth of this learned and celebrated writer, is from the Register Book of Eton College, in which he is entered “of Chatham, in the county of Kent, of the age of twelve years, in 1730,”—consequently, born in 1718.

Whence a difference has arisen between the dates in this entry, and the inscription on his monument, hereafter given, we are unable to explain.

The two royal foundations of Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, justly boast of this great scholar and ornament of his age. He received his first rudiments at the village of Lullingstone, in Kent; and was admitted upon the foundation, at Eton College, on the 5d of August, 1730, where he was three years captain of the school, previous to his removal to Cambridge. He was elected from Eton to King's College in 1736; took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1740; and proceeded Master in 1744.

He attended the Duke of Marlborough, and his brother, Lord Charles Spencer, at Eton, as their private tutor, and proved a valuable acquisition to that illustrious house; and, what may be reckoned, at least equally fortunate, his lot fell among those who knew how to appreciate his worth, and were both able and willing to reward it. The Duke made him his private secretary, in which capacity he ac-

accompanied his Grace during his campaign on the continent, where he had the command of the British forces ; and, when he was made Master-General of the Ordnance, he appointed Mr. Bryant to the office of Secretary, then about 1400*l.* per annum.

His general habits, in his latter years, as is commonly the case with severe students, were sedentary ; and, during the last ten years of his life, he had frequent pains in his chest, occasioned by so much application, and leaning against his table to write ; but, in his younger days, spent at Eton, he excelled in various athletic exercises ; and, by his skill in swimming, was the happy instrument in saving the life of the venerable Dr. Barnard, afterwards Provost of Eton College. The doctor gratefully acknowledged this essential service, by embracing the first opportunity which occurred, to present the nephew of his preserver with the living of Wootton

Courtney, near Minehead, in Somerset; a presentation belonging to the Provost of Eton, in right of his office.

Mr. Bryant was never married. He commonly rose at half past seven, shaved himself without a glass, was seldom a quarter of an hour in dressing, at nine rung for his breakfast, which was abstemious, and generally visited his friends at Eton and Windsor, between breakfast and dinner, which was formerly at 1 o'clock, but afterwards at four o'clock. He was particularly fond of dogs, and was known to have thirteen spaniels at one time. He was very narrow & excited concerning, though his over vigilance in putting them into the water.

- He is like most he ever been so highly distinguished beyond the common lot of mortals, with the temporal blessings of children, health, and long life. With respect to the first of these he enjoyed three sons, and four daughters, not besides

what he derived from his own family, the present Duke of Marlborough, after his father's death, settled an annuity on Mr. Bryant of 600*l.* which he continued to receive from that noble family till his death.

He was greatly honoured among his numerous, yet chosen friends and acquaintance; and his company courted by all the literary characters in his neighbourhood. His more particular intimates, in his own district, were Doctors Barford, Barnard, Glynn, and Heberden. The venerable Sir George Baker, he either saw or corresponded with every day; likewise with Dr. Hallam, the father of Eton school, who had given up the deanery of Bristol, because he chose to reside at Windsor. When he went into Kent, the friends he usually visited were the Reverend Archdeacon Law, Mr. Longley, Recorder of Rochester, and Dr. Dampier, afterwards Bishop of that diocese. Besides the pecuniary expression

of esteem mentioned above, the Duke of Marlborough had two rooms kept for him at Blenheim, with his name inscribed over the doors ; and he was the only person who was presented with the keys of that choice library. The humble retreat of the venerable sage was frequently visited by his Majesty ; and thus he partook in the highest honours recorded of the philosophers and sages of antiquity. Thus loved and honoured, he attained to eighty-nine years of age, and died, at Cypenham, near Windsor, Nov. 13, 1804, of a mortification in his leg, originating in the seemingly slight circumstance of a rasure against a chair, in the act of reaching a book from a shelf.

He had presented many of his most valuable books to the King in his life-time, and his editions by Caxton to the Marquis of Blandford ; the remainder of this choice collection he bequeathed to the library of

King's College, Cambridge, where he had received his education.

He gave, by will, 2,000 l. to the society for propagating the gospel, and 1,000 l. to the superannuated collegers of Eton school, to be disposed of as the provost and fellows should think fit. Also, 500 l. to the parish of Farnham Royal. The poor of Cypenham and Chalvey were constant partakers of his bounty, which was of so extensive a nature, that he commissioned the neighbouring clergy to look out proper objects for his beneficence.

Mr. Bryant's literary attainments were of a nature peculiar to himself; and, in point of classical erudition he was, perhaps, without an equal in the world. He had the very peculiar felicity of preserving his eminent superiority of talents to the end of a very long life; the whole of which was not only devoted to literature, but his studies were uniformly directed to the investiga-

tion of truth. The love of truth might, indeed, be considered as his grand characteristic, which he steadily pursued ; and this is equally true as to his motive, whether he was found on the wrong or right side of the question. A few minutes before he expired, he declared to his nephew, and others in the room, that “ all he had written was with a view to the promulgation of truth ; and, that all he had contended for, he himself believed :” By truth, we are to understand religious truth, his firm persuasion of the truth of Christianity ; to the investigation and establishment of which he devoted his whole life. This was the central point, around which all his labours turned ; the ultimate object at which they aimed.

Such are the particulars we have been able to collect of this profound scholar and antiquary. But the life of a man of letters appears, and must be chiefly sought for in

his works, of which we subjoin the following catalogue :

The first work Mr. Bryant published was in 1767, intituled, " Observations and Inquiries relating to various Parts of antient History ; containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon, (see vol. v. p. 325.) ; and on the Island Melite, (see vol. v. p. 357.), together with an Account of Egypt in its most early State, (see vol. vi. p. 1.) ; and of the Shepherd Kings." (See vol. vi. p. 105.) This publication is calculated not only to throw light on the antient history of the kingdom of Egypt, but on the history also of the Chaldeans, Assyrians, Babylonians, Edomites, and other nations. The account of the Shepherd Kings contains a statement of the time of their coming into Egypt ; of the particular province they possessed, and, to which the Israelites afterwards succeeded. The treatise on the Euroclydon was

designed to vindicate the common reading of Acts, xxvii. 14. in opposition to Bochart, Grotius, and Bentley, supported by the authority of the Alexandrine M.S. and the Vulgate, who thought *EUROAQUIL*O more agreeable to the truth.

His grand work, called, "A New System, or, an Analysis of Antient Mythology," was the next; "wherein an attempt is made to divest Tradition of Fable, and to reduce Truth to its original Purity." This was published in quarto, vol. i. and ii. in 1774, and vol. iii. in 1776.

In 1775 he published "A Vindication of the Apamean Medal, (see vol. v. p. 287.) and of the Inscription *ΝΩΕ*; together with an Illustration of another Coin struck at the same Place in honour of the Emperor Severus." This appeared in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, and also as a separate quarto pamphlet.

"An address to Dr. Priestley, on the

Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity illustrated," 1780. A pamphlet, octavo.

"Vindiciæ Flavianæ; or, a Vindication of the Testimony given by Josephus concerning our Saviour Jesus Christ." A pamphlet, octavo. 1780.

"Observations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley; in which the authenticity of these Poems is ascertained." Two duodecimo volumes, 1781. In this controversy Mr. Bryant engaged deeply and earnestly, and was assisted in it by the learned Dr. Glynn of King's College, Cambridge. Our author in this, as in his other controversial writings, was influenced by a spirit of sober inquiry, and a regard for truth. The leading object he had in view, in his Observations on the poems ascribed to Rowley, was to prove, by a variety of instances, that Chatterton could not be their author, as he appeared not to understand them himself. This plea appears specious, yet it is certain

the learned author failed egregiously in his proofs, and this publication added little to the reputation he had already acquired. The best way of accounting for Mr. Bryant's risking his well-earned and high character in the literary world in this controversy, and for the eagerness with which he engaged in it, is from the turn of his studies. "He had," to borrow the words of Mr. Mason, "been much engaged in antiquities, and consequently had imbibed too much of the spirit of a profest antiquarian ; now we know, from a thousand instances, that no set of men are more willingly duped than these, especially by any thing that comes to them under the fascinating form of a new discovery."

" Collections on the Zingara, or Gypsey Language." *Archæologia*, vol. vii.

" *Gemmarum antiquarum Delectus ex præstantioribus desumptus in Dactylotheca Ducis Marlboroughiensis*," Two vols. folio,

1783, &c. This is the first volume of the Duke of Marlborough's splendid edition of his invaluable collection of Gems, and was translated into French by Dr. Maty. The second volume was done in Latin by Dr. Cole, prebendary of Westminster ; the French by Mr. Dutens. The Gems are exquisitely engraved by Bartolozzi. This work was privately printed, and no more copies taken than were intended for the crowned heads of Europe, and a few of his Grace's private friends ; after which the coppers for the plates were broken, and the manuscript for the letter-press carefully reduced to ashes.

“ A Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and the Truth of the Christian Religion.” Octavo, 1792.

“ Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians ; in which is shewn the Peculiarity of those Judgments, and their Correspondence with the Rites and Idolatry

of that People ; with a prefatory discourse concerning the Grecian colonies from Egypt." Octavo, 1794.

The treatise on the authenticity of the Scriptures was published anonymously, and the whole of the profits arising from its sale given to the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It contains a good general view of the leading arguments for Divine Revelation.

" Observations upon a Treatise, intituled, Description of the Plain of Troy, by Mons. Le Chevalier." Quarto, 1795.

" A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer ; shewing that no such Expedition was ever undertaken, and that no such City in Phrygia ever existed." Quarto, 1796. The appearance of this publication excited great surprise among the learned, and made few proselytes to the doctrine it inculcates ; and even his high authority failed

in overturning opinions so long maintained and established among historians, and supported by such extensive and clear evidence. He is a wise man indeed who knows where to stop. Mr. Bryant had wonderfully succeeded in his famous *Mythology*, in “divesting Tradition of Fable, and reducing Truth to its original Purity,” and this seduced him, as his antiquarian pursuits had done before, in the case of Rowley, to proceed to unwarrantable lengths in the *Dissertation on the War of Troy*. It was remarked on by Mr. Falconer, and answered in a very rude way by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield in a letter to Mr. Bryant. J. B. S. Morrit, Esq. of Rokeby Park, near Greta-Bridge, undertook to vindicate Homer, in a style and with manners more worthy of the subject and of a gentleman, and was replied to by Mr. Bryant.

“The Sentiments of Philo Judæus concerning the ΛΟΓΟΣ, or Word of God; toge-

ther with large Extracts from his Writings, compared with the Scriptures, on many other essential Doctrines of the Christian Religion." Octavo, 1797.

"Dissertations on Balaam, Sampson, and Jonah," also, "Observations on famous controverted Passages in Josephus and Justin Martyr," are extremely curious, and such perhaps as only he could have written.

"The New System, or, an Analysis of Antient Mythology," here presented to the public, is a literary phenomenon, which will remain the admiration of scholars, as long as a curiosity after antiquity shall continue to be a prevailing passion among mankind. Its author was master of the profoundest erudition, and did not come behind the most distinguished names of the

last century, for their attention to the minutest circumstance that might cast a ray of light upon the remotest ages. Nothing in the antient Greek and Roman literature, however recondite, or wherever dispersed, could escape his sagacity and patient investigation. But we are not to confine our admiration of the work before us to the deep erudition discoverable in it; this elaborate production is equally distinguished for its ingenuity and novelty. Departing with a boldness of genius from the systems of his predecessors in the same walks of literature, he delights by his ingenuity, while he astonishes by his courage, and surprises by his novelty. In the last point of view, this work is indeed singularly striking; it departs from the commonly-received systems, to a degree that has not only never been attempted, but not even thought of by any men of learning.

The subject here undertaken by Mr.

Bryant was one of uncommon difficulty ; one of the most abstruse and difficult which antiquity presents to us ; the information to be obtained concerning it must be collected from a vast number of incidental passages, observations and assertions scattered through antient authors, who being themselves but imperfectly acquainted with their subject, it is next to impossible to reconcile. This, however, our author has attempted ; and though, in doing this, the exuberances of fancy and imagination are conspicuous, and some may entertain doubts, concerning the solidity of some of his conjectures, yet, even such are forced to allow that many parts of the author's scheme are probable, and deserving the highest attention.

His method of proceeding by etymology was not a little hazardous ; men of the greatest abilities have often failed in the use of it, while those of weak judgment have, by their application of it, rendered it the

source of the greatest absurdities, and almost led the unthinking to connect an idea of ridicule with the term itself. But the judicious use which Mr. Bryant could make of this science is apparent in every part of his work : he derives from it the greatest and only light which can be cast upon some of his inquiries, and that in a way that will draw the admiration of those who have a proper acquaintance with the subject ; that is, such as have a knowledge of the Oriental languages sufficient to enable them to trace them through the Greek, Latin, and other tongues, as they relate to the names of things, which in almost every country carry evidence of their being derived from the East ; from whence it is certain mankind themselves are derived. The sagacity and diligence with which our author has applied his helps obtained from the scattered passages of antient authors and etymology, have enabled him to clear

up the history of the remotest ages, and to elucidate objects hitherto surrounded with darkness and error. Upon the whole, it will be allowed by all who are capable judges of the subject, that the plausibility of his hypothesis is frequently apparent, his scheme great, and his discoveries extraordinary.

*Viro plusquàm octogenario, et Etonæ Matris
Filiorum omnium superstitum Ætate jam
grandissimo, JACOBO BRYANT, S.*

NOMEN honorati sacrum mihi cùm sit amici,
Charta sit hæc animi fida ministra mei :
Ne tamem incultis veniant commissa tabellis,
Carminis ingenuâ dicta laventur ope.
Quem videt, è longâ sobolem admirata catervâ,
* Henrici à superis lætiùs umbra plagis ?
Quem pueris ubicunque suis monstrare priorem
Principe alumnorum mater Etona solet ?
Quem cupit eximix quisquis virtutis amator,
Seriùs ætherei regna subire poli ?
Blande Senex, quem Musa fovet, seu seria tractas,
Seu facili indulges quæ propiora joco ;
Promeritos liceat Vates tibi condat honores,
Et recolat vitæ præmia justa tuæ :

* Henry VI. founder of Eton and King's College, in Cambridge.

Præparet haud quovis lectas de flore corollas,
 Sed benè Nestoreis sarta gerenda comis.
 Scriptorum ex omni serie numeroque tuorum,
 Utilitas primo est conspicienda loco ;
 Gratia subsequitur ; Sapientiaque atria pandit
 Ampla tibi, ingeniis solùm ineunda piis.
 Asperitate carens, mores ut ubique tueris !
 Si levis ea, levitas ipsa docere solet.
 Quo studio errantes animos in aperta reducis !
 Quo sensu dubios, quâ gravitate mones !
 Si fontes aperire novos, et acumine docto
 Elicere in scriptis quæ latuere sacris,
 Seu Verum è fictis juret extricare libellis,
 Historicâ et tenebris reddere lumen ope,
 Aspice conspicuo lætentur ut omnia cœlo,
 Et referant nitidum solque jubarque diem !
 Centauri, Lapithæque, et Tantalus, atque Pro-
 methæus,
 Et Nephele, veluti nube soluta sua,—
 Hi perierunt omnes ; alterque laboribus ipse
 Conficis Alcides Hercule majus opus.
 Tendis in hostilem soli tibi fissus arenam ?
 Excutis hæretici verba minuta Sophi * ?

* Dr. Priestley, on Philosophical Necessity.

Accipit æternam vis profligata repulsam,
 Fractaque sunt validâ tela minisque manu.
 Cui Melite non nota tua est? atque impare nisu
 Conjectum à criticis Euro Aquilonis iter?
 Argo quis dubitat? quis Delta in divite nascit
 Quâ sit Jôsephi fratribus aucta domus?
 Monstra quot Ægypti perhibes! queque Ira Je-
 hovæ!

Quâm proprié in falsos arma parata deos!
 Dum fœdis squalet Nilus cum fœtibus amnis,
 Et necis est auctor quæis modo numen erat.
 Immeritos Danaûm casus, Priamique dolemus
 Funera, nec vel adhuc ossa quieta, senis?
 Fata Melesigenæ querimur, mentitaque facta
 Hectoris incertæ ad Simoëntis aquas?
 Eruis hæc veteris scabrâ è rubigine famæ,
 Dasque operis vati jusque decusque sui.
 Magna tuis affers monumentaque clara triumphis,
 Cum Trojâ æternum quodd tibi nomen erit!
 Ah! ne te extremâ cesset coluisse senectâ,
 (Aspicere heu! nimis quem vetuere moræ,)
 Qui puer, atque infans prope, te sibi sensit ami-
 cum,
 Equè tuis sophiæ fontibus hausit aquas!

Imagis, et, puræ quæcunque aptissima vitæ
Præmia supplicibus det Deus ipse suis,
Hæc pete rite seni venerando, Musa ; quod Ille
Nec spe, nec famâ, ditior esse potest.
Innumeris longùm gratus societur amicis,
Inter Etonenses duxque paterque viros :
Felix intersit terris : superûmque beato
Paulisper talem fas sit abesse choro.

INSCRIPTION
ON
MR. BRYANT'S MONUMENT,
IN
CYPENHAM CHURCH.

M — S

JACOB BRYANT

Collegii Regalis apud Cantabrigienses Olim Socii

Qui in bonis quas ibi hauserat artibus
extolendis consenuit.

Erant in eo plurimæ literæ
nec eæ vulgares,

Sed exquisitæ quædam et reconditæ,
quas non minore Studio quam acumine
ad illustrandam S.S veritatem adhibuit :

Id quod testantur scripta ejus gravissima,
tam in Historiæ sacre primordiis eruendis
quam in Gentium Mythologiâ explicandâ versata.

Libris erat adeo deditus

Ut iter vitæ secretum

iis omnino deditum ;

Præmiis honoribusque

quæ illi non magis ex Patroni nobilissimi gratiâ
quam suis meritis abunde præsto erant,
usq; præposuerit.

Vitam integerrimam et verè Christianam

Non sine tristi suorum desiderio, clausit

Nov. 13. 1804.

Anno Ætatis sue 89.



P R E F A C E.

Ναφί, και μεμνας' απιστιν' αλθρα ταυτα των φρεων.

ΕΠΙΧΑΡΜΟΣ.

IT is my purpose, in the ensuing work, to give an account of the first ages, and of the great events which happened in the infancy of the world. In consequence of this I shall lay before the reader what the Gentile writers have said upon this subject, collaterally with the accounts given by Moses, as long as I find him engaged in the general history of mankind. By these means I shall be able to bring surprising proofs of those great occurrences, which the sacred penman has recorded. And when his history becomes more limited, and is confined to a peculiar people, and a private dispensation,

I shall proceed to shew what was subsequent to his account after the migration of families, and the dispersion from the plains of Shinar. When mankind were multiplied upon the earth, each great family had, by ^a divine appointment, a particular place of destination, to which they retired. In this manner the first nations were constituted, and kingdoms founded. But great changes were soon effected, and colonies went abroad without any regard to their original place of allotment. New establishments were soon made, from whence ensued a mixture of people and languages. These are events of the highest consequence; of which we can receive no intelligence, but through the hands of the Gentile writers.

It has been observed, by many of the learned, that some particular family betook themselves very early to different parts of the world, in all which they introduced their rites and religion, together with the customs of their country. They represent

^a Κατὰ θεὸν διανοεῖται χεῖρσιν. Eusebii Chron. p. 10. See also Syncellus.

them as very knowing and enterprising ; and with good reason. They were the first who ventured upon the seas, and undertook long voyages. They shewed their superiority and address in the numberless expeditions which they made, and the difficulties which they surmounted. Many have thought that they were colonies from Egypt, or from Phenicia, having a regard only to the settlements which they made in the west. But I shall shew hereafter, that colonies of the same people are to be found in the most extreme parts of the east ; where we may observe the same rites and ceremonies, and the same traditional histories, as are to be met with in their other settlements. The country called Phenicia could not have sufficed for the effecting all that is attributed to these mighty adventurers. It is necessary for me to acquaint the Reader, that the wonderful people to whom I allude were the descendants of Chus, and called Cuthites and Cuseans. They stood their ground at the general migration of families ; but were at last scattered over the face of the earth. They were the first apostates from the truth,

yet great in worldly wisdom. They introduced, wherever they came, many useful arts, and were looked up to as a superior order of beings: hence they were styled Heroes, Dæmons, Heliadæ, Macarians. They were joined in their expeditions by other nations, especially by the collateral branches of their family, the Mizraim, Caphtorim, and the sons of Canaan. These were all of the line of Ham, who was held by his posterity in the highest veneration. They called him Amon: and having in process of time raised him to a divinity, they worshipped him as the Sun; and from this worship they were styled Amonians. This is an appellation which will continually occur in the course of this work; and I am authorised in the use of it from Plutarch, from whom we may infer, that it was not uncommon among the sons of Ham. He specifies particularly, in respect to the Egyptians, that when any two of that nation met, they used it as a term of honour in their ^asalutations, and called one another

^a Αἰγυπτίως; — πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὸ ῥήματι Ἀμμὸς χαιρεῖσθαι.. Isis et Osiris.
p. 355.

Amonians. This therefore will be the title by which I shall choose to distinguish the people of whom I treat, when I speak of them collectively ; for under this denomination are included all of this family, whether they were Egyptians or Syrians, of Phenicia or of Canaan. They were a people who carefully preserved memorials of their ancestors, and of those great events which had preceded their dispersion. These were described in hieroglyphics upon pillars and obelisks : and when they arrived at the knowledge of letters, the same accounts were religiously maintained, both in their sacred archives, and popular records. It is mentioned of Sanchoniathon, the most antient of Gentile writers, that he obtained all his knowledge from some writings of the Amonians. *It was the good fortune of Sanchoniathon, says Philo Biblius, to light upon some antient*

¹ Ο δὲ συμβάλει τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν ἱερῶν ἀποκερφεὶς ἈΜ-
ΜΟΥΤΕΝΩΝ γραμμασι συγκειμένοις, ἃ δὴ καὶ πᾶσι γνωρίμα, τῶν μαθησῶν
ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ ἡγεσί· καὶ τέλος ἰσθίης τῇ πραγματείᾳ τοῖς κατ' ἀρχὰς
ῥίθμῳ καὶ τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ἐκποδῶν ποιησαμένος, ἐξήνυστο τὴν πρῶσιν.
Euseb. Præp. Evang. l. 1. c. 9. p. 32.

Amonian records, which had been preserved in the innermost part of a temple, and known to very few. Upon this discovery he applied himself with great diligence to make himself master of the contents: and having, by divesting them of the fable and allegory with which they were obscured, obtained his purpose, he brought the whole to a conclusion.

I should be glad to give the Reader a still farther insight into the system which I am about to pursue. But such is the scope of my inquiries, and the purport of my determinations, as may possibly create in him some prejudice to my design; all which would be obviated were he to be carried, step by step, to the general view, and be made partially acquainted, according as the scene opened. What I have to exhibit is in great measure new; and I shall be obliged to run counter to many received opinions, which length of time, and general assent, have in a manner rendered sacred. What is truly alarming, I shall be found to differ, not only from some few historians, as is the case in common controversy, but in some degree from all; and this in respect to many

of the most essential points, upon which historical precision has been thought to depend. My meaning is, that I must set aside many supposed facts which have never been controverted; and dispute many events which have not only been admitted as true, but have been looked up to as certain æras from whence other events were to be determined. All our knowledge of Gentile history must either come through the hands of the Grecians, or of the Romans, who copied from them. I shall therefore give a full account of the Helladian Greeks, as well as of the Iönim, or Ionians, in Asia: also of the Dorians, Leleges, and Pelasgi. What may appear very presumptuous, I shall deduce from their own histories many truths, with which they were totally unacquainted, and give to them an original, which they certainly did not know. They have bequeathed to us noble materials, of which it is time to make a serious use. It was their misfortune not to know the value of the data which they transmitted, nor the purport of their own intelligence.

It will be one part of my labour to treat

of the Phenicians, whose history has been much mistaken: also of the Scythians, whose original has been hitherto a secret. From such an elucidation many good consequences will, I hope, ensue; as the Phenicians and Scythians have hitherto afforded the usual place of retreat for ignorance to shelter itself. It will therefore be my endeavour to specify and distinguish the various people under these denominations, of whom writers have so generally, and indiscriminately, spoken. I shall say a great deal about the Ethiopians, as their history has never been completely given: also of the Indi, and Indo-Scythæ, who seem to have been little regarded. There will be an account exhibited of the Cimmerian, Hyperborean, and Amazonian nations, as well as of the people of Colchis; in which the religion, rites, and original of those nations will be pointed out. I know of no writer who has written at large of the Cyclopians. Yet their history is of great antiquity, and abounds with matter of consequence. I shall, therefore, treat of them very fully, and at the same time of the great works which they per-

formed ; and subjoin an account of the Lestrygons, Lamii, Sirens, as there is a close correspondence between them.

As it will be my business to abridge history of every thing superfluous and foreign, I shall be obliged to set aside many antient law-givers, and princes, who were supposed to have formed republics, and to have founded kingdoms. I cannot acquiesce in the stale legends of Deucalion of Thessaly, of Inachus of Argos, and Ægialeus of Sicyon ; nor in the long line of princes who are derived from them. The supposed heroes of the first ages, in every country are equally fabulous. No such conquests were ever achieved as are ascribed to Osiris, Dionusus, and Sesostris. The histories of Hercules and Perseus are equally void of truth. I am convinced, and hope I shall satisfactorily prove, that Cadmus never brought letters to Greece ; and that no such person existed as the Grecians have described. What I have said about Sesostris and Osiris, will be repeated about Ninus, and Semiramis, two personages, as ideal as the former. There never were such expeditions undertaken,

nor conquests made, as are attributed to these princes: nor were any such empires constituted, as are supposed to have been established by them. I make as little account of the histories of Saturn, Janus, Pelops, Atlas, Dardanus, Minos of Crete, and Zoroaster of Bactria. Yet something mysterious, and of moment, is concealed under these various characters: and the investigation of this latent truth will be the principal part of my inquiry. In respect to Greece, I can afford credence to very few events, which were antecedent to the Olympiads. I cannot give the least assent to the story of Phryxus, and the golden fleece. It seems to me plain beyond doubt, that there were no such persons as the Grecian Argonauts: and that the expedition of Jason to Colchis was a fable.

After having cleared my way, I shall proceed to the sources, from whence the Grecians drew. I shall give an account of the Titans, and Titanic war, with the history of the Cuthites and antient Babylonians. This will be accompanied with the Gentile history of the Deluge, the migration of mankind

from Shinar, and the dispersion from Babel. The whole will be crowned with an account of antient Egypt ; wherein many circumstances of high consequence in chronology will be stated. In the execution of the whole there will be brought many surprising proofs in confirmation of the Mosaic account : and it will be found, from repeated evidence, that every thing, which the divine historian has transmitted, is most assuredly true. And though the nations, who preserved memorials of the Deluge, have not perhaps stated accurately the time of that event ; yet it will be found the grand epocha, to which they referred ; the highest point to which they could ascend. This was esteemed the renewal of the world ; the new birth of mankind ; and the ultimate of Gentile history. Some traces may perhaps be discernable in their rites and mysteries of the antediluvian system : but those very few, and hardly perceptible. It has been thought, that the Chaldaic, and Egyptian accounts exceed not only the times of the Deluge, but the æra of the world : and Scaliger has accordingly carried the chronology of the

rather than the form of his historical representation. But upon inquiry we shall find the chronology of the people very different from the representations which have been given. This will be shown by a plain and proper account furnished by the Egyptians themselves for themselves and communicated by the persons through whose hands we receive it. Something of the same nature will be attempted in respect to Babylon as well as to Assyria. Polyhistor, and Herodotus, and others, have derived from him their accounts, and in a manner of great accuracy and with almost some wonderful exactness. From their evidence, and from what we are to proceed, we shall find, that the latter was the great epocha of every ancient kingdom. It is to be observed, that when colonies made anywhere a settlement, they ingrafted their antecedent history upon the subsequent events of the place. And as in those days they could carry up the genealogy of their princes to the very source

* He makes it exceed the era of the Mosiac creation 1336 years. See Maritani's Canon Chron. p. 1.

of all, it will be found, under whatever title he may come, that the first king in every country was Noah. For as he was mentioned first in the genealogy of their princes, he was in aftertimes looked upon as a real monarch; and represented as a great traveller, a mighty conqueror, and sovereign of the whole earth. This circumstance will appear even in the annals of the Egyptians: and though their chronology has been supposed to have reached beyond that of any nation, yet it coincides very happily with the accounts given by Moses.

In the prosecution of my system I shall not amuse the Reader with doubtful and solitary extracts; but collect all that can be obtained upon the subject, and shew the universal scope of writers. I shall endeavour particularly to compare sacred history with profane, and prove the general assent of mankind to the wonderful events recorded. My purpose is not to lay science in ruins; but instead of desolating to build up, and to rectify what time has impaired: to divest mythology of every foreign and unmeaning ornament, and to display the

truth in its native simplicity: to shew, that all the rites and mysteries of the Gentiles were only so many memorials of their principal ancestors; and of the great occurrences to which they had been witnesses. Among these memorials the chief were the ruin of mankind by a flood; and the renewal of the world in one family. They had symbolical representations, by which these occurrences were commemorated: and the antient hymns in their temples were to the same purpose. They all related to the history of the first ages, and to the same events which are recorded by Moses.

Before I can arrive at this essential part of my inquiries, I must give an account of the rites and customs of antient Hellas; and of those people which I term Amonians. This I must do in order to shew, from whence they came: and from what quarter their evidence is derived. A great deal will be said of their religion and rites: also of their towers, temples, and Puratheia, where their worship was performed. The mistakes likewise of the Greeks in respect to antient terms, which they strangely perverted, will

be exhibited in many instances: and much true history will be ascertained from a detection of this peculiar misapplication. It is a circumstance of great consequence, to which little attention has been paid. Great light however will accrue from examining this abuse, and observing the particular mode of error: and the only way of obtaining an insight must be by an etymological process, and by recurring to the primitive language of the people, concerning whom we are treating. As the Anonians betook themselves to regions widely separated; we shall find in every place where they settled, the same worship and ceremonies, and the same history of their ancestors. There will also appear a great similitude in the names of their cities and temples: so that we may be assured, that the whole was the operation of one and the same people. The learned Bochart saw this; and taking for granted, that the people were Phenicians, he attempted to interpret these names by the Hebrew language; of which he supposed the Phenician to have been a dialect. His

design was certainly very ingenious, and carried on with a wonderful display of learning. He failed however: and of the nature of his failure I shall be obliged to take notice. It appears to me, as far as my reading can afford me light, that most antient names, not only of places, but of persons, have a manifest analogy. There is likewise a great correspondence to be observed in terms of science; and in the titles, which were of old bestowed upon magistrates and rulers. The same observation may be extended even to plants, and minerals, as well as to animals; especially to those which were esteemed at all sacred. Their names seem to be composed of the same, or similar elements; and bear a manifest relation to the religion in use among the Amonians, and to the Deity which they adored. This deity was the Sun: and most of the antient names will be found to be an assemblage of titles, bestowed upon that luminary. Hence there will appear a manifest correspondence between them, which circumstance is quite foreign to the system of Bochart. His ety

mologies are destitute of this collateral evidence ; and have not the least analogy to support them.

In consequence of this I have ventured to give a list of some Amonian terms, which occur in the mythology of Greece, and in the histories of other nations. Most antient names seem to have been composed out of these elements : and into the same principles they may be again resolved by an easy, and fair evolution. I subjoin to these a short interpretation ; and at the same time produce different examples of names and titles, which are thus compounded. From hence the Reader will see plainly my method of analysis, and the basis of my etymological inquiries.

As my researches are upon subjects very remote, and the histories to which I appeal, various ; and as the truth is in great measure to be obtained by deduction, I have been obliged to bring my authorities immediately under the eye of the Reader. He may from thence be a witness of the propriety of my appeal ; and see that my inferences are true. This however will ren-

der my quotations very numerous, and may afford some matter of discouragement, as they are principally from the Greek authors. I have however in most places of consequence endeavoured to remedy this inconvenience, either by exhibiting previously the substance of what is quoted, or giving a subsequent translation. Better days may perhaps come; when the Greek language will be in greater repute, and its beauties more admired. As I am principally indebted to the Grecians for intelligence, I have in some respects adhered to their orthography, and have rendered antient terms as they were expressed by them. Indeed I do not see, why we should not render all names of Grecian original, as they were exhibited by that people, instead of taking our mode of pronuncjation from the Romans. I scarce know any thing, which has been of greater detriment to antient history than the capriciousness of writers in never expressing foreign terms as they were rendered by the natives. I shall be found, however, to have not acted up uniformly to my principles, as I have only in some instances.

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copied the Grecian orthography. I have ventured to abide by it merely in some particular terms, where I judged, that etymology would be concerned. For I was afraid, however just this method might appear, and warrantable, that it would seem too novel to be universally put in practice.

My purpose has been throughout to give a new turn to antient history, and to place it upon a surer foundation. The mythology of Greece is a vast assemblage of obscure traditions, which have been transmitted from the earliest times. They were described in hieroglyphics, and have been veiled in allegory : and the same history is often renewed under a different system, and arrangement. A great part of this intelligence has been derived to us from the Poets ; by which means it has been rendered still more extravagant, and strange. We find the whole, like a grotesque picture, blazoned high, and glaring with colours, and filled with groups of fantastic imagery, such as we see upon an Indian screen ; where the eye is painfully amused ; but whence little can be obtained, which is sa-

tisfactory, and of service. We must, however, make this distinction, that in the allegorical representations of Greece, there was always a covert meaning, though it may have escaped our discernment. In short, we must look upon antient mythology as being yet in a chaotic state, where the mind of man has been wearied with roaming over the crude consistence without ever finding out one spot where it could repose in safety. Hence has arisen the demand, $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota$, which has been repeated for ages. It is my hope, and my presumption, that such a place of appulse may be found, where we may take our stand, and from whence we may have a full view of the mighty expanse before us; from whence also we may descry the original design, and order, of all those objects, which by length of time, and their own remoteness, have been rendered so confused and uncertain.

PREFACE

TO THE

THIRD VOLUME OF THE QUARTO EDITION,

BEGINNING AT VOL. iv. PAGE 1. IN THIS EDITION.

THROUGH the whole process of my inquiries, it has been my endeavour, from some plain and determinate principles, to open the way to many interesting truths. And as I have shewn the certainty of an universal Deluge from the evidences of most nations, to which we can gain access, I come now to give an history of the persons who survived that event; and of the families which were immediately descended from them. After having mentioned their residence in the region of Ararat, and their migration from it, I shall give an account of the roving of the Cuthites, and of their coming to the plains of Shinar, from whence they were at last expelled. To this are add-

ed observations upon the histories of Chaldea and Egypt ; also of Hellas, and Ionia ; and of every other country which was in any degree occupied by the sons of Chus. There have been men of learning who have denominated their works from the families, of which they treated ; and have accordingly sent them into the world under the title of Phaleg, Japhet, and Javan. I might, in like manner, have prefixed to mine the name either of Cuth, or Cuthim ; for, upon the history of this people my system chiefly turns. It may be asked, if there were no other great families upon earth, besides that of the Cutlites, worthy of record : if no other people ever performed great actions, and made themselves respectable to posterity. Such there possibly may have been ; and the field is open to any who may choose to make inquiry. My taking this particular path does not in the least abridge others from prosecuting different views, wherever they may see an opening.

As my researches are deep, and remote, I shall sometimes take the liberty of repeating what has preceded ; that the truths

which I maintain may more readily be perceived. We are oftentimes, by the impertunity of a persevering writer, teased into an unsatisfactory compliance, and yield a painful assent; but, upon closing the book, our scruples return, and we lapse at once into doubt and darkness. It has therefore been my rule to bring vouchers for every thing, which I maintain; and though I might upon the renewal of my argument refer to another volume, and a distant page, yet I many times choose to repeat my evidence, and bring it again under immediate inspection. And if I do not scruple labour and expense, I hope the reader will not be disgusted by this seeming redundancy in my arrangement. What I have now to present to the public, contains matter of great moment, and should I be found to be in the right, it will afford a sure basis for the future history of the world. None can well judge either of the labour, or utility of the work, but those who have been conversant in the writings of chronologers, and other learned men, upon these subjects, and seen the difficulties with which

they were embarrassed. Great, undoubtedly, must have been the learning and perspicuity of a Petavius, Perizonius, Scaliger, Grotius, and Le Clerc ; also of an Usher, Pearson, Marsham, and Newton. Yet it may possibly be found at the close, that a feeble arm has effected what those prodigies in science have overlooked.

Many, who have finished their progress, and are determined in their principles, will not perhaps so readily be brought over to my opinion. But they who are beginning their studies, and passing through a process of Grecian literature, will find continual evidences arise ; almost every step will afford fresh proofs in favour of my system. As the desolation of the world by a deluge, and the renewal of it in one person, are points in these days particularly controverted ; many, who are enemies to Revelation, upon seeing these truths ascertained, may be led to a more intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures : and such an insight cannot but be productive of good. For our faith depends upon historical experience : and it is mere ignorance, that makes in-

fidels. Hence it is possible, that some may be won over by historical evidence, whom a refined theological argument cannot reach. An illness, which some time ago confined me to my bed, and afterwards to my chamber, afforded me, during its recess, an opportunity of making some versions from the poets whom I quote, when I was little able to do any thing of more consequence. The translation from Dionysius was particularly done at that season, and will give the reader some faint idea of the original, and its beauties.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging my obligations to a most worthy and learned ' friend for his zeal towards my work ; and for his assistance both in this, and my former publication. I am indebted to him not only for his judicious remarks, but for his goodness in transcribing for me many of my dissertations, without which my

' The Rev. Dr. Barford, Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector of Kimpton, Hertfordshire.

progress would have been greatly retarded. His care likewise, and attention, in many other articles, afford instances of friendship which I shall ever gratefully remember.

RADICALS.

Πειθὺς δ' ἐστὶ κλειυθός, ἀληθείη γὰρ οὐκ ἔστι.

PARMENIDES.

THE materials, of which I purpose to make use in the following inquiries, are comparatively few, and will be contained within a small compass. They are such as are to be found in the composition of most names, which occur in antient mythology: whether they relate to Deities then revered; or to the places, where their worship was introduced. But they appear no where so plainly, as in the names of those places, which were situated in Babylonia and Egypt. From these parts they were, in process of time, transferred to countries far remote; beyond the Ganges eastward, and to the utmost bounds of the Mediterranean west; wherever the sons of Ham under their various denominations either settled or traded. For I have mentioned that this people were great adventurers; and began an extensive commerce in very early times. They got footing in many parts; where they founded cities, which

were famous in their day. They likewise erected towers and temples: and upon headlands and promontories they raised pillars for sea-marks to direct them in their perilous expeditions. All these were denominated from circumstances, that had some reference to the religion, which this people professed: and to the ancestors, whence they sprung. The Deity, which they originally worshipped, was the Sun. But they soon conferred his titles upon some of their ancestors: whence arose a mixed worship. They particularly deified the great Patriarch, who was the head of their line; and worshipped him as the fountain of light: making the Sun only an emblem of his influence and power. They called him Bal, and Baal: and there were others of their ancestry joined with him, whom they styled the Baalim. Chus was one of these: and this idolatry began among his sons. In respect then to the names, which this people, in process of time, conferred either upon the Deities they worshipped, or upon the cities, which they founded; we shall find them to be generally made up of some original terms for a basis, such as Ham, Cham, and Chus: or else of the titles, with which those personages were, in process of time, honoured. These were Thoth, Men or Menes, Ab, El, Aur, Ait, Ees or Ish, On, Bel, Cohen, Keren, Ad, Adon, Oh, Oph, Apha, Uch, Melech, Anac, Sar, Sama,

Samaïm. We must likewise take notice of those common names, by which places are distinguished, such as Kir, Caer, Kiriath, Carta, Air, Col, Cala, Beth, Ai, Ain, Caph, and Cephas. Lastly are to be inserted the particles Al and Pi; which were in use among the antient Egyptians.

Of these terms I shall first treat; which I look upon as so many elements, whence most names in antient mythology have been compounded; and into which they may be easily resolved: and the history, with which they are attended, will, at all times, plainly point out, and warrant the etymology.

HAM or CHAM.

THE first of the terms here specified is Ham; at different times, and in different places, expressed Cham, Chom, ¹Chamus. Many places were from him denominated Cham Ar, Cham Ur, Chomana, Comara, Camarina. Ham, by the Egyptians, was compounded Am-On, *Αμων* and *Αμμων*. He is to be found under this name among many nations in the east; which was by the Greeks expressed Amanus, and ²Omanus. Ham, and Cham are

¹ Called also Chumus. Lilius Gyraldus speaks of the Phenician God Chumus. Syntag. 1. p. 7.

² Of Amanus, and Omanus, see Strabo. l. 11. p. 779. and l. 15. p. 1066. He calls the temple *Ἱερον Ομανν*.

words, which imply heat, and the consequences of heat; and from them many words in other languages, such as ¹Καμινος, Caminus, Camera, were derived. Ham, as a Deity, was esteemed the ²Sun: and his priests were styled Chamin, Chaminim, and Chamerim. His name is often found compounded with other terms, as in Cham El, Cham Ees, Cam Ait: and was in this manner conferred both on persons and places. From hence Camillus, Camilla, Camella Sacra, Comates, Camisium, ³Camirus, Chemmis, with numberless other words, are derived. Chamma was the title of the hereditary ⁴priestess of Diana: and the Puratheia, where the rites of fire were carried on, were called Chamina, and Chaminim, whence came the Caminus of the Latines. They were sacred hearths, on which was preserved a perpetual fire in honour of Cham. The idols of the Sun were called by the same ⁵name: for it is said of

¹ Et Solem et calorem nam Chammam vocant (Syn.) Selden de Diis Syris. Syntag. 2. c. 8. p. 247.

² The Sun in the Persic language. Hama. Gaie's Court of the Gentiles. v. 1. c. 11. p. 72.

³ Camisene, Chamath, Chamane, Choma, Chom, Cuma, Camar, Camels, Cambaius, Comopolis, Comara, &c. All these are either names of places, where the Ammonians settled: or are terms, which have a reference to their religion and worship.

⁴ Plutarch. Amatorius. vol. 2. p. 798.

⁵ 2 Chron. c. 34. v. 4. *עֲשֵׂה מִזְבֵּחַ קָמָן מִשְׁמֵשֶׁתְּמָנָה*. Plutarch. Isis et Osiris. vol. 2. p. 374.

the good king Josiah, that *they brake down the altars of Baalim in his presence; and the Chaminim* (or images of Cham) *that were on high above them, he cut down.* They were also styled Chamerim, as we learn from the prophet ⁸ Zephaniah. Ham was esteemed the Zeus of Greece, and Jupiter of Latium. ⁹ Ἀμμης, ὁ Zeus, Ἀριστοτελει.
¹⁰ Ἀμμων γὰρ Αἰγυπτιοὶ καλεῖσι τὸν Δία. Plutarch says, that, of all the Egyptian names which seemed to have any correspondence with the Zeus of Greece, Amoun or Ammon was the most peculiar and adequate. He speaks of many people, who were of this opinion: "Ἐστὶ δὲ τῶν πολλῶν νομιζόντων ἰδίον παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις ὄνομα τῷ Διὸς εἶναι τὸν Ἀμμῶν, ὃ παραγοντες ἡμεῖς Ἀμμωνά λεγομεν. From Egypt his name and worship were brought into Greece;

⁸ *I will cut off the remnant of Baal from this place, and the name of the Chammerim with the priests.* Zephaniah. c. 1. v. 4. From hence we may, in some degree, infer who are meant by the Baalim.

⁹ Hesychius.

¹⁰ Herodotus. l. 2. c. 42.

Ham sub Jovis nomine in Africa diu cultus. Bochart. Geog. Sac. l. 1. c. 1. p. 5.

Ἀμμων Διὸς τὸν Δία προσπαγορεύουσι, καὶ ὅτω τιμῶσι· καὶ γὰρ καὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιβάλλων φησι,

Ζεὺ Διὸς Ἀμμων, κεραιφόρος, πελὺς Μαρτί.

Pindar. Pyth. ode 4. v. 28. Schol.

¹¹ Plutarch. Isis et Osiris. vol. 2. p. 354. Zeus was certainly, as these writers say, a title given to Ham; yet it will be found originally to have belonged to his father; for titles were not uniformly appropriated.

as indeed were the names of almost all the Deities there worshipped. ¹² Συμὴν δὲ καὶ τὰς τὰς ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τοῦ θεοῦ ἔχουσιν ὀνόματα ἵνα τὸν Ἑλλάδα. *Almost all the names of the Gods in Greece were adventitious, having been brought thither from Egypt.*

CHUS.

Chus was rendered by the Greeks Χυρς. Chusus; but, more commonly Χυρς; and the places denominated *Chus* and *Chusa* were changed to Χυρς, Churse; and Χυρς, Chusa. His name was often compounded with Chus, whence by the Greeks Χυρς, Chusa, and Χυρς, Chusa, which, among the Greeks, became a surname, and continually became a name. Hence there were temples dedicated to him, called Χυρς, Chusa. Chus, in the Hebrew language, seems to have been called Cuth; and the colonies, where he possibly settled, were called Cutha, Chusa, Chusa, Ceuta, Cotha,

¹² Sanchoniaton apud Eusebium prodrom. Egyptiorum *Kemp esse Phanicum Arabo-danum, vel secundum Moerum, Χουρς*. See notes to Iamblichus, by Gale. p. 301.

¹³ Sanchoniaton apud Eusebium prodrom. Egyptiorum *Kemp esse Phanicum Arabo-danum, vel secundum Moerum, Χουρς*. See notes to Iamblichus, by Gale. p. 301.

¹⁴ Chusistan, to the east of the Tigris, was the land of Chus:

and compounded "Cothou. He was sometimes expressed Casus, Cessus, Casius; and was still farther diversified.

Chus was the father of all those nations, styled ¹⁶ Ethiopians, who were more truly called Cuthites and Cuseans. They were more in number, and far more widely extended, than has been imagined. The history of this family will be the principal part of my inquiry.

CANAAN.

Canaan seems, by the Egyptians and Syrians, to have been pronounced Cnaan: which was by the Greeks rendered Cnas, and Cna. Thus we are told by Stephanus Byzantinus, that the antient name of Phenicia was Cna. *Χνα, ἑως ἡ Φοινίκη ἐκαλεῖτο. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Χναῖος.* The same is said by Philo Biblius, from Sanchoniathon. *"Χνα τὴ πρώτη μετονομασθέντος Φοινίκος.* And, in another place, he says, that Isiris, the same as Osiris, was the brother

it was, likewise, called Cutha, and Cissia, by different writers. A river and region, styled Cutha, mentioned by Josephus, Ant. Jud. l. 9. c. 14. n. 3. the same which by others has been called Cushan, and Chusistan.

¹⁵ The harbour at Carthage was named Cothou. Strabo. l. 17. p. 1189. Also, an island in that harbour. Diodorus Sic. l. 3. p. 168.

¹⁶ *Χουσοὶ μὲν οὐδὲν ἔλαψεν ὁ κερσεύς. Αἰθιοπίας γὰρ, ὡς ἡρξεν, ἐπὶ καὶ νῦν ὑποῖαυται τε καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ παρτῶν, Ἑογγαῖοι ἐκαλεῖνται.* Josephus. Ant. Jud. l. 1. c. 6. § 2.

¹⁷ Euseb. Præp. Evang. l. 4. c. 10. p. 39.

which is meant the land of Metzor, a different rendering of Mysor. Sanchoniathon alludes to this person under the name of ²⁰ *Misur*, Misor; and joins him with Sydic: both which he makes the sons of the Shepherds Amunus and Magus. Amunus, I make no doubt, is Amun, or Ham, the real father of Misor, from whom the Mizräim are supposed to be descended. By Magus, probably, is meant Chus, the father of those worshippers of fire, the Magi: the father, also, of the genuine Scythæ, who were styled Magog. The Canaanites, likewise, were his offspring: and, among these, none were more distinguished than those of Said, or Sidon; which, I imagine, is alluded to under the name of Sydic. It must be confessed, that the author derives it from Sydic, justice: and, to say the truth, he has, out of antient terms, mixed so many feigned personages with those that are real, that it is not possible to arrive at the truth.

*Μισουρ, και Μισουρις τις Αρμενιος ἀπαρχης, δι ταυτην οικουσης, κα-
λεσεν.* Ant. Jud. l. 1. c. 6. § 2.

²⁰ Apud Euseb. Præp. Evan. l. 1. c. 10. p. 36.

Hierapolis of Syria, was called Magog, or rather the city of Magog. It was also called Bambyce. Cœle (Syria) habet—Bambycen, quæ alio nomine Hierapolis vocatur, Syris vero Magog. Plin. Hist. Nat. l. 5. § 19. p. 266.

NIMBOD.

It is said of this person, by Moses, that he was the son of Cush. ²¹ *And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth: he was a mighty hunter before the Lord: wherefore it is said, even as Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord. And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel.* His history is plainly alluded to under the character of Alorus, the first king of ²² Chaldea; but more frequently under the title of Orion. This personage is represented by Homer as of a gigantic make; and as being continually in pursuit of wild ²³ beasts. The Cuthite Colonies, which went westward, carried with them memorials of this their ancestor; and named many places from him: and in all such places there will be found

²¹ Genesis. c. 10. v. 8. 9. Hence called Νιμρώδ ὁ κυνηγός, καὶ Γίγας, Αἰθιοψ.—Chronicon Paschale. P. 28.

²² Πρῶτον γενεῖται Βασιλεὺς Ἀλῶρος ἢ Βασιλεὺς Χαλδαίων. Euseb. Chron. p. 5. ex Apollodoro. The same from Abydenus. Euseb. Chron. p. 6.

Εἰ τοὺς ἀστῆρας τὴν ἡμέραν ἰταῖζαν (τὴν Νιμρώδ), καὶ καλοῦσιν Ωριων. Cedrenus. p. 14.

Εὐγενής δὲ καὶ ἄλλος ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς τῆς Σημ (Χαμ), Χεὺς ἱεροματὶ, ὁ Αἰθιοψ, ὅς τις εὐγενὴς τοῦ Νιμρώδ, Γίγας, τὸν τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν κτισσάτω, οἱ λεγόμενοι οἱ Περσὶ ἀποθνήσκοντες, καὶ γινόμενοι ἐν τοῖς ἀστέρι τοῦ ἡμεῶν, ὅτινα καλοῦσιν Ωριων. Chronicon Paschale. p. 36.

²³ Homer. Odys. l. Δ. v. 571.

some peculiar circumstances, which will point out the great hunter, alluded to in their name. The Grecians generally styled him ²⁴ Νεβροδ, Nebrod: hence places called by his name are expressed Nebrod, Nebrodes, Nebrissa. In Sicily was a mountain Nebrodes, called by Strabo in the plural ²⁵ τὰ Νεβροδὴ γεν. It was a famous place for hunting; and for that reason had been dedicated to Nimrod. The poet Grattius takes notice of its being stocked with wild beasts:

²⁶ Cantatus Graiis Acragas, victæque fragosum
Nebrodem liquere feræ.

And Solinus speaks to the same purpose: ²⁷ Nebrodem damæ et hinnuli pervagantur. At the foot of the mountain were the warm baths of Himera.

The term Νεβροδ, Nebros, which was substituted by the Greeks for Nimrod, signifying a fawn, gave occasion to many allusions about a fawn, and fawn-skin, in the Dionusiaca, and other mysteries. There was a town Nebrissa, near the mouth of the Bætis in Spain, called, by Pliny, Veneria; ²⁸ Inter æstuaria Bætis oppidum Nebrissa, cognomine Veneria. This, I should think, was a mistake for Venaria; for there were places of that

²⁴ Chronicon. Pasch. p. 36.

²⁵ Strabo. l. 6. p. 421.

²⁶ Grattii Cyneget. v. 527.

²⁷ Solinus de Situ Orbis. c. 11.

²⁸ Plin. Nat. Hist. l. 3. c. 1.

name. Here were preserved the same rites and memorials, as are mentioned above; wherein was no allusion to Venus, but to Nimrod and Bacchus. The island, and its rites, are mentioned by Silius Italicus.

” Ac Nebrissa Dionusæis conscia thyrsis,
Quam Satyri coluere leves, redimitaque sacrâ
Nebride.

The Priests at the Bacchanalia, as well as the Votaries, were habited in this manner.

” Inter matres impia Mænas
Comes Ogygio venit Iaccho,
Nebride sacrâ præcincta latus.

Statius describes them in the same habit.

” Hic chelyn, hic flavam maculoso Nebrida
tergo,

Hic thyrsos, hic plectra ferit.

The history of Nimrod was, in great measure, lost in the superior reverence shewn to Chus, or Bacchus: yet, there is reason to think, that divine honours were of old paid to him. The fa-

²² Silius Italicus. l. 3. v. 393.

²³ Seneca. *Œdipus*. act 2. v. 436.

²⁴ *Sylva*. l. 1. *carm.* 2. v. 226.

Dionysius of the Indian Camaritz:

Ζηνῶντα, καὶ Νιόβιδος τοῦ γυναικὸς ὀνόματι,

ἐν τῇ Βακχίᾳ λαοῦνται. V. 703.

At the rites of Osiris, Καὶ γὰρ Νιόβιδος περιλάμπεται (ἢ Λαοῦνται) καὶ θεοῦ φορεῖται ἐπὶ. Plutarch *Isis et Osir.* p. 364.

mily of the Nebridæ at ¹² Athens, and another of the same name at Cos, were, as we may infer from their history, the posterity of people, who had been priests to Nimrod. He seems to have been worshipped in Sicily under the names of Elorus, Pelorus, and Orion. He was likewise styled ¹³ Belus: but as this was merely a title, and conferred upon other persons, it renders his history very difficult to be distinguished.

TITLES OF THE DEITY.

Theuth, Thoth, Taut, Taautes, are the same title diversified; and belong to the chief god of Egypt. Eusebius speaks of him as the same as Hermes. ¹⁴ Ὅν Αἰγυπτιοὶ μὲν ἐκαλεσαν Θωυθ, Ἀλεξανδρεῖς δὲ Θωθ, Ἑρμῆν δὲ Ἕλληνες μετεφράσαν. From Theuth the Greeks formed ΘΕΟΣ; which, with that nation, was the most general name of the deity.

¹² Arnobius. l. 5. p. 185. edit. 1661. Ceres fessa, oras ut venit Atticas—Nebridarum familiam pelliculâ cohonestavit hinculæ.

¹³ Nimrod built Babylon; which is said to have been the work of Belus. Βαβυλωνί—ιεῖται δ' ὑπο Βηλ. Etymologicum Magnum.

Arcem (Babylonis) Rex antiquissimus condidit Belus. Ammian. Marcellinus. l. 23.

Here was a temple, styled the temple of Belus.

¹⁴ Eusebius. Præp. Evang. l. 1. c. 9. p. 32. l. 1. c. 10. p. 36. p. 40.

Plato, in his treatise, named Philebus, mentions him by the name of ^{the} poet. He was looked upon as a great legislator, and the first cultivator of the vine.

*. Iam res erat una: aditum est: Gottum agere.

He was also supposed to have found out letters: ~~which invention is likewise~~ attributed to Hermes.

— *Suidas* & *Etymologiae*. *Suidas* calls

him Theus; and says that he was the same as
Ares, which by the Arabians Theus Ares,
and so worshipped at Petra. Ovidius testifies
as does Strabo & Pliny the Arabian. Instead of a
statue, there was also a temple, τεμπλιον, ατυπιον, a
black square pillar of stone without any figure, or
consecration. It was the same deity, which the
Germans and Celts worshipped under the name
of Theus, or Theutates: whose sacrifices were
very cruel, as we learn from Lucan.

Et nonne unum placatur sanguine dno
~~placatur~~

43

As significant a feature, similar to one of the He-

²¹ See also the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1902, p. 100.

Anthologia 1.1 91.1.1.22.

⁷⁷ Eusebius. *Præp. Evang.* l. i. c. 10. p. 38. from Sancho's *math. n.*

²⁸ Lucan. l. i. v. 444.

brews. It is often found in composition, as in Ab-El, Ab-On, Ab-Or.

AUR, OUR, OR.

Aur, sometimes expressed **Or**, **Ur**, and **Our**, signifies both light and fire. Hence came the **Orus** of the Egyptians, a title given to the Sun. "Quod solem vertimus, id in Hebræo est **אור**, **Ur**; quod lucem, et ignem, etiam et Solem denotat. It is often compounded with the term above, and rendered **Abor**, **Aborus**, **Aborras**: and it is otherwise diversified. This title was often given to **Chus** by his descendants; whom they styled **Chusorus**. From **Aur**, taken as an element, came **Uro**, **Ardeo**; as a Deity, **oro**, **hora**, **ώρα**, **Ἰερον**, **ἱερον**. **Zeus** was styled **Cham-Ur**, rendered **Κωμυρος** by the Greeks; and under this title was worshipped at **Halicarnassus**. He is so called by **Lycophron**. "Ἡμος καταιθων θυσθλα Κωμυρῶ Λεων. Upon which the Scholiast observes; (**Κωμυρος**) ὁ **Ζεὺς** ἐν Ἀλικαρνασῶ τιμαῖται.

* Selden de Diis Syris: Prolegomena. c. 3.

** Lycophron. v. 459. Scholia ibidem.

It is also compounded with **Cham**, as in **Orchamus**, a common Babylonish appellation.

Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater **Orchamus**; isque

Septimus a prisci numeratur origine **Beli**.

Ovid. Metamorph. l. 4. v. 212.

EL

EL, AL, HA, sometimes expressed Eli, was the name of the true God; but by the Zabians was transferred to the Sun: whence the Greeks borrowed their Ἡλιος, and Ηλιας. EL, and Elion, were titles, by which the people of Canaan distinguished their chief Deity. * Γίνεται τις Ελιου, καλεσμενος ἱερας. This they sometimes still farther compounded, and made Abelion: hence inscriptions are to be found * DEO ABELLIONI. EL according to Damascius was a title given to Cronus. * Φωνησας και Σιγα το Ερον Ηλ, και Βελ, και Βολαθη ενουμαζοντο. *The Phenicians and Syrians name Cronus Kel, and Beel, and Bolathes.* The Canaanitish term Elion is a compound of Eli Ou, both titles of the Sun: hence the former is often joined with Aur, and Orus. * Elorus, and Alorus were names both of persons and places.

* Herodot. Pers. Evang. l. 1. c. 10 p. 36.

* Cicero l. 1. 57 n. 4. 5. 6.

* Damascius apud Photium. c. 242.

* Δαφνις, Cronus, the first king who reigned. Syncellus. p. 18.

* Ἡλια. Ηλια was a festival at Rhodes in honour of the Sun, to whom that island was sacred. Ροδαιο τα Ἡλια τιμωσι. Athenæus l. 1. 3 p. 167. The first inhabitants were styled Heliades. Πρωτοινοι Ηλιοι. l. 3 p. 387. And they called the chief temple of the Sun Ἡλιον. Eustath. ad Hom. Odys. Z. They came after a deluge, led by Ochimus, Macar, and others.

It is sometimes combined with Cham: whence we have Camillus, and Camulus: under which name the Deity of the Gentile world was in many places worshipped. Camulus and Camillus were in a manner antiquated among the Romans; but their worship was kept up in other countries. We find in Gruter an inscription ⁴⁵DEO CAMULO: and another, CAMULO. SANCTO. FORTISSIMO. They were both the same Deity, a little diversified; who was worshipped by the Hetrurians, and esteemed the same as Hermes. ⁴⁶Tusci Camillum appellant Mercurium. And not only the Deity, but the minister and attendant had the same name: for the priests of old were almost universally denominated from the God whom they served, or from his temple. The name appears to have been once very general. ⁴⁷Rerum omnium sacrarum administri Camilli dicebantur. But Plutarch seems to confine the term to one particular office and person. ⁴⁸Τον ὑπηρετῶντα τῷ Ἱερῷ τε Διὸς ἀμφιβαλὴ παιδα λεγέσθαι Καμιλλόν, ὡς καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν· ἕτως ἐνίοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων Καμιλλόν ἀπο τῆς διακονίας προσηγορεύον. He

⁴⁵ Gruter. Inscript. xl. 9. and lvi. 11.

⁴⁶ Macrobian Saturn. l. 3. c. 8.

⁴⁷ Pomponius Lætus.

Camilla was in like manner attendant on the Gods. Cælitum Camilla expectata advenis. Ennius in Medo, ex Varrone de Ling. Lat. p. 71. Edit. Dordrechtii. 1619.

⁴⁸ Juba apud Plutarchum in Numa, vol. 1. p. 64.

supposes the name to have been given to Hermes, on account of the service and duty enjoined him. But there is nothing of this nature to be inferred from the terms. The Hermes of Egypt had nothing similar to his correspondent in Greece. Camillus was the name of the chief God, Cham-El, the same as Elion, ὁ ὑψιστος. He was sometimes expressed Casmillus; but still referred to Hermes. ⁴⁸ Κασμιλλος ὁ Ἑρμης εστιν, ὡς ἰστορεῖ Διονυσιοδωρος. The Deity El was particularly invoked by the eastern nations, when they made an attack in battle: at such time they used to cry out, El-El, and Al-Al. This Mahomet could not well bring his proselytes to leave off: and therefore changed it to Allah; which the Turks at this day make use of, when they shout in joining battle. It was, however, an idolatrous invocation, originally made to the God of war; and not unknown to the Greeks. Plutarch speaks of it as no uncommon exclamation; but makes the Deity feminine.

⁴⁹ Κλυθ' ΑΛΑΛΑ, πολεμικὸν θυγατερ.

Hence we have in Hesychius the following interpretations; αλαλαζει, επινικιος ηχη. Αλαλαγημος, επινικιος ὑμνος. Ελελευ, επιφωνημα πολεμικον. It is pro-

⁴⁸ Scholia in Apollon. Rhodium. l. 1. v. 917. So Camillus was rendered Casmœna.

⁴⁹ De Amore Fraternali. p. 483.

bably the same as *לָחַי* in Isaiah, ⁵⁰ *How art thou fallen, Halal, thou son of Schor.*

ON and EON.

On, Eon, or Aon, was another title of the Sun among the Amonians : and so we find it explained by Cyril upon Hosea : *Ὡν δε εἰν ὁ ἥλιος* : and speaking of the Egyptians in the same comment, he says, *Ὡν δε εἰ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ ἥλιος*. The Seventy likewise, where the word occurs in Scripture, interpret it the Sun ; and call the city of On, Heliopolis. ⁵¹ *Και ἰδοὺ αὐτὴ τῇ Ἀσιεὶ θυγατέρα Πετεφρὶ Ἰεριεὺς Ἡλιοπολεως*. Theophilus, from Manetho, speaks of it in the same manner : ⁵² *Ὡς τις εἰν Ἡλιοπολις*. And the Coptic Pentateuch renders the city On by the city of the Sun. Hence it was, that Ham, who was worshipped as the Sun, got the name of Amon, and Ammon ; and was styled Baal-Hamon. It is said of Solomon, that he *had a vineyard at* ⁵³ *Baal-Hamon* ; a name

⁵⁰ Isaiah. c. 14. v. 12.

⁵¹ Genesis. c. 41. v. 45. and Exodus. c. 1. v. 11.

⁵² Theophilus ad Autolyicum. l. 3. p. 392. Iablensky. l. 2. c. 1. p. 138.

⁵³ Canticles. c. 8. v. 11.

Mention is made of Amon, Jeremiah, c. 46. v. 25. Nahum. c. 3. v. 8.

It was sometimes compounded ; and the Deity worshipped

probably given to the place by his Egyptian wife, the daughter of Pharaoh. The term El was combined in the same manner; and many places sacred to the Sun were styled El-on, as well as El-our. It was sometimes rendered Eleon; from whence came ἤλιος, and ἤλιον. The Syrians, Cretans, and Canaanites, went farther, and made a combination of the terms Ab-El-Eon, Pater Summus Sol, or Pater Deus Sol; hence they formed Abellon, and Abelion before mentioned. Hesychius interprets Ἀβελιον, Ἡλιον Ἀβελιον, Ἡλιαχον.

Vossius thinks, and with good reason, that the Apollo of Greece and Rome was the same as the Abelion of the East. ⁴⁴ Fortasse Apollo ex Cretico Ἀβελιος: nam veteres Romani pro Apollō dixere Apello: ut pro homo, hemo; pro bonus, benus; ac similia. The Sun was also worshipped

under the titles of Or-On: and there were temples of this denomination in Canaan.

Solomon fortified Beth-Oron the upper, and Beth-Oron the nether. 2 Chron. c. 8. v. 5.

As Ham was styled Hamon, so was his son Chus, or Cuth, named Cuthon and Cothon; as we may judge from places, which were denominated; undoubtedly, from him. At Adrumetum was an island at the entrance of the harbour so called: Hirtius-Afric. p. 798. Another at Carthage, probably so named from a tower or temple. Ὑπεκκείται δὲ τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἐν τῇ λιμένι, καὶ ἐκ κῆθων.—Strabo. l. 17. p. 1189.

⁴⁴ Voss. de Idol. vol. 1. l. 2. c. 17. p. 391.

under the title Abaddon; which, as we are informed by the Evangelist, was the same as Apollo; or, as he terms him, Απολλων: ⁵⁵ Ονομα αὐτῷ Ἑβραϊστί Ἀβασδδων, καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ Απολλων.

AIT.

Another title of Ham, or the Sun, was Ait, and Aith: a term, of which little notice has been taken; yet of great consequence in respect to etymology. It occurs continually in Egyptian names of places, as well as in the composition of those, which belong to Deities, and men. It relates to fire, light, and heat; and to the consequences of heat. We may, in some degree, learn its various and opposite significations when compounded, from antient words in the Greek language, which were derived from it. Several of these are enumerated in Hesychius. Αἰθαι, μελαιναί. Αἰθεῖν, καίειν. Αἰθαλοεῖν (a compound of Aith El), κεκαυμένον. Αἰθίρος, καπνός. Αἶθον, λαμπρόν. Αἰθωνα (of the same etymology, from Aith-On) μελανά, πυρῶδη. ⁵⁶ Αἶθος, καυμά. The Egyptians,

⁵⁵ Apocalyps. c. 9. v. 11.

⁵⁶ The Sun's disk, styled Αἶθος:

Ἰππιων ἰλικηδον ἴλοι πολον ΑΙΘΟΠΙ ΔΙΣΚΩ. Nonnus. l. 40. v. 371.

Αἰθιοπαῖδα Διουσον. Αἰακριν. αλλοι τον οιοι. αλλοι την Αρτιμιν. Hesychius. Altered to Αἰθωπα παῖδα by Albertus.

when they consecrated any thing to their Deity, or made it a symbol of any supposed attribute, called it by the name of that attribute, or ⁵⁷ emanation : and as there was scarce any thing, but what was held sacred by them, and in this manner appropriated ; it necessarily happened, that several objects had often the same reference, and were denominated alike. For, not only men took to themselves the sacred titles, but birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, together with trees, plants, stones, drugs, and minerals, were supposed to be under some particular influence ; and from thence received their names. And if they were not quite alike, they were, however, made up of elements very similar. Ham, as the Sun, was styled ⁵⁸ Ait ; and Egypt, the land of Ham, had, in consequence of it, the name of Ait, rendered by the Greeks *Αἴτια* : *Εκλήθη (ἡ Αἴγυπτος) καὶ Αἴρια, καὶ Ποταμία, καὶ Αἰθιοπία, καὶ* ⁵⁹ AETIA. One of the most antient names of the Nile was Ait, or *Αἴτος*. It was also a name given to the Eagle, as the bird particularly sacred to the Sun : and Homer alludes to the original meaning of the word, when he terms

⁵⁷ The Egyptian Theology abounded with personages formed from these emanations, who, according to Psellus, were called Eons, *Ζωνες, Αἰετες*. See Iamblichus, and Psellus, and Damascius.

⁵⁸ Stephanus Byzant.

⁵⁹ Scholia on Dionysius. v. 239. What it alluded to may be seen from other authors.

the Eagle ⁶⁰ Αἰετες αἰθων. Among the parts of the human body, it was appropriated to the ⁶¹ heart: for the heart in the body may be esteemed what the Sun is in his system, the source of heat and life, affording the same animating principle. This word having these two senses was the reason why the Egyptians made a heart over a vase of burning incense, an emblem of their country. ⁶² Αἰγυπτου δε γεγραφοττις θυμιατηριον καιομενον ζωγραφησι, και ισανω ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝ. This term occurs continually in composition. Athyr, one of the Egyptian months, was formed of Ath-Ur. It was also one of the names of that place, where the shepherds resided in Egypt; and to which the Israelites succeeded. It stood at the upper point of Delta, and was particularly sacred to ὙΝ Ur, or Orus: and thence called Athur-ai, or the place of Athur. At the departure of the shepherds it was ruined by King Amosis. ⁶³ Κατεσκαψε δε την Αθουριαν Αμωσις.

⁶⁰ Homer. Iliad. O. v. 690. Ὁ ἰσθημος, και πυρωδης. Hesychius.

⁶¹ ΗΘ καρδια. Etymolog. Magnum ex Orione, in Athribis.

They express it after the manner of the Ionians, who always deviated from the original term. The Dorians would have called it, with more propriety, Ath.

⁶² Horus Apollo. l. 1. c. 22. p. 38.

⁶³ Clemens Alexandrinus from Ptolemy Mendesius. Strom. l. 1. p. 378.

. As Egypt was named Aith, and Ait ; so other countries, in which colonies from thence settled, were styled Ethia and Athia. The sons of Chus founded a colony in Colchis ; and we find a king of that country named Ait ; or, as the Greeks expressed it, Αἰττης : and the land was also distinguished by that characteristic. Hence Arete in the Orphic Argonautics, speaking of Medea's returning to Colchis, expresses this place by the terms *ἠθια Κολχων* :

⁶⁴ Οἱ χεῖρω πατρός τε δομεν, καὶ εἰς τῆεζ Κολχων.

It is sometimes compounded Ath-El, and Ath-Ain ; from whence the Greeks formed ⁶⁵ *Ἀθηλα*, and *Ἀθηνα*, titles, by which they distinguished the Goddess of wisdom. It was looked upon as a term of high honour, and endearment. Venus in Apollonius calls Juno, and Minerva, by way of respect, *Ἡθειαί* :

⁶⁶ Ἡθειαί, τίς δ' εὖρο νοός, χεῖρω τε, κομιζεῖ ;

It was called also Abur, or Abaris, as well as Athur. In after times it was rebuilt ; and by Herodotus it is styled Cercasora. By Athuria is to be understood both the city and the district ; which was part of the great Nome of Heliopolis.

⁶⁴ Orphic. Argonaut. v. 1323.

⁶⁵ Athenagoræ Legatio. p. 293.

Proserpine (Κερα) was also called Athela. *ibid.*

⁶⁶ Apollonius Rhodius. l. 3. v. 52.

Menelaus says to his brother Agamemnon, ⁶⁷ Τίφθ' ἄτως, Ἡθεῖε, κορυσσεῖαι; And ⁶⁸ Τίπτει μοι, Ἡθεῖη κεφαλῇ, δευρ' εἰληλεθας, are the words of Achilles to the shade of his lost Patroclus. Ἡθεῖος, in the original acceptation, as a title, signified Solaris, Divinus, Splendidus: but, in a secondary sense, it denoted any thing holy, good, and praiseworthy. ⁶⁹ Ἀλλὰ μιν Ἡθεῖον καλῶ καὶ νοσφιν ἰοντα, says Eumæus, of his long absent and much honoured master. *I will call him good and noble, whether he be dead or alive.* From this antient term were derived the ἦθος and ἦθικα of the Greeks.

I have mentioned that it is often compounded, as in Athyr: and that it was a name conferred on places where the Amonians settled. Some of this family came, in early times, to Rhodes and Lemnos: of which migrations I shall hereafter treat. Hence, one of the most antient names of ⁷⁰ Rhodes was Aithraia, or the Island of Athyr; so called from the worship of the Sun: and Lemnos was denominated Aithalia, for the same reason, from Aith-El. It was particularly devoted to the God of fire; and is hence styled Vulcania by the Poet:

⁶⁷ Homer. Iliad. K. v. 37.

⁶⁸ Homer. Iliad. F. v. 94.

⁶⁹ Homer. Odys. E. v. 147.

Ath-El among many nations a title of great honour.

⁷⁰ Plin. Nat. Hist. l. 5. c. 31.

⁷¹ Summis Vulcania surgit
Lemnos aquis.

Ethiopia itself was named both ⁷² Aitheria, and Aeria, from Aur, and Athyr: and Lesbos, which had received a colony of Cuthites, was reciprocally styled ⁷³ Æthiope. The people of Canaan and Syria paid a great reverence to the memory of Ham: hence, we read of many places in those parts named Hamath, Amathus. Amathusia. One of the sons of Canaan seems to have been thus called: for it is said, that Canaan was the father of the ⁷⁴ Hamathite. A city of this name stood to the east of mount Libanus; whose natives were the Hamathites alluded to here. There was another Hamath, in Cyprus, by the Greeks expressed *Αμαθος*, of the same original as the former. We read of Eth-Baal, a king of ⁷⁵ Sidon, who was the father of Jezebel; and of ⁷⁶ Athaliah, who was her daughter. For Ath was an oriental term, which came from Babylonia and Chaldea to Egypt; and

⁷¹ Valerius Flaccus. l. 2. v. 78. The chief city was Hephæstia.

⁷² *Universa vero gens (Æthiopum) Ætheria appellata est.* Plin. l. 6. c. 30.

⁷³ Plin. l. 5. c. 31.

⁷⁴ Genesis. c. 10. v. 18. c. 11. v. 2.

⁷⁵ 1 Kings. c. 16. v. 31.

⁷⁶ 2 Kings. c. 11. v. 1.

from thence to Syria and Canaan. Ovid, though his whole poem be a fable, yet copies the modes of those countries of which he treats. On this account, speaking of an Ethiopian, he introduces him by the name of Eth-Amon, but softened by him to Ethemon.

77 Instabant partē sinistrā
Chaonius Molpeus, dextrā Nabathæus Ethemon.

Ath was sometimes joined to the antient title Herm; which the Grecians, with a termination, made Ἑρμης. From Ath-Herm came Ἑρμαι, Ἑρμος, Ἑρμαιον. These terms were sometimes reversed, and rendered Herm-athena.

AD.

Ad is a title which occurs very often in composition, as in Ad-Or, Ad-On; from whence was formed Adorus, Adon, and Adonis. It is sometimes found compounded with itself; and was thus made use of for a supreme title, with which both Deities and kings were honoured. We read

77 Ovid. Metamorph. l. 5. v. 162.

So in Virgil. Comites Sarpedonis ambo,

Et clarus Ethemon Lyciā comitantur ab altā.

Or, Clarus et Ethemon. Æneis. l. 10. v. 126.

of Hadad, king of ⁷⁸ Edom: and there was another of the same name at Damascus, whose son and successor was styled ⁷⁹ Benhadad. According to Nicolaus Damascenus, the kings of Syria, for nine generations, had the name of ⁸⁰ Adad. There was a prince Hadadezer, son of Rehob, king of ⁸¹ Zobah: and Hadoram, son of the king of ⁸² Hamath. The God Rimmon was styled Adad: and mention is made by the Prophet of the mourning of Adad Rimmon in the valley of ⁸³ Megiddo. The feminine of it was Ada; of which title mention is made by Plutarch in speaking of a ⁸⁴ queen of Caria. It was a sacred title, and appropriated by the Babylonians to their chief ⁸⁵ Goddess. Among all the eastern nations Ad

⁷⁸ 1 Kings. c. 11. v. 14. Adad, the fourth king of Edom. Gen. c. 36. v. 35.

⁷⁹ 1 Kings. c. 20. v. 1.

⁸⁰ Nicolaus Damasc. apud Josephum Antiq. l. 7. c. 5.

⁸¹ 2 Samuel. c. 8. v. 3.

⁸² 1 Chron. c. 18. v. 10.

⁸³ Zechariah. c. 12. v. 11.

There was a town of this name in Israel. Some suppose that the Prophet alluded to the death of Josiah, who was slain at Megiddo.

⁸⁴ Plutarch. Apothegmata. p. 180. One of the wives of Esau was of Canaan, and named Adah, the daughter of Elon the Hittite. Gen. c. 36. v. 2:

⁸⁵ Ἀδὰ, ἡδούη· καὶ ὕπο Εὐσεβίου καὶ Ἡσυχίου. Hesychius.

was a peculiar title, and was originally conferred upon the Sun : and, if we may credit Macrobius, it signified *One*, and was so interpreted by the Assyrians : ²⁶ Deo, quem summum maximumque venerantur, Adad nomen dederunt. Ejus nominis interpretatio significat unus. Hunc ergo ut potissimum adorant Deum.—Simulacrum Adad insigne cernitur radiis inclinatis. I suspect that Macrobius, in his representation, has mistaken the cardinal number for the ordinal ; and that what he renders *one* should be *first*, or *chief*. We find that it was a sacred title ; and, when single, it was conferred upon a Babylonish Deity : but, when repeated, it must denote greater excellence : for the Amonians generally formed their superlative by doubling the positive : thus Rab was great ; Rab-rab signified very great. It is, indeed, plain from the account, that it must have been a superlative ; for he says it was designed to represent what was esteemed summum maximumque, the most eminent and great. I should, therefore, think that Adad, in its primitive sense, signified *πρωτος*, and *πρωτευων* : and, in a secondary meaning, it denoted a chief, or prince. We may by these means rectify a mistake in Philo, who makes Sanchoniathon say, that Adodus of Phenicia was king of the country. He renders the name, Ado-

²⁶ Macrobi Saturnalia. l. 1. c. 23.

dus : but we know, for certain, that it was expressed Adad, or Adadus, in Edom, Syria, and Canaan. He, moreover, makes him βασιλεὺς Θεῶν, King of the Gods : but, it is plain, that the word Adad is a compound : and, as the two terms of which it is made up are precisely the same, there should be a reciprocal resemblance in the translation. If Ad be a chief, or king ; Adad should be superlatively so, and signify a king of kings. I should therefore suspect, that, in the original of Sanchoniathon, not βασιλεὺς Θεῶν, but βασιλεὺς βασιλεῶν was the true reading. In short, Ad, and Ada, signified *first*, πρῶτος ; and, in a more lax sense, a prince or ruler : Adad, therefore, which is a reiteration of this title, means πρῶτος τῶν πρῶτων, or πρωτευόντων ; and answers to the most High, or most Eminent.

Ham was often styled Ad-Ham, or Adam contracted ; which has been the cause of much mistake. There were many places ²⁷ named Adam, Adama, Adamah, Adamas, Adamana ; which had no reference to the protoplast, but were, by the

²⁷ Adamantis fluv. Gangeticus.

Adam was sometimes found reversed, as in Amad, a Canaanitish town in the tribe of Ashur. Joshua. c. 19. v. 26. There was a town Hamad, as well as Hamon, in Galilee : also, Amida, in Mesopotamia.

Amonians, denominated from the head of their family.

EES and IS.

Ees, rendered As and Is, like ~~wn~~ of the Hebrews, related to light and fire; and was one of the titles of the Sun. It is sometimes compounded Ad-Ees, and Ad-Is; whence came the Hades of the Greeks, and Atis and Attis of the Asiatics; which were names of the same Deity, the Sun. Many places were hence denominated: particularly a city in Africa, mentioned by ⁸⁸ Polybius. There was a river ⁸⁹ Adesa, which passed by the city Choma in Asia minor. It was, moreover, the name of one of the chief and most ancient cities in Syria, said to have been built by Nimrod. It was, undoubtedly, the work of some of his brotherhood, the sons of Chus, who introduced there the rites of fire, and the worship of the Sun; whence it was styled Adesa, rendered by the Greeks Edessa. One of the names of fire, among

⁸⁸ Polybius. l. 1. p. 31.

Atis, in Phrygia, and Lydia, was represented with a crown of rays, and a tiara spangled with stars, *τῆς καταστῆτος τῆς ἀστῆος τιαρᾶν*. Julian. Orat. 5. p. 179.

⁸⁹ Podalia, Choma, præfluente Adesa. Plin. l. 5. c. 17.

It was compounded, also, Az-On. Hence *Ἀζωνίς* in Sicily, near Selinus. Diodori Excerpta. l. 22.

those in the East, who worship it, is ⁹⁰ Atesh at this day. The term *As*, like Adad, before mentioned, is sometimes compounded with itself, and rendered Asas, and Azaz; by the Greeks expressed Αζαζος; and ⁹¹ Αζιζος. In the very place spoken of above, the Deity was worshipped under the name of Azizus. The Emperor Julian acquaints us, in his hymn to the ⁹² Sun, that the people of Edessa possessed a region, which, from time immemorial, had been sacred to that luminary: that there were two subordinate Deities, Monimus and Azizus, who were esteemed coadjutors, and assessors to the chief God. He supposes them to have been the same as Mars and Mercury: but herein this zealous emperor failed; and did not understand the theology which he was recommending. Monimus and Azizus were both names of the same God, the Deity of Edessa, and ⁹³ Sy-

⁹⁰ Herbert's Travels. p. 316. He renders the word Attash.

Hyde of the various names of fire among the Persians; Va, Adur, Azur, Adish, Atesh, Hyr. c. 29. p. 358. Atesh Perest is a Priest of fire. Ibid. c. 29. p. 366.

⁹¹ Aziz, lightning; any thing superlatively bright, analogous to Adad and Rabrab. Hazazon Tamar, mentioned 2 Chron. c. 20. v. 2.

⁹² Orat. 4. p. 150.

⁹³ Azaz, and Asisus, are the same as Asis and Isis made feminine in Egypt; who was supposed to be the sister of Osiris the Sun.

ria. The former is, undoubtedly, a translation of Adad, which signifies *μονας*, or ⁹⁴unitas: though, as I have before shewn, more properly primus. Azizus is a reduplication of a like term, being compounded with itself; and was of the same purport as Ades, or Ad Ees, from whence the place was named. It was a title not unknown in Greece: for Ceres was, of old, called Azazia; by the Ionians, Azesia. Hesychius observes; *Αζησια, ἡ Δημητηρ*. Proserpine, also, had this name. In the same author we learn that *αζα*, aza, signified *ασβελος*, or sun-burnt: which shews plainly to what the primitive word ⁹⁵related. This word is often found combined with Or; as in Asorus, and Esorus, under which titles the Deity was worshipped in ⁹⁶Syria, ⁹⁷Sicily, and Carthage: of

⁹⁴ Τῆς ΜΟΝΑΔΑ τὴς αἰδέας ονομαζομένης Ἀπολλωνίας: Plutarch. Isis & Osiris. p. 354.

⁹⁵ Hence came asso, assure, of the Romans.

Jezebel, whose father was Ethbaal, king of Sidon, and whose daughter was Athaliah, seems to have been named from Aza-bel; for all the Sidonian names are compounds of sacred terms.

⁹⁶ Places, which have this term in their composition, are to be found also in Canaan and Africa. See Relandi Palæstina: vol. 2. p. 597. Joseph. Ant. l. 8. c. 2. Hazor, the chief city of Jabin, who is styled king of Canaan, stood near Lacus Samochonites. Azorus, near Heraclea, in Thessaly, at the bottom of Mount Ceta. Hazor is mentioned as a kingdom, and, seemingly, near Edom and Kedar. Jeremiah. c. 49: v. 30. 33.

⁹⁷ Hazor in Sicily stood near Enna, and was, by the Greeks,

the last city he was supposed to have been the founder. It is often compounded with El and Il; and many places were from thence denominated Alesia, Elysa, Eleusa, Halesus, Elysus, Eleusia, by apocope Las, Lasa, Læsa, Lasaia; also, Lissa, Lissus, Lissia. Sometimes we meet with these terms reversed; and, instead of El Ees, they are rendered Ees El: hence we have places named Azilis, Azila, Asyla, contracted Zelia, Zela, Zeleia; Zelitis; also Sele, Sela, Sala, Salis, Sillas, Silis, Soli. All these places were founded or denominated by people of the Amonian worship: and we may always, upon inquiry, perceive something very peculiar in their history and situation. They were particularly devoted to the worship of the Sun; and they were generally situated near hot springs, or else upon foul and fetid lakes, and pools of bitumen. It is, also, not uncommon to find near them mines of salt and nitre; and caverns sending forth pestilential exhalations. The Elysian plain, near the Catacombs in Egypt, stood upon the foul Charonian canal; which was so noisome, that every fetid ditch and cavern was from it called Charonian. Asia Proper comprehended little more than Phrygia, and a part of

rendered *Assur*, and *Assur*. Azor and Azur was a common name for places where Puratheia were constructed. See Hyde. Relig. Pers. c. 3. p. 100.

Lydia; and was bounded by the river Halys. It was of a most inflammable soil; and there were many fiery eruptions about Caroura, and in Hyrcania, which latter was styled by the Greeks *καυμένη*. Hence, doubtless, the region had the name of ⁹⁸ Asia, or the land of fire. One of its most antient cities, and most revered, was Hierapolis, famous for its hot ⁹⁹ fountains. Here was also a sacred cavern, styled by ¹⁰⁰ Strabo Plutonium, and Charonium; which sent up pestilential effluvia. Photius, in the life of Isidorus, acquaints us, that it was the temple of Apollo at Hierapolis, within whose precincts these deadly vapours arose.

¹ *Ἐν Ἱεραπολεὶ τῆς Φρυγίας Ἱερον ἦν Ἀπολλωνος, ὑπο δὲ του ναου καταβασιον ὑπεκείτο, θανασιμὸς ἀναπνοᾶς παριχομενον.* He speaks of this cavity as being immediately under the edifice. Four caverns of this sort, and styled Charonian, are mentioned by ² Strabo in

⁹⁸ The country about the Cæster was particularly named Asia.

Ἀσιῇ τε λεγμένην Καῦσριν ἀμφὶ ριοθεῖα. Homer. Iliad. B. v. 461.

Of these parts see Strabo. l. 13. p. 932.

⁹⁹ *Ἱεραπολὶς—θερμὴν ὑδάτων πολλῶν πληθεύσα, ἀπὸ τῆς ἱερᾶ πολλὰ ἔχει.* Stephanus Byzant.

¹⁰⁰ *Ἱεραπολὶς, ὅπου τὰ θερμὰ ὕδατα, καὶ τὸ Πλῦτωνιον, ἀμφὺ παραδοξολογίαι τινα ἔχοντα.* Strabo. l. 13. p. 933.

¹ Damascius apud Photium in Vita Isidor. c. 242.

² At Hierapolis, Acharaca, Magnesia, and Myus. Strabo. l. 12. p. 868.

Ἀχαράκα, ἢ τὸ Πλῦτωνιον, ἔχει καὶ ἀλλοὺς πολυτάλεις, καὶ μὴν Πλῦ-

this part of the world. Pliny, speaking of some Charonian hollows in Italy, says, that the exhalations were insupportable. ³ *Spiracula vocant, alii Charoneas scrobes, mortiferum spiritum exhalantes.* It may appear wonderful: but the Armenians were determined in the situation both of their cities and temples by these strange phenomena. They esteemed no places so sacred as those where there were fiery eruptions, uncommon steams, and sulphureous exhalations. In Armenia, near ⁴ Comana, and Camisena, was the temple of ⁵ Anait, or fountain of the Sun. It was a

τινος τε καὶ Ἡρας καὶ τοῦ ΧΑΡΩΝΙΟΝ αὐτῶν ὑπερκειμένης τῆς αἰσῆς, θεωμασιν τῇ φύσει. Strabo. l. 14. p. 900.

³ Plin. H. N. L. 2. c. 92. Spiritus lethales alibi, aut scrobibus emissi, aut ipso loci situ mortiferi: alibi volucris tantum, ut Soracte vicino urbi tractu: alibi præter hominem cæteris animalibus: nonnunquam et homini: ut in Sinuessano agro, et Puteolano. Spiracula vocant, alii Churonens scrobes, mortiferum spiritum exhalantes. Strabo of the same: Θυμὸν, παρ' ἧς Λαζον ἐστὶ ττῶαν ἱερὸν. ΧΑΡΩΝΙΟΝ λεγόμενον, αἰθέρας ἔχει ἀσπιδας. l. 14. p. 940.

⁴ Ἀσπιδας μὲν ἐν τῇ τῶν Περσῶν ἱερῇ καὶ Μηδῶ καὶ Ἀρμενίᾳ τιμωροῦσι τὰ δὲ τῆς Ἀναϊτῆδος διαφεραντὸς Ἀρμενίᾳ. Strabo. l. 11. p. 805.

⁵ Anait signifies a fountain of fire; under which name a female Deity was worshipped. Wherever a temple is mentioned, dedicated to her worship, there will be generally found some hot streams, either of water or bitumen; or else salt, and nitrous pools. This is observable at Arbela. Περί Ἀρβέλῃς δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ Δρυφ-

Persic and Babylonish Deity, as well as an Armenian, which was honoured with Puratheia, where the rites of fire were particularly kept up. The city itself was named Zela; and close behind it was a large nitrous lake. In short, from the Amonian terms, Al-As, came the Grecian ἅλος, ἅλας, ἅλς; as, from the same terms reversed (As-El), were formed the Latine Sal, Sol, and Salum. Wherever the Amonians found places with these natural or præternatural properties, they held them sacred, and founded their temples near them. ⁶ Selenou-sia, in Ionia, was upon a salt lake, sacred to Artemis. In Epirus was a city called Alesa, Elissa, and Lesa: and hard by were the Alesian plains; similar to the Elysian in Egypt: in these was produced a great quantity of fossil ⁷ salt. There was an Alesia in Arcadia, and a mountain Alesium with a temple upon it. Here an antient personage, Æputus, was said to have been suffocated with salt water: in which history there is an allusion to the etymology of the name. It is true that Pausanias supposes it to have been called

τρεῖς ὁδοί, ἐν ᾗ τὴν ἰαφθὰ πηγή, καὶ τὰ σπυρα, καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀσαιῆς (ὁρ Ἀναΐτιδος) ἵερὸν. Strabo. l. 16. p. 1072.

Of Anait see Strabo. l. 11. p. 779. l. 12. p. 838. l. 15. p. 1066.

⁶ Strabo. l. 14. p. 951.

⁷ Ἐστὶ καὶ Ἀλασίον ὀπίθιον τῆς Ἠπειροῦ, ὅσα σπέννται ἅλας. Stephanus Byzantinus.

Alesia, from Rhea having wandered thither; * *As* το αλν, ας αλν, αλναις το Παν; but it was not αλν, but αλν and αλν sal: and the Deity, to whom that body was sacred, from whence the place was named. And this is certain from another tradition, which there prevailed: for it is said that in ancient times there was an eruption of sea water in the temple: † *Γαλαττω δὲ μεθυσθεῖς κρηὶς αὐτῇ ἰσὺν τῆς ἀφ᾽ οὗ τοῦ ἀγῶνος.* Nor was this appellation confined to one particular sort of fountain, or water: but all waters, that had any uncommon property, were in like manner sacred to Elces, or Eesel. It was an ancient title of Mithras and Osiris in the east, the same as † Sol, the Sun. From hence the priests of the Sun were called Soli and Solimi in Cilicia, Selli in Epirus, Salii at Rome, all originally priests of fire. As such they are described by Virgil:

Tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum.

In like manner the Silaceni of the Babylonians

* Panemias. l. 8. p. 618.

† Athanasius, who was of Egypt, speaks of the veneration paid to fountains and waters. *Ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὰς καὶ κρήνας, καὶ πρὸς τὰς μελὸς Ἀργυρίου τοῦ ἰδὸς προσημασθῆναι, καὶ ἕως ἀσχυρίσθαι.* Oratio contra Gentes. p. 2. Edit. Commelin.

‡ It was an obsolete term, but to be traced in its derivatives. From *Ees-El* came *Asylos*, Asylum: from *El-Ees*, *Elin*, *Eliasa*, *Eleemis*, *Eleumina Sacra*, *Elysinum*, *Elysi campi* in Egypt and elsewhere.

were worshippers of the same Deity, and given to the rites of fire, which accompanied the worship of the Sun.

The chief city of Silacena was Sile or Sele, where were eruptions of fire. Sele is the place or city of the Sun. Whenever therefore Sal, or Sel, or the same reversed, occur in the composition of any place's name, we may be pretty certain that the place is remarkable either for its rites or situation, and attended with some of the circumstances "above-mentioned. Many instances may be produced of those denominated from the quality of their waters. In the river "Silarus of Italy every thing became petrified. The river "Silias in India

"Of those places called Lasa many instances might be produced. The fountain at Gortyna in Crete was very sacred, and called Lasa, and Lysa. There was a tradition, that Jupiter when a child was washed in its waters: it was therefore changed to Λεσσα. Pausanias says, ἡδὺρ ψυχροτάτην παρῆχεται ποταμὸν. l. 8. p. 658.

In Judea were some medicinal waters and warm springs of great repute, at a place called of old Lasa. *Lasa ipsa est, quæ nunc Callirrhœ dicitur, ubi aquæ calidæ in Mare Mortuum defluunt.* Hieron. in Isaiam. c. 17. 19.

Ἡμεῖς τοὺς κατὰ Καλλιρρόην θερμοὺς συγχρητο. Josephus de B. J. l. 1. c. 33.

Alesa, urbs et fons Siciliæ. Solinus. c. 11. The fountain was of a wonderful nature.

¹² Strabo. l. 5. p. 385.

¹³ Strabo. l. 15. p. 1029.

would suffer nothing to swim. The waters of the ¹⁴Salassi in the Alps were of great use in refining gold. The fountain at ¹⁵Selinus in Sicily was of a bitter saline taste. Of the salt lake near ¹⁶Selinousia in Ionia I have spoken. The fountain Siloë at Jerusalem was in some degree ¹⁷salt. Ovid mentions Sulmo, where he was born, as noted for its ¹⁸cool waters: for cold streams were equally sacred to the Sun as those, which were of a contrary nature. The fine waters at Ænon, where John baptized, were called ¹⁹Salim. The river Ales near Colophon ran through the grove of Apollo, and was esteemed the coldest stream in Ionia. ²⁰ἄλλος ποταμός ψυχροτάτος τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ. In the country of the Alazonians was a bitter fountain, which ran into the ²¹Hypanis. These terms were sometimes combined with the name of Ham;

¹⁴ Strabo. l. 4. p. 314.

¹⁵ Strabo. l. 6. p. 421.

¹⁶ Strabo. l. 14. p. 951. Here was a cavern, which sent forth a most pestilential vapour. Diodorus Sic. l. 4. p. 278.

¹⁷ Voyages de Monconys. Parte 2da. p. 38.

¹⁸ Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis.

Ovid. Tristia. l. 5. Eleg. 10. v. 9.

¹⁹ John. c. 3. v. 23. Ἡ δὲ καὶ Ἰωάννης βαπτίζει ἐν Ἀλνὶ ἰγγυρ Σαλιμ· so denominated by the antient Canaanites.

²⁰ Pausanias. l. 7. p. 535. The city Arles in Provence was famed for medicinal waters. The true name was Ar-Ales, the city of Ales: it was also called Ar-El-Ait, or Arelate.

²¹ Herodotus. l. 4. c. 52.

and expressed Hameles, and Hamelas; contracted to Meles and Melas. A river of this name watered the region of Pamphylia, and was noted for a most cold and pure ²² water. The Meles near Smyrna was equally admired. ²³ *Σμυρναίοις δὲ ποταμός Μελος ὕδωρ ἐστὶ καλλίστον, καὶ σπηλαίων ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς.* The Melas in Cappadocia was of a contrary quality. It ran through a hot, inflammable country, and formed many fiery pools. ²⁴ *Καὶ ταῦτα ὅ ἐστι τὰ ἔλη πανταχὲ πύριληπτα.* In Pontus was Amasus, Amasia, Amasene, where the region abounded with hot waters: ²⁵ *Ὑπερκεῖται δὲ τῆς τῶν Ἀμασιῶν τὰ τε θερμὰ ὕδατα τῶν Φαζημονειτῶν, ὑγιεινὰ σφόδρα.*

It is wonderful, how far the Amonian religion and customs were carried in the first ages. The antient Germans, and Scandinavians, were led by the same principles; and founded their temples in situations of the same nature, as those were, which have been above described. Above all others they chose those places, where were any nitrous, or saline waters. ²⁶ *Maxime autem lucos (or lacus) sale gignendo fæcundos Cælo propinquare, pre-*

²² Pausanias. l. 8. p. 659.

²³ Pausanias. l. 7. p. 535.

²⁴ Strabo. l. 12. p. 812.

²⁵ Strabo. l. 12. p. 839.

²⁶ Gaspar Brechenmaker. § 45. p. 57.

creque mortaliū nusquam propius andiri firmiter erant persuasi; prout exemplo Herimundarorum docet testis omni exceptione major ²⁷ Tacitus.

SAN, SON, ZAN, ZAAN.

The most common name for the Sun was *San*, and *Son*; expressed also *Zan*, *Zon*, and *Zaan*. *Zeus* of Crete, who was supposed to have been buried in that Island, is said to have had the following inscription on his tomb:

²⁸ Ὡδε μέγας κεῖται Ζαν, ὃν Δία κτελεσσεσι.

The Ionians expressed it *Zw*, and *Zwa*. *Hesychius* tells us, that the Sun was called *Σανς* by the Babylonians. It is to be observed that the Grecians in foreign words continually omitted the *Nu* final, and substituted a *Sigma*. The true Babylonish name for the Sun was undoubtedly *Σαν*, often-

²⁷ Tacitus. Annal. l. 13. c. 57.

From this ancient term *As*, or *Az*, many words in the Greek language were derived: such as *αζομαι*, veneror; *αζν*, ξηραινω; *αζαλειν*, θιμνω; *αζα*, ασβαλος; *αζνυτις*, αι ξηραι εκ της θαυμας. *Hesychius*.

²⁸ Cyril. contra Julianum. l. 10. p. 342. And Iamblich. in vita Pythagoræ.

Zan Κρον. Lactantii Div. Institut. l. 1. c. 11. p. 50.

Zan, *Zon*. *Hesychius*.

times expressed *Σωαν*, Soan. It was the same as *Zauan* of the Sidonians; under which name they worshipped Adonis, or the Sun. Hesychius says, *Ζαυανας, θεος τις εν Σιδωνι*. Who the Deity was, I think may be plainly seen. It is mentioned by the same writer, that the Indian Hercules, by which is always meant the chief Deity, was styled *Dorsanes*: *Δορσανης ο Ἡρακλης παρ' Ἰνδου*. The name *Dorsanes* is an abridgment of *Ador-San*, or *Ador-Sanes*, that is *Ador-Sol*, *the lord of light*. It was a title conferred upon Ham; and also upon others of his family; whom I have before mentioned to have been collectively called the *Baalim*. Analogous to this they were likewise called the *Zaanim*, and *Zaananim*: and a temple was erected to them by the antient Canaanites, which was from them named ²⁹ *Beth-Zaananim*. There was also a place called *Sanim* in the same country, rendered *So-nam*³⁰, *Σωανμ*, by Eusebius; which was undoubtedly named in honour of the same persons: for their posterity looked up to them, as the *Heliadæ*, or descendants of the Sun, and denominated them from that luminary. According to Hesychius it was a title, of old not unknown in Greece; where princes and rulers were styled *Zanides*, *Zavidæ*,

²⁹ Joshua. c. 19. v. 33. Judges. c. 4. v. 11. Also *Tzaanan*. Micah. c. 1. v. 11. *Solis Fons*.

³⁰ *Relandi Palestina*. v. 2. p. 983.

Ἡγεμονες. In ³¹ Diodorus Siculus mention is made of an antient king of Armenia, called Barsanes; which signifies the offspring of the Sun. We find temples erected to the Deity of the same purport; and styled in the singular Beth-San: by which is meant the temple of the Sun. Two places occur in Scripture of this name: the one in the tribe of Manasseh: the other in the land of the Philistines. The latter seems to have been a city; and also a temple, where the body of Saul was exposed after his defeat upon mount Gilboa. For it is said, that the Philistines ³² *cut off his head, and stripped off his armour—and they put his armour in the house of Ashtoreth, and they fastened his body to the wall of Bethsan.* They seem to have sometimes used this term with a reduplication: for we read of a city in Canaan called ³³ Sansanah; by which is signified a place sacred to the most illustrious Orb of day. Some antient statues near mount Cronius in Elis were by the natives called Zanes, as we are told by Pausanias: ³⁴ Καλονται δε ὑπο των επιχωριων Ζανες. They were supposed to have been the statues of Zeus: but Zan was more properly the

³¹ Diodorus Siculus. l. 2. p. 90.

³² 1 Samuel. c. 31. v. 9, 10.

³³ Joshua. c. 15. v. 31.

³⁴ Pausanias. l. 5. p. 430.

Zana, Zora, Ζορια: all names of the same purport, all statues of the Sun, called Zan, Zon, Zoan, Xoan.

Sun; and they were the statues of persons, who were denominated from him. One of these persons, styled Zanes, and Zanim, was Chus: whose posterity sent out large colonies to various parts of the earth. Some of them settled upon the coast of Ausonia, called in later times Italy; where they worshipped their great ancestor under the name of San-Chus. Silius Italicus speaking of the march of some Sabine troops, says,

³⁵ Pars Sancum voce caneant
Auctorem gentis.

Lactantius takes notice of this Deity. ³⁶ Ægyptii Isidem, Mauri Jubam, Macedones Cabirum—Sabini *Sancum* colunt. He was not unknown at Rome, where they styled him Zeus Pistius, as we learn from Dionysius of Halicarnassus: ³⁷ Ἐν Ἱερῷ Διὸς Πιστῆς, ὃν Ῥωμαῖοι Σαγκὸν καλεσι. There are in Gruter inscriptions, wherein he has the title of Semon prefixed, and is also styled Sanctus.

³⁵ Silius Italicus. l. 8. v. 421.

³⁶ Lactantius, de F. R. l. 1. p. 65.

Fit sacrificium, quod est proficiscendi gratiâ, Herculi, aut *Sanco*, qui idem deus est. Festus.

³⁷ Dionysius Halicarnass. Antiq. Rom. l. 4. p. 246. St. Austin supposes the name to have been Sanctus. Sabini etiam Regem suum primum Sancum, sive, ut aliqui appellant, Sanctum, retulerunt inter deos. Augustinus de Civitate Dei. l. 18. c. 19. The name was not of Roman original; but far prior to Rome.

³⁸ SANCTO. SANCO.
SEMONI. DEO. FIDIO.
SACRUM.

Semon (Sem-On) signifies Cœlestis Sol.

Some of the antients thought that the soul of man was a divine emanation; a portion of light from the Sun. Hence, probably, it was called Zoan from that luminary; for so we find it named in Macrobius. ³⁹ Veteres nullum animal sacrum in finibus suis esse patiebantur; sed abigebant ad fines Deorum, quibus sacrum esset: animas vero sacratorum hominum, quos Græci ΖΩΑΝΑΣ vocant Diis debitas æstimabant.

DI, DIO, DIS, DUS.

Another common name for the Deity was Dis, Dus, and the like; analogous to Deus, and Theos

³⁸ Gruter. Inscript. vol. 1. p. 96. n. 6.

Semoni Sanco Deo Fidio. n. 5.

Sanco Fidio Semo Patri. n. 7.

Sanco Deo Patr. Reatin. sacrum. n. 8.

From San came the Latine terms, sanus, sano, sanctus, sancire.

Vossius derives San, or Zan; from ΣΑΙΩ, sævire. De Idol. l. 1. c. 22. p. 168.

³⁹ Macrobian Saturn. l. 3. c. 8. p. 282.

Hence, perhaps, came ζῶν and ζῆν to live: and ζῷον, animal: and hence the title of Apollo Ζανδότης.

of other nations. The Sun was called Arez in the east, and compounded Dis-arez, and Dus-arez; which signifies Deus Sol. The name is mentioned by Tertullian⁴⁰. *Unicuique etiam provinciæ et civitati suus Deus est, ut Syriæ Astarte, Arabiæ Dysares.* Hesychius supposes the Deity to have been the same as Dionusus. *Δυσαρην τον Διονυσον Ναβατανοι (καλῶσιν), ὡς Ισιδωρος.* There was a high mountain, or promontory, in ⁴¹ Arabia, denominated from this Deity: analogous to which there was one in Thrace, which had its name ⁴² from Dusorus, or the God of light, Orus. I took notice, that Hercules, or the chief Deity among the Indians, was called Dorsanes: he had also the name of Sandis, and Sandes; which signifies Sol Deus. ⁴³ *Βηλον μιν τον Δια τυχον, Σανδην τε τον Ἡρακλεια, και Αναϊτιδα την Αφροδιτην, και αλλως αλλες ικαλυν.* Agathias of the people in the east. Probably the Deity Bendis, whose rites were so celebrated in Phrygia and Thrace, was a compound of Ben-Dis, the offspring of God. The natives of this country represented Bendis as a

⁴⁰ Tertullian. Apolog. c. 24.

⁴¹ *Δυσαρην* (lege *Δυσαρης*) σκοπιλος και κορυφη ὑψηλοτατη Αραβιας· ιερηται δ' αὖτο τυ *Δυσαρην*. Θεος δε ὅτις παρὰ Αραβι και Δαχαρηνοισ τιμωμενος. Stephanus Byz.

Δυς, Dous, is the same as Deus. *Δους-Αρης*, Deus Sol.

⁴² *Δυσαρην καλομενοι ουρος.* Herod. l. 5. c. 17.

⁴³ Agathias. l. 2. p. 62.

female; and supposed her to be the same as
 44 Selene, or the moon. The same Deity was
 often masculine and feminine: what was Dea
 Luna in one country, was Deus Lunus in
 another.

KUR, ΚΥΡΟΣ, CURA.

The Sun was likewise named Kur, Cur, *Κυρος*.
 45 *Κυρον γαρ καλειν Περσας τον 'Ηλιον*. Many places
 were sacred to this Deity, and called Cura, Curia,
 Curopolis, Curene, Cureschata, Curesta, Cures-
 tica regio. Many rivers in Persis, Media, Iberia,
 were denominated in the same manner. The
 term is sometimes expressed Corus: hence Co-
 rusia in Scythia. Of this term I shall say more
 hereafter.

COHEN, or CAHEN.

Cohen, which seems, among the Egyptians
 and other Amonians, to have been pronounced
 Cahen, and Chan, signified a Priest; also a Lord
 or Prince. In early times the office of a Prince
 and of a Priest were comprehended under one
 character.

44 Το ονομα τωτο Θρακον η Βιθιδις ουτω και Θρακος θιολογω μετα των
 πολλων της Σιληνης ονοματων και την Βιθιδι εις την θεον αναπιμπαστος.

Πλωτωνη τε, και Ευφροσυνη, Βιθιδις τε κραταια.

Ex Proclo. See Poesis Philosophica. Edit. H. Steph. p. 91.

45 Plutarch. in Artaxerxe. p. 1012.

⁴² Rex Anius, Rex idem hominum, Phœbique Sacerdos.

This continued a great while in some parts of the ⁴⁷ world; especially in Asia Minor, where, even in the time of the Romans, the chief priest was the prince of the ⁴³ province. The term was sometimes used with a greater latitude; and denoted any thing noble and divine. Hence we find it prefixed to the names both of Deities and men; and of places denominated from them. It is often compounded with Athoth, as Canethoth; and we meet with Can-Osiris, Can-ophis, Canebon, and the like. It was sometimes expressed Kun, and among the Athenians was the title of the antient priests of Apollo; whose posterity were styled Κυννιδαι, Cunnidæ, according to Hesychius. Κυννιδαι, γένος εν Αθηνησιν, εξ ου ο Ίερευς τε Κυννις Απολλωνος. We find from hence, that Apollo was styled Κυννιος, Cunnius. Κυννιος, Απολλωνος

⁴⁴ Virgil. Æneis. l. 3. v. 80.

Majorum enim hæc erat consuetudo, ut Rex esset etiam Sacerdos, et Pontifex: unde hodieque Imperatores Pontifices dicuntur. Servii Scholia ibidem.

⁴⁵ Ο ο Ίερευς το πάλαιον μιν λεγεται τινος κρηνη. Strabo. l. 12. p. 851. It is spoken particularly of some places in Asia Minor.

⁴⁶ Pythodorus, the high priest of Zoroaster at Comana in Armenia, was the king of the country. Η ο Ίερευς του Ζωροαστρου βασιλευσιν. Strabo. l. 12. p. 838.

επιθετον. Hence came κυνειν, προσκυνειν, προσκυνησις, well known terms of adoration. It was also expressed Con, as we may infer from the title of the Egyptian Hercules.⁴⁹ Τον Ἡρακλην φησι κατα την Αιγυπτιαν διαλεκτον ΚΩΝΑ λεγισθαι. It seems also to have been a title of the true God, who by ⁵⁰ Moses is styled Konah, קֹנָה.

We find this term oftentimes subjoined. The Chaldeans, who were particularly possessed of the land of Ur, and were worshippers of fire, had the name of Urchani. Strabo limits this title to one branch of the Chaldeans, who were literati, and observers of the heavens; and even of these to one sect only. Εἰς δὲ καὶ τῶν Χαλδαίων τῶν Αστρονομικῶν γένη πλείων· καὶ γὰρ ⁵¹ Ὀρχηνοὶ τῶν προσαγορευομένων. But ⁵² Ptolemy speaks of them more truly as a nation; as does Pliny likewise. He mentions their stopping the course of the Euphrates, and diverting the stream into the

⁴⁹ Etymologicum Magnum.

Κοναδης Ποσειδων Αθηνησις ετιματο. Hesychius.

⁵⁰ Genesis. c. 14. v. 19. כֹּנָה נֶגַד יִצְחָק בֶּן.

Sabaeon of Ethiopia was Saba Con, or king of Saba.

⁵¹ Strabo. l. 16. p. 1074.

⁵² Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 5. cap. 19. p. 165. He places very truly the Orcheni upon the Sinus Persicus: for they extended so far.

Παρακινται τη γῆνι Αραβιας ἢ Χαλδαια χώρα. Idem. l. 5. c. 20. p. 167.

channel of the Tigris. ⁵³ *Euphratem præcludere Orcheni, &c. nec nisi Pasitigri defertur in mare.* There seem to have been particular colleges appropriated to the astronomers and priests in Chaldea, which were called Conah; as we may infer from ⁵⁴ Ezra. He applies it to societies of his own priests and people; but it was a term borrowed from Chaldea.

The title of Urchan among the Gentile nations was appropriated to the God of fire, and his ⁵⁵ priests; but was assumed by other persons. Some of the priests and princes among the Jews, after the return from captivity, took the name of Hyrcanus. Orchan, and Orchanes among the Persic and Tartar nations is very common at this ⁵⁶ day; among whom the word Chan is ever current for a prince or king. Hence we read of Mangu Chan, Cublai Chan, Cingis Chan. Among some of these nations it is expressed Kon,

⁵³ Plin. H. N. l. 6. c. 27.

⁵⁴ Ezra. c. 5. v. 6. c. 4. v. 9—17.

⁵⁵ The priests in Egypt, among other titles, were called Sonchin, *sive Solis Sacerdotes*, changed to Σοχναί in the singular. Pythagoras was instructed by a Sonchin, or priest of the Sun. It is mentioned as a proper name by Clemens Alexandr. Strom. l. 1. p. 356. And it might be so: for priests were denominated from the Deity, whom they served.

⁵⁶ See Observations upon the Antient History of Egypt.

Kong, and King. Monsieur de Lisle, speaking of the Chinese, says, ⁵⁷ Les noms de King Che, ou Kong-Sse, signifient Cour de Prince en Chine. Can, ou Chan en langue Tartare signifie Roi, ou Empereur.

PETAH.

Of this Amonian term of honour I have taken notice in a treatise before. I have shewn, that it was to be found in many Egyptian ⁵⁸ names, such as Petiphra, Petiphra, Petisonius, Petosiris, Petarbemis, Petubastus the Tanite, and Petesuccus, builder of the Labyrinth. Petes, called Pêteos in Homer, the father of Mnestheus, the Athenian, is of the same original: ⁵⁹ Τον γὰρ Πέτην, τον πατέρα Μενεσθεως, τς στρατευσαντες εις Τροίαν, φανερωσ Αιγυπτιον υπαρχαντα κτλ. All the great officers of the Babylonians and Persians took their names from some sacred title of the Sun. Herodotus mentions ⁶⁰ Petazithes Magus, and ⁶¹ Pati-

⁵⁷ Description de la Ville de Pekin. p. 5. He mentions Chao Kong. p. 3.

⁵⁸ See Observations and Inquiries. p. 163.

⁵⁹ Diodorus Siculus. l. 1. p. 25.

⁶⁰ L. 3. c. 61.

⁶¹ L. 7. c. 40.

Patæcion is mentioned by Plutarch de audiendis Poetis. p. 21.

Patirampheç is for Pata-Ramphan, the priest of the God Ramphan, changed to Ramphas by the Greeks.

ramphes : the latter was charioteer to Xerxes in his expedition to Greece : but he was denominated from another office ; for he was brother to Smerdis, and a Magus ; which was a priest of the Sun. The term is sometimes subjoined, as in Atropatia, a province in ⁶² Media ; which was so named, as we learn from Strabo, ⁶³ ἀπο τῆς Ἀτροπατιᾶς ἡγεμονος. In the accounts of the Amazons likewise this word occurs. They are said to have been called Aorpata, or, according to the common reading in Herodotus, Oiorpata ; which writer places them upon the Cimmerian Bosphorus. ⁶⁴ Ταῖς δὲ Ἀμαζόνας καλεῖσι Σκυθαὶ Οἰορπάτα· δύναται δὲ το πνομα τετο κατ' Ἑλλάδα γλωσσαι ἀνδροκτονεὶ Οἰορ γὰρ καλεῖσι τὸν ἀνδρα, τὸ δὲ πατα κτείνειν. This etymology is founded upon a notion that the Amazons were a community of women, who killed every man, with whom they had any commerce, and yet subsisted as a people for ages. I shall hereafter speak of the nations under this title ; for there were more than one : but all of one family ; all colonies from Egypt. The title above was given them

Ram-phan is the great Phan or Phanes, a Deity well known in Egypt.

⁶² Also in Asampatæ, a nation upon the Mæotis. Plin. l. c. 7.

⁶³ L. 11. p. 794. He speaks of it as a proper name ; but it was certainly a title and term of office.

⁶⁴ Herodotus. l. 4. c. 110.

the Amonians in other countries; particularly in Syria and Canaan. It signified *Κυριος*, or Lord, and is often compounded with other terms; as in Bel-Adon, Belorus, Bal-hamon, Belochus, Bel-on; (from which last came Bellona of the Romans) and also Baal-shamaim, the great Lord of the Heavens. This was a title given by the Syrians to the Sun: ⁶⁷ Τον Ἥλιον Βελσαμην καλεσιν, ὁ ἐστὶ παρα Φοινίξι Κυριος Ουρανῶ, Ζεὺς δὲ παρ' Ἑλλήσι. We may, from hence, decypher the name of the Sun, as mentioned before by Damascius, who styles that Deity Bolathes: ⁶⁸ Φοινίκης καὶ Σελήνης τὸν Κρόνον Ἡλ, καὶ Βῆλ, καὶ Βολαθὴν ἐπονομαζέουσιν. What he terms Bolathes is a compound of Bal-Ath, or Bal-Athis; the same as Atis, and Atish of Lydia, Persis, and other countries. Philo Biblius interprets it Zeus: Damascius supposed it to mean Cronus; as did likewise The-

It is remarkable that the worshippers of Wishnou, or Vistnou in India, are now called Petacares, and are distinguished by three red lines on their foreheads. The priests of Brama have the same title, Petac Arez, the priests of Arez, or the Sun. Lucae Viccampii Hist. Mission. Evangel. in India, 1747. c. 10. §. 3. p. 57.

⁶⁷ Eusebius. Præp. Evang. l. 1. c. 10. p. 34.

⁶⁸ Damascius apud Photium. c. 243.

Belus primus Rex Assyriorum, quos constat Saturnum (quem eundem et Solem dicunt) Junonemque coluisse. Servius in Virg. *Æneid.* l. 1.

ophilus: ⁶⁹Ενιοι μεν σεβονται τον Κρονον, και τωτων αυτων ονομαζουσι Βηλ, και Βαλ, μαλιστα οι οικηντες τα ανατολικα κλιματα. This diversity amounts to little: for I shall hereafter shew, that all the Grecian names of Deities, however appropriated, were originally titles of one God, and related to the Sun.

KEREN.

Keren signifies, in its original sense, *a horn*: but was always esteemed an emblem of power; and made use of as a title of sovereignty and puissance. Hence, it is common with the sacred writers to say ⁷⁰*My horn shalt thou exalt*—⁷¹*his horn shall be exalted with honour*—⁷²*the horn of Moab is cut off*: and the Evangelist ⁷³speaks of Christ as *a horn of salvation* to the world. The Greeks often changed the nu final into sigma: hence, from keren they formed κερας, κερατος: and from thence they deduced the words κρατος, κρατιρος: also κοιρανος, κρειων, and καρηνον;

⁶⁹ Theoph. ad Antolycum. l. 3. p. 399. Μη γνωσκειντες, μητι τις εστιν ο Κρονος, μητι τις εστιν ο Βηλος. Idem.

⁷⁰ Psalm 92. v. 10.

⁷¹ Psalm 112. v. 9.

⁷² Jeremiah. c. 48. v. 25.

⁷³ Luke. c. 1. v. 69.

all relating to strength and eminence. Gerenius, Γερηνιος, applied to Nestor, is an Amonian term, and signifies a princely and venerable person. The Egyptian Crane, for its great services, was held in high honour, being sacred to the God of light, Abis (אבן) or, as the Greeks expressed it, Ibis; from whence the name was given. It was also called Keren and Kerenus; by the Greeks Γερανός, the noble bird, being most honoured of any. It was a title of the Sun himself: for Apollo was named Craneüs, and ⁷⁴ Carneüs; which was no other than Cereneüs, the supreme Deity, the Lord of light: and his festival styled Carnea, Καρνια, was an abbreviation of Κερνια, Cerenea. The priest of Cybele in Phrygia was styled Carnas; which was a title of the Deity, whom he served; and of the same purport as Carneus above.

OPH.

Oph signifies a serpent, and was pronounced at

⁷⁴ Pausanias. l. 3. p. 239.

Callimachus. Hymn to Apollo. v. 71. He mentions Minerva Κερνια, Cranæa. l. 10. p. 886.

Among the Romans this title, in later times, was expressed Granus and Grannus: hence, in Gruter Inscriptions, p. 37. p. 10, 11, 12. APPOLLINI GRANNO.

times and expressed, Ope, ⁷⁵ Oupis, Opis, Ops; and, by Cicero, ⁷⁶ Upis. It was an emblem of the Sun; and also of time and eternity. It was worshipped as a Deity, and esteemed the same as Osiris; by others the same as Vulcan. Vulcanus Ægyptiis Opas dictus est, eodem Cicerone ⁷⁷ teste. A serpent was also, in the Egyptian language, styled Ob, or Aub: though it may possibly be only a variation of the term above. We are told by Orus Apollo, that the basilisk, or royal serpent, was named Oubaios: ⁷⁸ Ουβαιος, ὁ εἰς τὸ Ἑλληνιστὶ Βασιλικος. It should have been rendered Ουζος, Oubus; for Ουβαιος is a possessive, and not a proper name. The Deity, so denominated, was esteemed prophetic; and his temples were applied to as oracular. This idolatry is alluded to by Moses, ⁷⁹ who, in the name of God, forbids the

⁷⁵ The Dorians expressed it Ουπις. Palæphatus. p. 78.

⁷⁶ Cicero de Nat. Deor. l. 3. 23.

⁷⁷ Huetii Demonstratio. p. 83.

⁷⁸ Orus Apollo. c. 1. p. 2.

Some have, by mistake, altered this to Ουβαιος.

⁷⁹ Leviticus. c. 20. v. 27.

Deuteronomy. c. 18. v. 11. Translated *a charmer, or a consultant with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer.*

Tunc etiam ortæ sunt opinionones, et sententiæ; et inventi sunt ex eis augures, et magni divinatores, et sortilegi, et inquirentes Ob et lideoni, et requirentes mortuos. Selden de Diis Syriæ, Synt. l. c. 2. p. 48. from M. Maimonides in more Nebuchim.

Israelites ever to inquire of those dæmons, Ob and Ideone: which shews that it was of great antiquity. The symbolical worship of the serpent was, in the first ages, very extensive; and was introduced into all the mysteries, wherever celebrated: ²⁰ Παρα παντι των νομιζομενων παρ' υμων Θεων ΟΦΙΣ συμβολον μεγα και μυστηριον αναγραφεται. It is remarkable, that wherever the Amonians founded any places of worship, and introduced their rites, there was generally some story of a serpent. There was a legend about a serpent at Colchis, at Thebes, and at Delphi; likewise in other places. The Greeks called Apollo himself Python, which is the same as Opis, Oupis, and Oub. The woman at Endor, who had a familiar spirit, is called ²¹ אוב, Oub, or Ob; and it is interpreted Pythonissa. The place where she resided, seems to have been named from the worship there instituted; for Endor is compounded of En-Ador, and signifies Fons Pythonis, the fountain of light, the oracle of the God Ador. This oracle was, probably, founded by the Canaanites; and had never been totally suppressed. In antient times

²⁰ Justin Martyr's second Apology. p. 6.

Of serpent worship, see Eusebius. P. E. l. 1. c. 10. p. 40, 41. And Clementis Alexand. Cohort. p. 14. Arnobius. l. 5. Ælian. l. 10. c. 31. of the Asp.

Herodotus. l. 2. c. 74.

²¹ 1 Samuel. c. 28. v. 7. בעלת אוב.

they had no images in their temples, but in lieu of them, used conical stones or pillars, called *Bastides*; under which representation this Deity was often worshipped. His pillar was also called ²² Abaddir, which should be expressed Abadir, being a compound of Ab. *𐤁𐤃* and Adir; and means the serpent Deity. Addir, the same as Adorus. It was also compounded with On, a title of the same Deity: and Kircher says that Obion is still, among the people of Egypt, the name of a serpent. *𐤁𐤃*, Ob Mosi, Python, -vox ab Ægyptiis sumpta; quibus Obion hodieque serpentem sonat. Ita ²³ Kircher. The same also occurs in the Coptic lexicon. The worship of the serpent was very antient among the Greeks, and is said to have been introduced by Cecrops. ²⁴ Philochorus Saturno, et Opi, primam in Atticâ statuisset aram Cecropem dicit. But though some represent Opis as a distinct Deity; yet ²⁵ others

²² It is called Abdir, Abadir, and Abaddir, by Priscian. He supposes the stone Abaddir to have been that which Saturn swallowed, instead of his son by Rhea. Abdir, et Abadir, *Bastides*. l. 1.; and, in another part, Abadir Deus est. Dicitur et hoc nomine lapis ille, quem Saturnus dicitur devorasse pro Jove, quem Græci *Bastides* vocant. l. 2.

²³ *Bochart. Hierozoicon.* l. 1. c. 3. p. 22.

²⁴ *Macrobius. Saturnalia.* l. 1. c. 10. p. 162.

²⁵ The father of one of the goddesses, called Diana, had the name of Opis. *Cicero de Naturâ Deorum.* l. 3. 23.

introduce the term rather as a title, and refer it to more Deities than one: Callimachus, who expresses it Oupis, confers it upon Diana, and plays upon the sacred term:

²⁶ ΟΥΠΙ, ἀναστ' εὐωπι.

It is often compounded with Chan; and expressed Canopus, Canophis, Canuphis, Cnuphis, Cneph: it is also otherwise combined; as in Ophon, Ophion, Oropus, Orobis, Inopus, Asopus, Elopus, Ophitis, Onuphis, Ophel. From Caneph the Grecians formed Cyniphis, which they used for an epithet to Ammon:

²⁷ Non hic Cyniphis canetur Ammon,
Mitratum caput elevans arenis.

It was conferred upon Diana herself; also upon Cybele, Rhea, Vesta, Terra, Juno. Vulcan was called Opas, Cicero de Nat. Deor. l. 3.

Ops was esteemed the Goddess of riches: also, the Deity of fire:

ΩΠΙ ανασσα, πυρα προδυρος, πυρ προ των θυρων. Hesychius.

Την Αρτιμεν Θρακις Βιρδισαν, Κρητις δε Δικτυαν, Λακιδαιμονιοι δε Ουπιω (καλυσι.) Palæphatus. c. 32. p. 78.

²⁶ Callimachus. Hymn to Diana. v. 204.

²⁷ Sidonius Apollinaris. Carm. 9. v. 190.

On the subject of serpent worship I shall speak more at large in a particular treatise.

AIN.

Ain, An, En, for so it is at times expressed, signifies a fountain, and was prefixed to the names of many places which were situated near fountains, and were denominated from them. In Canaan, near the fords of Jordan, were some celebrated waters; which, from their name, appear to have been, of old, sacred to the Sun. The name of the place was ⁸⁸ *Enon*, or the fountain of the Sun; the same to which people resorted to be baptized by John: not from an opinion that there was any sanctity in the waters; for that notion had been for ages obliterated; and the name was given by the Canaanite: but ⁸⁹ *John baptized in Enon, near to Salim, because there was much water there: and they came, and were baptized.* Many places were styled An-ait, An-abor, Anabouria, Anathon, Anopus, Anorus. Some of these were so called from their situation;

⁸⁸ Αἰνὴ ἔγγυς τοῦ Σαλὶμ. Eusebius de locorum nominibus in sacrâ Script. Ain On, fons solis. Salim is not from Salem, peace; but from Sal, the Sun, the Sol of the Latines. Salim, Aquæ solis; also Aquæ salsæ.

⁸⁹ St. John. c. 3. v. 23.

others from the worship there established. The Egyptians had many subordinate Deities, which they esteemed so many emanations, ἀπορροιαί from their chief God; as we learn from Iamblichus, Psellus, and Porphyry. These derivatives they called ⁹⁰ fountains, and supposed them to be derived from the Sun; whom they looked upon as the source of all things. Hence they formed Ath-El and Ath-Ain, the ⁹¹ Athela and Athena of the Greeks. These were two titles appropriated to the same personage, Divine Wisdom; who was supposed to spring from the head of her father. Wherever the Amonian religion was propagated, names of this sort will occur; being originally given from the mode of worship established ⁹². Hence so many places styled Anthedon, Anthemus, Ain-shemesh, and the like. The nymphi

⁹⁰ Pythagoras used to swear by τετρακτύος πάσης αἰῶνος φύσις. See Stanley of the Chaldaic Philosophy, and Selden de Diis Syris. Synt. 2. c. 1. p. 135.

Καὶ πηγὴ πηγῶν, καὶ πηγὴ πηγῶν ἀπασῶν. Oracle concerning the Deity, quoted in notes to Iamblichus. p. 299.

⁹¹ Athenagor. Legatio. p. 293.

⁹² The Amonians dealt largely in fountain worship: that is, in the adoration of subordinate dæmons; which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. They called them Zones, Intelligences, Fountains, &c. See Psellus and Stanley upon the Chaldaic Philosophy. p. 17. c. 3.

See Proclus on the Theology of Plato. l. 5. c. 34. p. 315.

Ænone was, in reality, a fountain, **Ain-On**, in Phrygia; and sacred to the same Deity: and, agreeably to this, she is said to have been the daughter of the river * **Cebrenus**. The island **Egina** was named * **Ænone**, and **Ænopia**, probably from its worship. As Divine Wisdom was sometimes expressed **Arh-Ain**, or **Alma**; so, at other times, the terms were reversed, and a Deity constituted called **An-Ait**. Temples to this goddess occur at **Ecbatana** in **Media**: also in **Mesopotamia**, **Persis**, **Armenia**, and **Cappadocia**; where the rites of fire were particularly observed. She was not unknown among the ancient **Canaanites**; for a temple called **Beth-Anath** is mentioned in the book of * **Joshua**. Of these temples, and the **Puratheia** there established, accounts may be seen in many parts of **Strabo**.

I have mentioned, that all springs and baths were sacred to the Sun: on which account they were called **Bal-ain**; the fountains of the great Lord of Heaven; from whence the Greeks formed **Βελανια**: and the Romans **Balnea**. The southern

* *Edita de magno flumine Nympha fui. Ovid. Epist. 5. v. 10.*
Some make her the daughter of **Cebrenus**; others of the river **Xanthus**.

* *Plin. N. H. l. 4. c. 12.*

* *Joshua. c. 1. 19. v. 38.*

seas abounded formerly with large whales: and it is well known, that they have apertures near their nostrils, through which they spout water in a large stream, and to a great height. Hence they too had the name of Bal-Ain, or Balænæ. For every thing uncommon was by the Amonians consecrated to the Deity, and denominated from his titles. This is very apparent in all the animals of Egypt.

The term *Οὐρανός*, Ouranus, related properly to the orb of the Sun; but was in aftertimes made to comprehend the whole expanse of the heavens. It is compounded of Ourain, the fountain of Orus; and shews to what it alludes, by its etymology. Many places were named Ees-ain, the reverse of Ain-ees, or Hanes: and others farther compounded Am-ees-ain, and Cam-ees-ain, rendered Amisene, and Camisene: the natural histories of which places will generally authenticate the etymology. The Amonians settled upon the Tiber: and the antient town Janiculum was originally named ⁹⁶ Camese; and the region about it Comesene: undoubtedly from the fountain Comesene, called afterward Anna Perenna, whose waters ran into the sacred pool ⁹⁷ Numicius: and whose priests were the Camœnæ.

⁹⁶ Macrobius. Sat. l. 1. c. 7. p. 151.

⁹⁷ Fontis stagna Numici. Virg. l. 7. 150.

I am sensible, that some very learned men do not quite approve of terms being thus reversed, as I have exhibited them in Ath-ain, Bal-ain, Our-ain, Cam-ain, and in other examples: and it is esteemed a deviation from the common usage in the Hebrew language; where the governing word, as it is termed, always comes first. Of this there are many instances; such as Ain-Shemesh, Ain-Gaddi, Ain-Mishpat, Ain-Rogel, &c. also Beth-El, Beth-Dagon, Beth-Aven, Beth-Oron. But, with submission, this does not affect the etymologies, which I have laid before the reader: for I do not deduce them from the Hebrew. And though there may have been of old a great similitude between that language, and those of Egypt, Cutha, and Canaan: yet they were all different tongues. There was once but one language among the sons of men⁹⁸. Upon the dispersion of mankind, this was branched out into dialects; and those again were subdivided: all which varied every age; not only in respect to one another; but each language differed from itself more and more continually.

Egeria est, quæ præbet aquas, Dea grata Camœnis. Ovid. See Plutarch. Numa.

⁹⁸ It is my opinion that there are two events recorded by Moses, Gen. c. 10. throughout; and Gen. c. 11. v. 8. 9. One was a regular migration of mankind in general to the countries allotted to them: the other was a dispersion which related to some particulars. Of this hereafter I shall treat at large.

It is therefore impossible to reduce the whole of these to the mode, and standard of any one. Besides, the terms, of which I suppose these names to be formed, are not properly in regimine; but are used adjectively, as is common almost in every language. We meet in the Grecian writings with ⁹⁹ Ἑλλήνα στρατον, Ἑλλάδα διάλεκτον; εσβεισεν Ἑλλάδα φωνην. Also νατον Σικελαν, γυναικα μαζον, Πέρσην στρατον; ναυτην δρομον, Σκυθην οϊμον. Why may we not suppose, that the same usage prevailed in Cutha, and in Egypt? And this practice was not entirely foreign to the Hebrews. We read indeed of Beer-sheba, Beer-lahoiroi, &c. but we also read of ¹⁰⁰ Baalath-Beer, exactly similar to the instances which I have produced. We meet in the sacred writings with Beth-El; and Beth-Dagon: but we sometimes find the governing word postponed, as in Elizabeth, or temple of Eliza. It was a Canaanitish name, the same as Elisa, Eleusa, Elasa

⁹⁹ Νᾶσον Σικελαν. Theocritus. Idyll. 1. v. 124.

Γυναικα τε θησατο μαζον. Homer. Il. Ω. v. 58.

Σκυθην ες οϊμον; αβαντον ες ερημιαν. Æschyl. Prometh. v. 2.

To give instances in our own language would be needless.

¹⁰⁰ Joshua. c. 19. v. 8. Bualath-Beer, the well or spring of Baal-Ath.

¹ The Jews often took foreign names; of which we have instances in Onias, Hyrcanus, Barptolemæus, &c.

Solinus, c. 25. mentions an altar found in North-Britain, in-

Hebrews, as it would be to reduce the Hebrew to the mode and standard of Egypt. What in Joshua, c. 19. v. 8. is Baaeth, is, 1 Kings, c. 16. v. 31. Eth-baal: so that even in the sacred writings we find terms of this sort transposed. But in respect to foreign names, especially of places, there are numberless instances similar to those, which I have produced. They occur in all histories of countries both antient and modern. We read of Pharbeth, and Phainobeth in Egypt: of Themiskir, and 'Tigranocerta, which signifies Ti-

³ Damascus is called by the natives Damasec, and Damakir. The latter signifies the town of Dama or Adama: by which is not meant Adam, the father of mankind; but Ad Ham, the Lord Ham, the father of the Amonians. Abulfeda styles Damascus, Damakir, p. 15. Sec or Shec is a prince. Damasec signifies principis Ad-Amæ (Civitas). From a notion however of Adama signifying Adam, a story prevailed that he was buried at Damascus. This is so far useful, as to shew that Damasec was an abbreviation of Adamasec, and Damakir of Adama-kir.

Also *Κυρισκαρτα*, the city of Kuros, the Sun. Stephanus Byzant. *Manakarta*, *Δαδοκαρτα*, *Ζαδρακαρτα*. See Bochart. notæ in Steph. Byzantinum. p. 823.

Vologesakerta. Plin. l. 6. p. 332.

There was No-Amon in Egypt, and Amon-No. Guebr-abad. Hyde. p. 363. Ghavrabad. p. 364. Atesh-chana, domus ignis. p. 359. An-Ath, whose temple in Canaan was styled Beth-Anath, is found often reversed, and styled Ath-An; whence came Athana, and *Ἀθηνᾶ* of the Greeks. Anath signified the fountain of light, and was abbreviated Nath and Neith by the Egyptians. They

names are in Coptic and Arabic. Among the eastern regions it has the names of the principal places are of the same or construction; such as Pharsadan, Jerusalem, Jerusalem: such as Indestan, Pharsadan, Moghistan, with many others. Hence I hope if I meet with a temple or city, called Hanes, or Tania, I may venture to derive it from An-Een, or T-An, however the terms may be disposed. And I may proceed farther to suppose that it was denominated the fountain of light; as I am able to support my etymology by the history of the place. Or if I should meet with a country called Azania, I may in like manner derive it from Az-An, a fountain sacred to the Sun; from whence the country was named. And I may suppose this fountain to have been sacred to the God of light, on account of some real, or imputed, quality in its waters: especially if I have any history to support my etymology. As there was a region named Azania in Arcadia, the reader may judge of my interpretation by the account given of the excellence of its

worshipped under this title a divine emanation, supposed to be the Goddess of Wisdom. The Athenians, who came from Sais in Egypt, were denominated from this Deity, whom they expressed Ath-An, or Αθην, after the Ionian manner. Τὸς παλαιὸς (Σαῖτων) θέναι ἀρχήν ἐστιν, Ἀθηναίηται μὲν τὸ ὄνομα Νηὸς, Ἕλληνας δὲ, ὡς ὁ ἀκτιστὸς λόγος, Αθῆνα. Plato in Timæo. p. 21.

waters. ⁴ *Αζανια*, μέρος της Αρκαδίας—ἐστὶ κρηνη της *Αζανιας*, ἣ τες γειυσταμενους τῶ ὕδατος ποιεῖ μὴδὲ τὴν ὁσμὴν τῶ οὐνε ἀνιχισθαι. Hanes in 'Egypt was the reverse of Azan ; formed however of the same terms, and of the same purport precisely.

In respect to this city it may be objected, that if it had signified, what I suppose, we should have found it in the sacred text, instead of *אֶרֶץ*, expressed *עַם* *יִשְׂרָאֵל*. If this were true, we must be obliged to suppose, whenever the sacred writers found a foreign name, composed of terms not unlike some in their own language, that they formed them according to their own mode of expression, and reduced them to the Hebrew orthography. In short, if the etymology of an Egyptian or Syriac name could be possibly obtained in their own language, that they had always an eye to such etymology ; and rendered the word precisely according to the Hebrew manner of writing and pronunciation. But this cannot be allowed. We cannot suppose the sacred writers to have been so unnecessarily scrupulous. As far as I can judge, they appear to have acted in a manner quite the reverse. They seem to have laid down an excellent rule, which would have

⁴ Stephanus Byzantinus.

⁵ Isaiah. c. 30. v. 4.

Of Hanes I shall hereafter treat more fully.

been attended with great utility, had it been universally followed: this was, of exhibiting every name, as it was expressed at the time when they wrote, and by the people, to whom they addressed themselves. If this people, through length of time, did not keep up to the original etymology in their pronunciation, it was unnecessary for the sacred Penmen to maintain it in their writings. They wrote to be understood: but would have defeated their own purpose, if they had called things by names, which no longer existed. If length of time had introduced any variations, those changes were attended to: what was called Shechem by Moses, is termed ⁶ Σιχαε or Συχαε by the ⁷ Apostle.

⁶ Genesis. c. 34. v. 4. John. c. 4. v. 5. It is called Συχαε by Syncellus. p. 100.

⁷ The same term is not always uniformly expressed even by the sacred writers. They vary at different times both in respect to names of places and of men. What is in Numbers, c. 13. 8. חושה, Hoshēa, is in Joshua, c. 1. v. 1. יהושע Jehoshua: and in the Acts, c. 7. v. 45. Jesus, Ἰησοῦς. Balaam the son of Beor, Numbers, c. 22. v. 5. is called the son of Bosor, 2 Peter. c. 2. v. 15.

Thus Quirinus or Quirinius is styled Curenus, Luke. c. 2. v. 2. and Lazarus put for Eleasar, Luke. c. 16. v. 20. and John. c. 11. v. 2.

Baal-Zebub, Βαλζεβυλ, Matthew. c. 12. v. 24. So Bethbara in Judges, c. 7. v. 24. is Bethabara of John. c. 1. v. 28.

Almug, a species of Cedar mentioned 1 Kings. c. 10. v. 11. is

APHA, APHTHA, PTHA, PTHAS.

Fire, and likewise the God of fire, was by the Amonians styled Aphas, and Apha; contracted, and by different authors expressed, Apha, Pthas, and Ptha. He is by Suidas supposed to have been the Vulcan of Memphis. Φθας, ὁ Ἡφαιστος παρὰ Μιμφιταῖς. And Cicero makes him the same Deity of the Romans. ⁹ Secundus, (Vulcanus) Nilo natus, Phas, ut Ægyptii appellant, quem custodem esse Ægypti volunt. The author of the Clementines describes him much to the same purpose. ¹⁰ Αἰγυπτῖοι δὲ ὁμοίως—το πῦρ ἰδίᾳ διαλεκτῇ Φθα ἐκάλεσαν, ὃ ἑρμηνεύεται Ἡφαιστος. ¹¹ Huetius takes

styled Algom in 2 Chron. c. 2. v. 8. The city Chala of Moses, Gen. c. 10. v. 12. is Calne of Isaiah. *Is not Chalno as Carchemish?* c. 10. v. 9. Jerubbaal of Judges is Jerubbeseth, 2 Samuel c. 11. v. 21. Ram, 1 Chron. c. 2. v. 10. is Aram in Matth. c. 1. v. 3. Ruth. c. 4. v. 19. Hesron begat Ram.

Percussit Dominus Philistim a Gebah ad Gazar. 2 Sam. c. 5. v. 25.

Percussit Deus Philistim a Gibeon ad Gazarah. 1 Chron. c. 14. v. 16.

⁸ Iamblichus says the same: Ἕλληες δὲ εἰς Ἡφαιστον μεταλαμβάνουσι τὸν Φθα. Iamblichus de Myster. sect. 8. c. 3. p. 159.

⁹ Cicero de Natura Deorum. l. 3. c. 22.

¹⁰ Auctor Clementinorum. Hom. 9. p. 687. Cotelerii.

¹¹ Huetii Demonstratio Evan. p. 68.

notice of the different ways in which this name is expressed: Vulcano Pthas, et Aphas nomen fuisse scribit Suidas. Narrat Eusebius Ptha Ægyptiorum eundem esse ac Vulcanum Græcorum; Patrem illi fuisse Cnef, rerum opificem. However the Greeks and Romans may have appropriated the term, it was, properly, a title of ¹² Amon: and Iamblichus acknowledges as much in a ¹³ chapter wherein he particularly treats of him. But, at the same time, it related to fire: and every place, in the composition of whose name it is found, will have a reference to that element, or to its worship.

There was a place called Aphytis in Thrace, where the Amonians settled very early; and

¹² It is sometimes compounded, and rendered Am-Apha; after the Ionic manner expressed Ημηφα; by Iamblichus, Ημηφ. Κατ' ἄλλην δὲ τάξιν προγράφει θεὸν Ημηφ. Sect. 8. c. 3. p. 158.

Hemeph was properly Ham-Apha, the God of fire.

It was also rendered Camephis, Καμηφικς, and Καμηφα, from Cam-Apha. Stobæus from Hermes.

By Asclepiades, Καμηφικς, οἱ Κμηφικς. Καμηφικς τοῦ ἡλίου ἰσχυροῦς αὐτοῦ τοῦ δῆπου τοῦ πυρὸς τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ. Apud Damascium in vita Isidori. Photius.

¹³ Iamblichus. Sect. 8. c. 3. p. 159.

Hence ἀπτην, incendo: also Apha, an inflammation, a fiery eruption.

Ἀφθα, ἡ ἐν γοματι ἰλκωσις. Hesychius.

Ἀφθα, λεγεται ἐξανθήματατι αἰδης κλ. Etymolog. Mag.

where was an oracular temple of Amon. ¹⁴ Αφύτη, η Αφυτίς, πόλις πρὸς τῇ Παλλήνῃ Θρακίᾳ, ἀπὸ Αφύος τινος ἐγγυρίᾳ. Ἔσχει δὲ ἡ πόλις μαντεῖον τοῦ Ἀμμωνός. *Aphyte, or Aphytis, is a city hard by Pallene, in Thrace; so called from one Aphys, a native of those parts. This city had once an oracular temple of Ammon.*

It stood in the very country called Phlegra, where the worship of fire once particularly prevailed. There was a city Aphace; also a temple of that name in Mount Libanus, sacred to Venus Aphacitis, and denominated from fire. Here, too, was an oracle: for most temples of old were supposed to be oracular. It is described by Zosimus, who says, ¹⁵ that near the temple was a large lake, made by art, in shape like a star. About the building, and in the neighbouring ground, there at times appeared a fire of a globular figure, which burned like a lamp. It generally shewed itself at times when a celebrity was held: and, he adds, that even in his time it was frequently seen.

All the Deities of Greece were ἀποσπασματα, or derivatives, formed from the titles of Amon, and

¹⁴ Stephanus Byzantinus.

¹⁵ Zosimus. l. i. p. 53.

See Etymolog. Magnum, Apha.

a brazier of live coals carried before him, as a badge of his office.

AST, ASTA, ESTA, HESTIA.

Ast, Asta, Esta, signified fire; and also the Deity of that element. The Greeks expressed it Ἑστία; and the Romans, Vesta. Plutarch, speaking of the sacred water of Numicius being discovered by the priestesses of this Deity, calls them the virgins of ²² Hestia. Esta and Asta signified also a sacred hearth. In early times every district was divided according to the number of the sacred hearths; each of which constituted a community, or parish. They were, in different parts, styled Puratheia, Empureia, Prutancia, and Prætoria: also ²³ Phratrîai, and Apaturia: but the most common name was Asta.

²² Plutarch. Numa. vol. 1. p. 68. Ὅπως ἱεροὶ ἀποδείξαι ταῖς Ἑστῖαισι παρθενοῖς.

Nec tu aliud Vestam, quam vivam intellige flammam.

Ovid. Fasti. l. 6. v. 291.

²³ Φρατρίαις, τῆς τῆς αὐτῆς μετιχορίας Φρατρίαις, συγγενίς. Hesychius.

Απατῦρια, ἱερὴν Ἀθήνησι. Hesychius. Apaturia is compounded of Apatour, a fire-tower. Phrator is a metathesis for Phar-Tor, from Phur, ignis. So Prætor and Prætorium are from Pur-tor of the same purport. The general name for all of them was Purgoi, still with a reference to fire.

These were all places of general rendezvous for people of the same community. Here were kept up perpetual fires : and places of this sort were made use of for courts of judicature, where the laws of the country, *θεμισται*, were explained, and enforced. Hence Homer speaking of a person not worthy of the rights of society, calls him²⁴ *Ἀφρητωρ, ἀθεμιστος, ἀνεσιος*.

The names of these buildings were given to them from the rites there practised ; all which related to fire. The term Asta was in aftertimes by the Greeks expressed, *Ἄστυ*, Astu ; and appropriated to a city. The name of Athens was at first²⁵ Astu ; and then Athenæ of the same purport : for Athenæ is a compound of Ath-En, Ignis fons ; in which name there is a reference both to the guardian Goddess of the city ; and also to the perpetual fire preserved within its precincts. The God of fire, Hephaistus, was an Egyptian compound of Apha-Astus, rendered by the Ionian Greeks Hephæstus.

The²⁶ Camœnæ of Latium, who were supposed to have shewn the sacred fountain to the Vestals, were probably the original priestesses, whose business it was to fetch water for lustrations from that

²⁴ *Iliad*. A. v. 63.

²⁵ *Diodorus Siculus*. l. 1. p. 24.

²⁶ *Plutarch*. *Numa*. p. 62.

stream. For Cam-Ain is the fountain of the Sun: and the Camœnæ were named from their attendance upon that Deity. The Hymns in the temples of this God were sung by these women: hence the Camœnæ were made presidents of music.

Many regions, where the rites of fire were kept up, will be found to have been named Asta, Hestia, Hestizæa, Hephæstia; or to have had cities so²⁶ called. This will appear from the histories of Thessaly, Lycia, Egypt, Lemnos; as well as from other countries.

From Asta and Esta come the terms *Æstas*, *Æstus*, *Æstuo*, *Αστ*, *Ἑστια*, *Ἑστιαζέιν*.

SHEM, SHAMEN, SHEMESH.

Shem, and Shamesh, are terms, which relate to the heavens, and to the Sun, similar to *σω*,

²⁶ In Syria was Astacus, or the city of Chus: and Astacur, the city of the Sun. In other parts were Astacures, and Astaceni, nations: Astacenus Sinus; Astaboras; Astabeni; Astabus and Astasaba in Ethiopia; Astalepha at Colchis; Asta and Astea in Gedrosia; Asta in Spain, and Liguria; Asta and regio Astica in Thrace.

Doris named Hestizæotis. Strabo. l. 9. p. 668.

Πας Ῥίας, ὁ γὰρ Πρυτανία λογοχῆς, Ἑστια.

Pindar. Nem. Ode 11. v. 1.

שמש שמש, of the Hebrews. Many places of reputed sanctity, such as Same, Samos, Samothrace, Samorna, were denominated from it. Philo Biblius informs us, that the Syrians, and Canaanites, lifted up their hands to Baal-Samen, the Lord of Heaven; under which title they honoured the Sun:

²⁷ Τας χεῖρας ὀρεγείν εἰς πρῶτες πρὸς τοῦ Ἡλίου· τέτοιον γὰρ, φησι, θεὸν εὐομιζόντων, ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΑΛ-ΣΑΜΗΝ καλεῖσθαι. Ephesus was a place of great sanctity: and its original name was ²⁸ Samorna; which seems to be a compound of Sam-Oran, Cœlestis Sol, fons Lucis. We read of Samicon in Elis, ²⁹ χερσίων Σαμικόν, with a sacred cavern: and of a town called ³⁰ Samia, which lay above it. The word Σεμανός was a contraction of Semanos, from Sema-on; and properly signified divine and celestial. Hence σεμναὶ θεοὶ, σεμνὴ πόλις. Antient Syria was particularly devoted to the worship of the Sun, and of the Heavens; and it was by the natives called Shems and Shams: which undoubtedly means the land of Shemesh, from the worship there followed. It retains the name at this ³¹ day.

²⁷ Philo apud Euseb. Præp. Evang. l. 1. c. 10.

Arabibus Sol Talos, Τάλος, et Samasa. Lilius Gyrald. Syntag. 7. p. 280.

²⁸ Stephanus Byzant.

²⁹ Pausanias. l. 5. p. 386.

³⁰ Pausanias. l. 5. p. 387, 388.

³¹ Abulfeda. Tab. Syriæ. p. 5. Syria Scham appellata. Di-

In Canaan was a town and temple, called Beth-Shemesh. What some expressed Shem and Sham, the Lubim seem to have pronounced Zam: hence the capital of Numidia was named Zama, and Zama, from Shamen, Cœlestis. This we may learn from an inscription in ³² Reineccius.

JULIO. PROCULO.
PRÆF. URB. PATRONO.
COL. BYZACENÆ. ET. PA
TRONO. COLON. ÆLIÆ.
³³ZAMANÆ. REGIÆ.

Ham being the Apollo of the east, was worshipped as the Sun; and was also called Sham and Shem. This has been the cause of much perplexity, and mistake: for by these means many of

viditur Syria in quinque præfecturas, quarum unicuique nomine proprio nomen, Al Scham, scil. *Syrie*, commune datur. Excerptum ex Ibn Ol Wardi. p. 176.

Abulfeda supposes, that Syria is called Scham, quasi sinistra. It was called Sham for the same reason that it was called Syria. Συρος γὰρ ὁ ἄλιος, the same as Σειριος. Persæ Συρη Deum vocant. Lilius Gyraldus. Syntag. 1. p. 5. Συρια θεα, i. e. Dea Cœlestis. Syria is called at this day Souristan. Souris from Sehor, Sol, Σειριος of Greece.

³² Reineccii Syntagma. Class. 6. cxxii. p. 458.

³³ El-Samen was probably the name of the chief temple at Zama; and comprised the titles of the Deity, whom the Numidians worshipped. El Samen signifies Deus Cœlestis, or Cœlorum: which El Samen was changed by the Romans to Ælia Zamana.

his posterity have been referred to a wrong line, and reputed the sons of Shem; the title of one brother not being distinguished from the real name of the other. Hence the Chaldeans have by some been adjudged to the line of *Shem: and Amalek. together with the people of that name. have been placed to the same account. His genealogy is accordingly represented by Ebn Patric. He makes him the son of Aad, and great grandson of Shem. ²⁴ Fuitque Aad filius Arami, filius Shemi, filius Noë. The author of the Chronicon Paschale speaks of *Chus, as of the line of Shem: and Theophilus in his treatise to Autoly-cus does the same by * Mizraim. Others go farther, and add Canaan to the * number. Now these are confessedly the immediate sons of * Ham:

²⁴ Ἰστέον δὲ ἐν Χαλδαίων ἀπὸ τοῦ Σημ καταγινώσκει, καὶ ὁ καὶ ὁ Ἀβραάμ. Syncelli Chronograph. p. 98.

²⁵ Eutychiei sive Ebn Patricii Hist. vol. 1. p. 60.

²⁶ Ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς τοῦ Σημ Χουσι, οὐραϊτι, ὁ Ἀβραάμ. Chron. Paschal. p. 36.

²⁷ Ἐτις δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Σημ — οὐραϊτι Μιζραΐμ. Theophilus ad Autolyc. l. 2. p. 370.

²⁸ Alii Shemi filium faciunt Canaanem. Relandi Palestina. v. 1. p. 7.

²⁹ The sons of Ham; Cush and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan. Genesis. c. 10. v. 6.

Ham is the father of Canaan. Genesis. c. 9. v. 18, 22.

From Sam, and Samen, came Summus; and Hercules Summanus; Samabethi, Samanzi, Samonacodoma.

so that we may understand, who was properly alluded to in these passages under the name of Shem.

MACAR.

This was a sacred title given by the Amonians to their Gods; which often occurs in the Orphic hymns, when any Deity is invoked.

⁴⁰ Κλυθι, Μακαρ Παιαν, τιτυοκτονε, Φοιβε Λυκωρευ.

⁴¹ Κλυθι, Μακαρ, πανδερκεις εχων αιωνιον ομμα.

Many people assumed to themselves this title; and were styled ⁴² Μακαρες, or Macarians: and various colonies were supposed to have been led by an imaginary personage, Macar, or ⁴³ Macareus. In consequence of this, we find that the most antient name of many cities and islands was

⁴⁰ Orphic. Hymn. 33.

⁴¹ Orphic. Hymn. 7. So ελθι Μακαρ, to Hercules, and to Pan. Κλυθι Μακαρ, to Dionusus. Also, Μακαρ Νηρευς. Κλυθι, Μακαρ, Φωνι, to Corybas the Sun.

⁴² Μελκων δ' οπλοτιζων Μακαρων γιγισιν τι, κρισιν τι.

Orphic. Argonaut. v. 42.

⁴³ Diodorus Siculus. l. 5. p. 327, 328.

We read of Macaria in the Red Sea. Plin. l. 6. c. 29.

Το Τυρηναιον ορος, και Μακαρια. Diodorus Sic. l. 3. p. 173.

Macra, Macris, and * Macaria. The Grecians supposed the term **Macar** to signify happy; whence *Μακάρης θεός* was interpreted *εὐδαίμωνες*; but whether this was the original purport of the word may be difficult to determine. It is certain that it was a favourite term; and many places of sanctity were denominated from it. **Maçar**, as a person, was by some esteemed the offspring of * **Lycaon**; by others, the son of * **Æolus**. **Diodorus Siculus** calls him * **Macareus**, and speaks

* **Cyprus** was called *Μακρία*, with a town of the same name. **Ptolem.**

Lesbos Macaria. *Ciarissima Lesbos; appellata Lann, Pelasgia, Aigeira, Æthiope, Macaria, a Macareo Jovis nepote.* **Plin. l. 5. c. 31. and Mela. l. 2. c. 7. p. 209.**

Ὀδυσσεὺς Διὶ τοῖς αὖτις Μακάρης τοῖς ἑσπέραις ἡγήται. **Homer. Iliad. Ω. v. 544.**

Rhodes, called **Macaria.** **Plin. l. 5. c. 31.**

A fountain in Attica was called **Macaria.** **Pausanias. l. 1. p. 79.**

Part of Thrace, **Macaria.** **Apollonius Rhod. l. 1. v. 1115.**

A city in Arcadia. *Μακάρια.* **Steph. Byzant.**

Μακάρ, a king of Lesbos. **Clement. Cohort. p. 27.**

An island of Lycia, **Macara.** **Steph. Byzant.**

The **Macares**, who were the reputed sons of **Deucalion**, after a deluge, settled in **Chios**, **Rhodes**, and other islands. **Diodorus Sic. l. 5. p. 347.**

* **Pausanias. l. 8. p. 602.** He speaks of **Macaria** the daughter of **Hercules. l. 1. p. 80.**

* **Pausanias. l. 10. p. 895.**

* **Diodorus. l. 5. p. 347.** *Μακάρ ἐ Κεῖμαν.* **Schol. in Homer. Iliad. Ω. v. 544.**

of him as the son of Jupiter. This term is often found compounded Macar-On: from whence people were denominated Μακάρωνες, and ⁴⁸ Μακρῶνες; and places were called Μακρῶν. This, probably, was the original of the name given to islands which were styled Μακάρων νησοί. They were to be found in the Pontus Euxinus, as well as in the Atlantic. The Acropolis of Thebes in Bœotia was, in like manner, called ⁴⁹ Μακάρων νησός. It was certainly an Amonian sacred term. The inland city, Oâsis, stood in an Egyptian province, which had the ⁵⁰ same name: so that the meaning must not be sought for in Greece. This term was sometimes expressed as a feminine, Macris, and Macra: and by the Grecians was interpreted *longa*; as if it related to extent. It was certainly an antient word, and related to their theology; but was grown so obsolete that the original

⁴⁸ 'Οι Σάννοι, ὡς προτιρεῖται εἰλεγοῖ Μακρῶνας. Strabo. l. 12.

Sanni, Σάννοι, means Heliadæ, the same as Macarones. Μακρῶνες, near Colchis, οἱ νῦν Σάννοι. Stephanus Byzant.

⁴⁹ The same as the Cadmeum. Μακάρων νησός, ἡ ἀκροπόλις τῶν ἐν Βοιωτίᾳ Θηβῶν το παλαιοῖ, ὡς ὁ Παρμενιδῆς. Suidas.

Diodorus Siculus. l. 5. p. 347. Μακάρων νησοί, near Britain and Thule. Scholia in Lycophron. v. 1200.

'Αἰδ' ἱστοῖ Μακάρων νησοί, τοῦ περὶ τοῦ ἀγίου

Ζηνῆ, Θειῶν βασιλῆα, 'Ρῆ τιτι τῆδ' ἐν χερσὶ.

Of the Theban Acropolis, Tzetzes in Lycophron. v. 1194.

⁵⁰ Herodotus. l. 3. c. 16.

purport could not be retrieved. I think we may be assured that it had no relation to length. Eubœa was, of old, called Macris; and may be looked upon as comparatively long: but Icarus, Rhodes, and Chios, were likewise called so; and they did not project in length more than the islands in their "neighbourhood." They were, therefore, not denominated from their figure. There was a cavern in the Acropolis of Athens, which was called Macrai, according to Euripides.

⁵² Προσβορρον αντρον, ας Μακρας κικλησκαμεν.

The same author shews, manifestly, that it was a proper name; and that the place itself was styled Macrai. This was a contraction for Macar-Ai, or the place of Macar:

⁵³ Μακραι δε χωρος ες' εκει κικλημενος.

All these places were, for a religious reason, so denominated from Macar, a title of the Deity.

⁵¹ Macra, a river in Italy. Plin. l. 3. c. 5.

⁵² Euripides in Ione. v. 937. Εἶθα προσβορρος πττρας
Μακρας καλυσι γης ανακτις Ατθιδος. Ibid.

Pausanias informs us that the children of Niobe were supposed to have been here slain in this cavern.

⁵³ Euripides ibid. Also, in another place, he mentions
Κικροπος ες Αττρα, και Μακρας πττρεφφιδις.

MELECH.

Melech, or, as it is sometimes expressed, Malech, and Moloch, betokens a king; as does Malecha a queen. It was a title, of old, given to many Deities in Greece; but, in after times, grew obsolete and misunderstood: whence it was often changed to *μειλιχος*, and *μειλιχιος*, which signified the gentle, sweet, and benign Deity. Pausanias tells us that Jupiter was styled *Μειλιχιος*, both in ⁵⁴ Attica and at ⁵⁵ Argos: and, in another part of his work, he speaks of this Deity under the same title, in company with Artemis at Sicyon.

⁵⁶ *Εστὶ δὲ Ζεὺς Μειλιχιος, καὶ Ἀρτεμις ὀνομαζομένη Πατρῴα.* He mentions that they were both of great antiquity, placed in the temple before the introduction of images: for, the one was represented by a pyramid, and the other by a bare pillar: *Πυραμίδι δὲ ὁ Μειλιχιος, ἥδε κίονι ἐστὶν εἰκασμένη.* He also speaks of some unknown Gods at Myonia in Locris, called *Θεοὶ Μειλιχιοί*; and of an altar, with an

⁵⁴ *Διαβάσι δὲ τοῦ Καφισσοῦ ὧμος ἐστὶν ἀρχαῖος Μειλιχίῳ Διός.*
Pausanias. l. 1. p. 9.

⁵⁵ Pausanias. l. 2. p. 154.

⁵⁶ Pausanias. l. 2. p. 132.

inscription of the same purport, ⁵⁷ βασιμος Θεων
Μειλιχιων.

Rivers often had the name of Melech. There was one in Babylonia, generally expressed Nahar Malcha, or the royal stream: these too were often by the Grecians changed to Μειλιχοι. The foregoing writer gives an instance in a ⁵⁸ river of Achaia. Malaga in Spain was properly Malacha, the royal city. I take the name of Amalek to have been Ham ⁵⁹ Melech abbreviated: a title taken by the Amalekites from the head of their family. In like manner I imagine ⁶⁰ Malchom, the God of the Sidonians, to have been a contraction of Malech-Chom, βασιλεως Ἡλίου: a title given to the Sun; but conferred also upon the chief of the Amonian ⁶¹ family.

ANAC.

Anac was a title of high antiquity, and seems

⁵⁷ Pausanias. l. 10. p. 897.

⁵⁸ Pausanias. l. 7. p. 573.

⁵⁹ The country of the Amalekites is called the land of Ham.
1 Chronicles. c. 4. v. 40.

⁶⁰ 1 Kings. c. 11. v. 33.

⁶¹ I will cut off the remnant of Baal from this place, and the name of the Chamerims with the priests; and them that worship the host of heaven upon the house tops, and them that worship, and that swear by the Lord, and that swear by *Malcham*. Zephaniah. c. 1. v. 4.

to have been originally appropriated to persons of great strength, and stature. Such people in the plural were styled Anakim; and one family of them were to be found at ⁶² Kirjath-Arba. Some of them were likewise among the Caphtorim, who settled in Palestina. Pausanias represents Asterion, whose tomb is said to have been discovered in Lydia, as a son of Anac, and of an enormous size.

⁶³ Είναι δε Αστεριον μὲν Ανακτος· Ανακτα δὲ Γῆς παῖδα—οἷα ἐφάνη το σῆμα περιέχοντα ἐς πῖσιν, ὥς ἐσιν ἀνθρώπων· ἐπεὶ διὰ μεγέθος οὐκ ἐσιν ὅπως αὐτὸν εἶδεν. We may from hence perceive that the history of the Anakim was not totally obliterated among the Grecians. Some of their Deities were styled ἀνακτες· others ἀνακτορες, and their temples ἀνακτορία. Michael Psellus speaking of heresies, mentions, that some people were so debased, as to worship Satanaki: ⁶⁴ Αὐτον

⁶² Judges. c. 1. v. 10. Joshua. c. 15. v. 13. Deuteronomy. c. 2. v. 21. Joshua. c. 11. v. 22. and c. 13. v. 12.

The priests at the Elusinian mysteries were called *Ανακτοτέλεις*. Clement. Alex. Cohort. p. 16.

⁶³ Pausanias. l. 1. p. 87. It was in the island Lade before Miletus. The author adds, when the bones were discovered. *Αὐτῶν δὲ λόγος ἦλθεν ἐς τὰς πολλὰς Γῆρυον τε Χρυσάορα εἶναι μὲν τοὺς νεκροὺς—κτλ—καὶ χειμαρρῶν τε ποταμοὶ Ωκεανὸν ἐκάλουν.*

See Cicero de Nat. Deor. l. 3. of Anaces, *Ανακτες*. *Τοὺς Δίους κοῦρως Ἀνακας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσηγορεύσαν.* Plutarch. Numa.

⁶⁴ Michael Psellus. p. 10.

δε μονον επιγειον Σατανακι ενερνεζονται. Satanaki seems to be Satan Anac, διαβολος βασιλευς.

Necho, Nacho, Necus, Negus, which in the Egyptian and Ethiopic languages signified a king, probably was an abbreviation of Anaco, and Anachus. It was sometimes expressed Nachi, and Nacchi. The buildings represented at Persepolis are said to be the work of Nacki Rustan; which signifies the lord, or prince Rustan.

ZAR, and SAR.

Sar is a rock, and made use of to signify a promontory. As temples were particularly erected upon such places, these eminences were often denominated Sar-On, from the Deity, to whom the temples were sacred. The term Sar was oftentimes used as a mark of high honour. The Psalmist repeatedly addresses God as his Rock,⁶⁵ the Rock of his refuge; the Rock of his salvation. It is also used without a metaphor, for a title of respect: but it seems then to have been differently expressed. The sacred writers call that lordly people the Sidonians, as well as those

⁶⁵ Psalm 28, v. 1. Deuteron. c. 32. v. 15. Isaiah. c. 17. v. 10. Psalm 78. v. 35. It is often styled Selah.

of Tyre, ⁶⁶ Sarim. The name of Sarah was given to the wife of Abraham by way of eminence; and signifies a ⁶⁷ lady, or princess. It is continually to be found in the composition of names, which relate to places, or persons, esteemed sacred by the Amonians. We read of Serapis, Serapion, Serapammon: also of Sarchon, and Sardon; which is a contraction for Sar-Adon. In Tobit mention is made of ⁶⁸ Sarchedonus; the same name as the former, but with the eastern aspirate. The Sarim in Esther are taken notice of as persons of high ⁶⁹ honour: the same dignity seems to have been known among the Philistim, by whom it was rendered ⁷⁰ Sarna, or Sarana: hence came the ⁷¹ Tyrian word Sarranus for any thing noble and splendid. In the prophet Jeremiah are enumerated the titles of the chief princes, who attended Nebuchadnezzar in his expedition against Judea. Among others he mentions the ⁷² Sarsechim. This is a plural, compounded of Sar, and Sech, rendered also Shec, a prince or governor. Sar-Sechim signifies

⁶⁶ Isaiah. c. 23. v. 8.

⁶⁷ Genesis. c. 17. v. 15.

⁶⁸ Tobit. c. 1. v. 22.

⁶⁹ Esther. c. 1. v. 16.

⁷⁰ Joshua. c. 13. v. 3. סרני. Judges. c. 16. v. 5.

In Samuel they are styled Sarnaim. 1. c. 29. v. 7.

⁷¹ Ostrum Sarranum.

⁷² Jeremiah. c. 39. v. 3.

the chief of the princes and rulers. Rabshekah is nearly of the same purport : it signifies the great prince ; as by Rabsares is meant the chief ⁷³ Eunuch ; by Rabmag, the chief of the Magi. Many places in Syria and Canaan have the term Sar in composition ; such as Sarabetha, Sariphæa, Sareptha. Sardis, the capital of Cræsus, was the city of Sar-Ades, the same as Atis, the Deity of the country.

High ⁷⁴ groves, or rather hills with woods of antient oaks, were named Saron ; because they were sacred to the Deity so called. Pliny takes notice of the Saronian bay near Corinth, and of the oaks which grew near it. ⁷⁵ Portus Cœnitis, Sinus Saronicus olim querno nemore redimitus ; unde nomen. Both the oaks and the place were denominated from the Deity Sar-On, and Chan-Ait, by the Greeks rendered Σαρων, and Κοινειτις, which are titles of nearly the same purport. Saron was undoubtedly an antient God in Greece. ⁷⁶ Lilius

⁷³ Isaiah. c. 37. v. 4. Jeremiah. c. 39. v. 3.

⁷⁴ It is sometimes expressed Saronas.

Est et regio Saronas, sive δρυμός. Reland. Palæstina. p. 188. Any place sacred to the Deity Saron was liable to have this name : hence we find plains so called in the Onomasticon of Eusebius.

Ὁ Σαρων—ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀνόματος θεοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν Τιβεριάδα λίμνην χωρεῖα.

⁷⁵ Plin. l. 4. c. 8.

⁷⁶ Lilius Gyraldus. Syntag. 4. p. 170. from Pausanias, and Aristides in Themistoclem.

Gyraldus styles him Deus Marinus ; but he was, properly, the Sun. Diana, the sister of Apollo, is named ⁷⁷ Saronia : and there were Saronia sacra, together with a festival at ⁷⁸ Trœzen ; in which place Orus was supposed to have been born. ⁷⁹ Ὄρον γενεσθαι σφισιν εν γη πρωτον. Orus was the same as Sar-On, the Lord of light. ⁸⁰ Rocks were called Saronides, from having temples and towers sacred to this Deity : just as groves of oaks were, of which I took notice above. This interpretation is given by ⁸¹ Hesychius ; and by the Scholiast, upon the following verse of Callimachus :

⁸² Ἡ πολλὰς ὑπενερθε Σαρωνιδὰς ὕγροσ Ἰαῶν
 Ἡεῖρεν.

As oaks were styled Saronides, so likewise were the antient Druids, by whom the oak was held so sacred. Hence Diodorus Siculus, speaking of

⁷⁷ Σαρωνία, Ἀρτιμὶς Ἀχαιοί. Hesych. She was, by the Persians, named Sar-Ait. Σαρητις, Ἀρτιμὶς ὅτι Περσαι. ibidem.

⁷⁸ Pausanias. l. 2. p. 189.

⁷⁹ Pausanias. l. 2. p. 181.

⁸⁰ Callimachus calls the island Asterie κακὸν σαρὸν. Ἀστεριή, πρωτοιο κακὸν σαρὸν. This, by the Scholiast, is interpreted καλλι-τρὸς but it certainly means a Rock. Hymn. in Delon. v. 225.

⁸¹ Σαρωνιδὲς πετρεῖ, ἡ αἱ δια παλαιότητα κεληνηταὶ θέσεις. Hesych.

⁸² Callimachus. Hymn to Zeus. v. 22.

the priests of Gaul, styles them ⁸³ Φιλοσοφοι, φιλοσογοι — περιττως τιμωμενοι, ὡς ΣΑΡΩΝΙΔΑΣ ονομαζουσι. This is one proof, out of many, how far the Amonian religion was extended; and how little we know of Druidical worship, either in respect to its essence or its origin.

UCH.

Uch, Τχ, expressed also Ach, Och, Οχχ, was a term of honour among the Babylonians, and the rest of the progeny of Chus; and occurs continually in the names of men and places which have any connection with their history. I have shewn, in a former ⁸⁴ treatise, that the shepherds who ruled in Egypt were of that race, and that they came from Babylonia and Chaldea. Eusebius informs us, that their national title was ⁸⁵ Τχουσος; or, as it was undoubtedly expressed by the people themselves, Τχκουσος, Uc-Cusus. It is a term taken notice of by Apion and Manethon, and they speak of it as a word in the sacred language of the country, which signified a king: ⁸⁶ Τχ καθ' ἱεραν γλωσσαν βασιλεα σημαινει. I wonder that this word has been passed over with so little

⁸³ Diodorus Siculus. l. 5. p. 308.

⁸⁴ See Observations and Inquiries upon Ancient History. p. 196.

⁸⁵ Eusebii Præp. Evang. l. 10. c. 13. p. 500.

⁸⁶ Josephus contra Apion. l. 1. c. 13. p. 445.

notice; as it is of great antiquity; and, at the same time, of much importance in respect to etymology. Uc-Cusus signified the royal, or noble, Cusean: and, as it was a word in the sacred language of Egypt, we may from hence learn what that language was; and be assured that it was the primitive language of Chus, the same as the antient Chaldaic. It was introduced among the Mizraïm by the Auritæ, or Cuthites, together with their rites and religion: hence it obtained the name of the sacred language. Diodorus Siculus affords ⁸⁷ evidence to the same purpose: and it is farther proved by Heliodorus; who says that the sacred characters of Egypt and those of the Cuthites in Ethiopia were the ⁸⁸ same. This term occurs very often among the titles of which the Babylonish names are composed; such as Ochus and Belochus. Among the Egyptians it is to be found in Achérez and Achencherez; which are the names of two very antient princes. Acherez is a compound of Ach-Ares, Magnus Sol; equivalent to Achorus, another name of the same Deity, assumed in like manner by their kings. The latter was sometimes expressed ⁸⁹ Achor, Achoris. Ochuras, Uchoreus; which are all the

⁸⁷ Diodorus Siculus. l. 3. p. 144.

⁸⁸ Heliodori Æthiopica. l. 4. p. 174.

⁸⁹ Achor, ὁ ἰσὺς ἀνθρώπων. Clement. Alexandr. Cohortatio. p. 33.

same name, diversified in different ages and by different writers. As priests took the titles of the Deities whom they served, Lucan has, very properly, introduced a priest of Egypt under the name of Achoreus :

⁹⁰ quos inter Achoreus,

Jam placidus senio, fractisque modestior annis.

The name of Osiris seems to have been Uc-Sehor, and Uc-Sehoris. According to Hellanicus, if a person had in Egypt made inquiry about the term Osiris, he would not have been understood: for the true name was ⁹¹ Usiris. Philo Biblius, from Sanchoniathon, calls the same Deity ⁹² Isiris; and adds, that he was the brother of Cna, or Canaan; and the inventor of three letters. *Ισιρις, των τριων γερμμάτων ευρετης, αδελφος Χνα τε Φοινικος.* I take Isiris and Usiris, as well as Osiris, to be all Uc-Sehoris softened, and accommodated to the ears of Greece.

The Sun was styled El-Uc, which the Grecians changed to *Λυκος*, *Lucos*; as we learn from

⁹⁰ Lucan. l. 8. v. 475.

⁹¹ *Και γαρ τῷ Οσίριϊ Ἑλλανικὸς Ὑσίριον εἰρηκεν ἀκηκοέναι ἀπὸ τῶν Ἰσiriων λεγομένων.* Plutarch. *Isis et Osiris.* vol. 1. p. 364.

⁹² Eusebius. *Præp. Evang.* l. 1. c. 10. p. 39.

Macrobius. He was also styled El-Uc-Or, which was changed to *Λυκαῖρος*; and El-Uc-Abti, called Lycaon⁹⁴, *Λυκαῖον*. As this personage the same as El-Uc, *Λυκος*, it was fabled of that he was turned into a wolf. The cause of this absurd notion arose from hence: every animal in Egypt was distinguished by a title of the Deity. But the Greeks never considered whether the term was to be taken in primary, or in its secondary acceptation; hence they referred the history to an animal, when it related to the God from whom the animal denominated. *Λυκος*, *Lucos*, was, as I have said, the name of the Sun: hence, wherever the term occurs in composition, there will be

Annum quoque vetustissimi Græcorum *Λυκαῖον* appellant pro το *ΛΥΚΟΤ*, id est Sole. &c. Macrobi. Saturn. l. 1. c. 17. 94.

Lycaon was the same as Apollo; and worshipped in Lycia: priests were styled Lycuones: he was supposed to have been changed into a wolf. Ovid. Metam. l. 1. v. 232. Apollo's mother, Leto, was also changed to the same animal. Ἡ Λητώ εἰς Δελφὶν μεταβάλλουσα εἰς λύκον. Scholia in Dionys. v. 525.

The people are said to have been led to Parnassus by the howling of the wolf; *Λυκῶν ὡρυγαις*. Pausanias. l. 10. p. 811.

The Hirpi were worshippers of fire, and were conducted to their temple in Campania by a wolf. Strabo. l. 5. p. 383.

On the account given of Danaus, and of the temple founded by him at Argos, is a story of a wolf and a bull. Pausan. l. 2. p. 153. The temple was styled *Ἀπολλῶνος ἱερὸν Λυκῶν*.

commonly found some reference to that Deity, or to his substitute Apollo. We read of ⁹⁵ Λυκος Ἀπολλωνος ἱερον: of ⁹⁶ Lycorus, a supposed son of Apollo: of ⁹⁷ Lycomedes, another son: of ⁹⁸ Lycosura, the first city which the Sun beheld. The people of Delphi were, of old, called ⁹⁹ Lycorians: and the summit of Parnassus, ¹⁰⁰ Lycorea. Near it was a town of the same name; and both were sacred to the God of light. From Lucos, in this sense, came lux, luceo, lucidus, and Jupiter Lucetius, of the Latines; and λυκρος, λυκρία, λυκρηνα,

⁹⁵ Pausanias above: also, Apollo Λυκαῖος, and Λυκαῖος. Pausan. l. 1. p. 44. l. 2. p. 152, 153.

⁹⁶ Pausanias. l. 10. p. 811.

⁹⁷ Pausanias. l. 7. p. 530.

⁹⁸ Pausanias. l. 8. p. 678.

⁹⁹ Οἱ Δελφοὶ τὸ πρῶτον Λυκορίας καλοῦντο. Scholia in Apollon. Rhod. l. 4. v. 1489.

¹⁰⁰ Stephanus Byzant. and Strabo. l. 9. p. 640. said to have been named from wolves. Pausanias. l. 10. p. 811.

¹ Λυκορία, πόλις Δελφίδος, ἐν ἣ τμήσεται ὁ Ἀπόλλων. Etymolog. Magnum.

These places were so named from the Sun, or Apollo, styled not only Λυκος, but Λυκαργεὺς and Λυκαργίος: and the city Lucorea was esteemed the oldest in the world, and said to have been built after a deluge by Lycorus, the son of Huamus. Pausan. l. 10. p. 811.

Ἵτωνος Φοῖβου Λυκαργίῳ Καφαυρός. Apollon. l. 4. v. 1489.

Λυκαργίῳ, ἀπὸ τῆς Δελφικῆς. Scholia. ibid. It properly signified *Solaris*.

of the Greeks; also Λυκαβας, and ἀμφιλυκας, though differently expressed. Hence it was that so many places sacred to Apollo were styled Leuce, Leuca, Λυκία, Leucas, Leucate.

*Mox et Leucatæ nimbosa cacumina montis,
Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.*

Hence also inscriptions ³ DEO LEUCANIÆ: which term seems to denote, Sol-Fons, the fountain of day. The name Lycophron, Λυκοφρων, which some would derive from Λυκος, a wolf, signifies a person of an enlightened mind. Groves were held very sacred: hence lucus, which some would absurdly derive a non lucendo, was so named from the Deity there worshipped: as was Αἶμος, a word of the same purport among the Greeks.

This people, who received their theology from Egypt and Syria, often suppressed the leading vowel; and thought to atone for it by giving a new termination: though to say the truth, this mode of abbreviation is often to be observed in the original language, from whence these terms are derived. Κυρος, the name of Cyrus, seems to have suffered an abridgment of this nature. It was

² Virgil. *Æneid.* l. 3. v. 274.

³ Gruter's *Inscriptions.* vol. 1. p. MLXXXII. n. 8.

probably a compound of Uch-Ur, the same as Achor, and Achorus of Egypt, the great luminary, the Sun. In antient times all kings, priests, and people of consequence took to themselves some sacred title. But as Aneith was abbreviated to Neith, Acherez to Cherez; so Achorus was rendered Chorus, Curus. Thus far is manifest, that Curus signified the Sun. ⁴Ὁ μὲν οὖν Κυρος ἀπὸ Κυρε τὰ παλαιὰ ὄνομα εἶχεν· ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἥλιου γενεθλοῦσι· Κυρεν γὰρ καλεῖν Περσες τὸν Ἥλιον. Ctesias likewise informs us that the name of Cyrus had this signification. ⁵Καὶ τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἥλιου; *He was denominated Cyrus from the Sun, which was so called.* It was the same as Orus: and according to Strabo it is sometimes so expressed; as we may infer from a river of this name; of which he says, ⁶Ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ πρότερον Κορος. We find it sometimes rendered Κυρίς, Curis: but still with a reference to the Sun, the Adonis of the east. Hesychius explains Κυρίς, ὁ Ἀδωνίς. In Phocis was ⁷Κυρῆα,

⁴ Plutarch. in Artaxerxe. p. 1012.

⁵ Ctesias in Persicis.

So Hesychius Τὸν γὰρ ἥλιον οἱ Περσὶς Κυρεὶ λεγούσιν· Hence Κυρος, αρχὴν, βασιλεὺς, ibid. also Κυρός, ἐξουσία.

⁶ Strabo, speaking of the river Cur, or Cyrus. l. 11. p. 764.

⁷ Quid tibi cum Cyrrhâ? quid cum Permessidos undâ?

Martial. l. 1. epigram. 77. v. 11.

Phocæicas Amphissa manus, scopulosaque Cyrrha.

Lucan. l. 3. v. 172.

Κυρῆα, ἑσπέριος Διόφαν. Pausan. l. 10. p. 817.

Curra, where Apollo Κυρραϊος was honoured; which names were more commonly expressed Κυρρα, and Κυρραϊος. The people of Cyrene are said by Palæphatus to have been originally Ethiopians or Cuthites. They, as well as the Egyptians, worshipped the Sun under the title of Achur, and Achor: and like them esteemed him the θεος ἀρομυιος. From the God Achur we may infer that their country was at first called Acurana; which is a compound of Achur-Ain, and betokens the great fountain of light. Acurana was abbreviated to Curane and Curene; but was always

*Cyronæici Achorem Deum (invocant) muscarum multitudine pestilentiam adferente; quæ protinus intereunt, postquam litatum est illi Deo. Plin. l. 10. c. 28. See also Clement. Alexand. Cohort. p. 33.

Some late editors, and particularly Harduin, not knowing that Achor was worshipped at Cyrene, as the θεος ἀρομυιος, have omitted his name, and transferred the history to Elis. But all the antient editions mention Achor of Cyrene; *Cyrenæici Achorem Deum*, &c. I have examined those printed at Rome, 1470, 1473. those of Venice, 1472, 1476, 1487, 1507, 1510. those of Parma, 1476, 1479, 1481. one at Brescia, 1496. the editions at Paris, 1516, 1524, 1532. the Basil edition by Froben, 1523: and they all have this reading. The edition also by Johannes Spira, 1469, has Acorem, but with some variation. The spurious reading, *Elæi myagram Deum*, was, I imagine, first admitted into the text by Sigismund Gelenius, who was misled by the similarity of the two histories. Harduin has followed him blindly, without taking any notice of the more antient and true reading.

supposed to relate to the Sun, and Heaven. Hence the Greeks, who out of every obsolete term formed personages, supposed Cyrene to have been the daughter of the supreme Deity. ⁹ Κυρηνη, ἡ πόλις Λιβυῆς, ἀπὸ Κυρηνῆς τῆς Ὑψίως. *The city Cyrene in Libya was denominated from Cyrene, the daughter of the most High.* There was a fountain here of great sanctity, which was in like manner denominated from the Sun. It was called ¹⁰ Κυρη πηγή, which terms are equivalent to Kur-Ain, and Achur-ain of the Amonians, and signify the fountain of the Sun. Pliny proves, that this was the purport of the terms, when he describes this part of the world. ¹¹ Cyrenaïca, eadem Tripolitana regio, illustratur Hammonis oraculo — et *Fonte Solis*. The like account is to be found in Pomponius Mela¹². Ammonis oraculum, fidei inclytæ; et fons, quem Solis ¹³ appellant. As Achor was a

⁹ Stephanus Byzantinus. See also Scholia on Callimachus. Hymn. in Apoll. v. 91.

¹⁰ Οὐδ' ἔγω Κυρῆς πηγῆς ἰδρυμένο πηλασσαι

Δαίμονες, περικύβη δὲ ἰατρῆς Ἀζιλιὸν ἱερῶν.

Callimachus. Hymn. in Apoll. v. 88.

¹¹ Plin. N. H. l. 5. p. 249.

¹² L. l. c. 8. p. 43.

¹³ Justin, speaking of the first settlement made at Cyrene, mentions a mountain Cura, which was then occupied. Montem Cyram, et propter amœnitatem loci, et propter fontium ubertatem occupavere. l. 13. c. 7.

term, which related to the Sun; we find it often compounded with Ων, On, another name of that Deity; from whence was formed Acharon. This was the true name of the city in Palestine, called in Scripture, according to our version, ¹⁴Ekron. It was denominated from Achior, the God of flies, worshipped also under the name of Baal-zebub with the same attribute. The Caphtorim brought the worship of this God from Egypt; where was a river called Acharon; so denominated from the Deity of the country. This river, and the rites practised in its vicinity, are mentioned in a beautiful fragment from some Sibylline poetry, but when, or by whom composed, is uncertain. The verses are taken notice of by Clemens Alexandrinus, and what is remarkable, are certainly quoted long before the completion of what is por-

¹⁴ Conformably to what I say, Ekron is rendered Ακκαρων by the Seventy. 1 Samuel c. 6. v. 15.

So also Josephus Antiq. Jud. l. 6. c. 1. p. 312.

In Achore vestigia Accaronis: Selden de Dijs Syris. Syntag. 6. p. 228.

Ου ζωνοῦσι Μοῦσαι θεοῦ Ακκαρων. Gregory Nazianz. Editio Etonens. 1610. Pars secunda cont. Julianum. p. 102.

In Italy this God was styled by the Campanians, Ἡρακλῆς Αστρμυιος. See Clemens. Cohort. p. 33.

The place in Egypt, where they worshipped this Deity, was named Achoris; undoubtedly the same, which is mentioned by Sozomen. l. 6. c. 18.

tended. However the purport may perhaps be looked upon rather as a menace, than a prophecy.

¹⁵ Ἰσι, θεα, τριταλαινα, μινεις επι χειμασι Νειλα,
Μουνη, μαινας, αιιδος, επι ψαμαθοις Αχιροντος.

The Deity was likewise called Achad, and Achon: and many cities and countries were hence ¹⁶ denominated. Acon in Palestine is said to have been so named in honour of Hercules, the chief Deity in those ¹⁷ parts.

I have mentioned, that Ham, styled also Cham, was looked up to as the Sun, and worshipped by

¹⁵ Clemens Alexand. Cohort. p. 44.

He quotes another, where the fate of Ephesus is foretold:

Ἵππια δ' αἰμωξίης Εφισος κλαιεσα παρ' οχθαίς,
Και Νηοῦ ζήτησα τον ουκετι ναυταγία.

There is a third upon Serapis and his temple in Egypt;

Και συ Σιραπι λιβους αργους επικειμεν πολλας,
Κισσῃ πτωμα μεγατον εν Αιγυπτῳ τριταλαινη.

The temple of Serapis was not ruined till the reign of Theodosius. These three samples of Sibylline poetry are to be found in Clemens above.

¹⁶ Achad was one of the first cities in the world. Genesis. c. 10. v. 10.

Nisibis city was named both Achad and Achar. See Geographia Hebræa Extera of the learned Michaelis. p. 227.

¹⁷ Stephanus Byzant.

his posterity. Hence both his images and priests were styled Chamin : and many princes assumed this title, just as they did that of Orus, and Ares. His posterity esteemed themselves of the Solar race, by way of eminence : and the great founder of the Persic Monarchy was styled Achamin, rendered by the Greeks *Αχαιμενης*, Achæmenes : and all of his family afterwards had the title of *Αχαιμενιοι*, and *Αχαιμενιδαι*, from the same pretensions. They all of them universally esteemed themselves the children of the Sun ; though they were likewise so called from their worship. Hence Lutatius Placidus in his Scholia upon Statius interprets the word Achæmenidæ by " Solis Cultores. This may serve to authenticate my etymology, and shew, that the term is derived from Cham, the Sun : but the purport of it was generally more limited, and the title confined to the royal race of the Persians, who were looked upon as the offspring of the Sun. The Cuthites of Ethiopia Africana had the same high opinion of themselves : hence Calasiris in Heliodorus invokes the Sun as his great ancestor. ¹⁹ *Επικλησθην μαρτυς ὁ Γουαρχης ἡμῶν Ἡλίου* and Chariclea in another place

¹⁸ Lutatius Placidus upon Statius. Theb. l. 1. v. 718.

¹⁹ Heliodori *Æthiopica*. l. 4. p. 175.

makes use of a like invocation: ²⁰ Ἡλιε, Γενερχα προγονων ημων. *O, Sun, the great source of my ancestry.* The Amonians, who settled at Rhodes, styled themselves Ἡλιαδαι, *the Solar* ²¹ *race.* Those who settled upon the Padus did the ²² same. Hyde mentions a people in Diarbeker, called ²³ Chamsi; and says, that the meaning of the word is Solares; and the same in purport as Shemsi and Shamsi of the Arabians.

The term $\Upsilon\chi$, of which I have been treating, was obsolete, and scarce known in the times when Greece most flourished: yet some traces of it may be found, though strangely perverted from its original meaning. For the writers of this nation, not knowing the purport of the words, which they found in their antient hymns, changed them to something similar in sound; and thus retained them with a degree of religious, but blind reverence. I have shewn, that of El-Uc they formed Λυκος, *Lucus*, which was acknowledged to be the name of

²⁰ Heliodori *Æthiopica*. l. 10. p. 472.

²¹ Diodorus Siculus. l. 5. p. 327.

²² Apollonius Rhod. of the *Heliadæ*. l. 4. v. 604.

Chamsi, seu Solares, sunt Arabice Shemsi vel Shamsi.

Hyde *Religio Vet. Pers.* p. 523. and 575.

Chamsi pronounced Sham, and Shem, has caused some of the words to be referred to a wrong line.

the Sun: of El-Uc-Aon, Lycaon: of El-Uc-Or, Lycorus, and Lycoreus:

²⁴ Η χιθάρη, η τέξα Λυκαρίας οὐτις Φοῖβη.

So from Uc-Ait, another title of the God, they formed Hecatus, and a feminine, Hecate. Hence Nicander speaks of Apollo by this title:

²⁵ Εξορμενος τριποδίσσι παρα Κλαρίοις Ἑκατοιο.

And Herophile the Sibyl of the same Deity:

²⁶ Μοῖραν εχουσ' Ἑκατὼ της τετ' Ἀνακτοῦρας.

The only person who seems knowingly to have retained this word, and to have used it out of composition, is ²⁷ Homer. He had been in Egypt; and was an admirer of the theology of that nation. He adhered to antient ²⁸ terms

²⁴ Callimachus. Hymn to Apollo. v. 19.

²⁵ Nicander Alexipharmica. v. 11.

²⁶ Pausanias. l. 10. p. 827.

²⁷ It is, however, to be found in Euripides, under the term χη. Theocritus says to Adrastus:

Εἰ τε δ' Ὀδυσσεύς ἴστω πρὸς Θέῳ Οχός. Supplices. v. 131.

²⁸ From Uc and Uch came the word euge: also οχη, οχημαί, οχλα, of the Greeks. Callimachus abounds with antient

with a degree of enthusiasm; and introduced them at all hazards, though he many times did not know their meaning. This word, among others, he has preserved; and he makes use of it adverbially in its proper sense, when he describes any body superlatively great, and excellent. Thus he speaks of Calchas as far superior to every body else in prophetic knowledge, and styles him οχ' αριστος:

²⁹ Καλχας Θισοριδης οιωνοπολων οχ' αριστος,
 'Ος ἴδεν τα τ' ἰόντα, τα τ' ἴσσομενα, πρὸ τ' ἰόντων.

So on the Trojan side Helenus is spoken of in the same light:

³⁰ Πριαμίδης Ἑλέως οιωτοπολων οχ' αριστος.

Amonian terms. He bids the young women of Argos to receive the Goddess Minerva,

Σὺν τ' εὐαγορία, σὺν εὖ συγγρασι, σὺν τ' ἀλλελογαίᾳ.

Lavacr. Palladis. v. 139.

From Uc-El came Euclea Sacra, and Εὐκλος Ζηνος. Ζενίας, Ἀρτιμης.

Εὐκλος, Διὸς ἱεῖν, ἢ Μοῦσαι καὶ ἢ Κερῆες. Hesychius,³⁰ amended by Albertus and Hemsterhusius.

²⁹ Iliad. A. v. 69.

³⁰ Iliad. Z. v. 76. d.

So ¹⁰ Θωκυπην οχ' αριςεν, ¹¹ Αιτωλων οχ' αριςας; and
¹² Τεχισι—Εκυτορομων οχ' αριςος.

In these and in all other instances of this term occurring in Homer, it is observable, that it is always in the same acceptation, and uniformly precedes the same word, αριςος. It is indeed to be found in the poetry ascribed to ¹³ Orpheus: but as those verses are manifestly imitations of Homer, we must not look upon it as a current term of the times, when that poetry was composed: nor was it ever, I believe, in common use, not even in the age of Homer. It was an Aonian term, joined inseparably with another borrowed from the same people. For αριςος was

¹⁰ Iliad. P. v. 307.

¹¹ Iliad. O. v. 282.

¹² Iliad. H. v. 221. It occurs in other places:

Ανδρα, ὅπως οχ' αριςα μετ' αμφοτερωτι γιγνεται.

Iliad. Γ. v. 119.

Τις τ' αε τωι οχ' αριςος εν, συ μοι ειπες, Μυσα.

Iliad. B. v. 761.

Also Odys. Ε. v. 123. and Ω. ι. 428.

¹³ In the Hymn to Silenus, that God is called Σιληνιοχ' αριςα. And in the poem de Lapidibus, the Poet, speaking of heroic persons, mentions their reception in heaven:

Ανιματας Διος οικου

Χαιροτας διζωτο θεγχιων οχ' αριςος.

Hymn 36. v. 2. and περι Αιδου. Proem. v. 14.

from Egypt, and Chaldea. Indeed, most of the irregular degrees of comparison are from that quarter; being derived from the Sun, the great Deity of the Pagan world, and from his titles and properties. Both *αρειων* and *αριτος* were from *αρης*, the Arez of the east. From Bel, and Baaltis, came *βελτιων*, and *βελτιτος*; *αμεινονη* is an inflection from Amon. From the God Aloeus came *λωις*, *λωιτιτος*, and *λωιτος*: from *κερην* changed to *κερας*, *κερατος*, were formed *κρισσων*, *κρισσων*, *κραντιτος*, and *κρατιτος*.

PHI.

Phi signifies a mouth; also language, and speech. It is used by the Amonians particularly for the voice and oracle of any God; and subjoined to the name of that Deity. The chief oracle in the first ages was that of Ham, who was worshipped as the Sun, and styled El, and Or. Hence these oracles are in consequence called Amphi, Omphi, Alphi, Elphi, Urphi, Orphi. It is made to signify, in the book of ³⁵ Genesis, the voice, or command of Pharaoh. From Phi, in this acceptation, came *φημι*, *φημη*, *φημης*, *φασκω*, *φατις*, *fama*, *fari*,—ita farier infit.

³⁵ Genesis, c. 45. v. 21.

I imagine that the term Pharaoh itself is compounded of Phi-Ourah, Vox Ori, sive Dei. It was no unusual thing among the antients to call the words of their prince the voice of God. Josephus informs us, that it signified a king: ¹⁶ 'Ο Φαραων παρ' Αιγυπτίοις βασιλεα σημαίνει: and Ouro in the Copto-Arabic Onomasticon is said to signify the same: but I should think, that this was only a secondary acceptation of the original term.

Phi is also used for any opening or cavity: whence we find the head of a fountain often denominated from it; at least the place, whence the fountain issued forth, or where it lost itself. And as all streams were sacred, and all cavities in the earth looked upon with a religious horror, the Amonians called them Phi-El, Phi-Ainon, Phi-Anes; rendered by the Greeks Phiale, Phænon, Phanes, Phaneas, Paneas. The chief fountain of the river Jordan lost itself underground, and rose again at some miles distance. It sunk at Phiale, and rose again at ¹⁷ Paneas. Pliny speaks of a place of this sort at ¹⁸ Memphis, called Phiala; and, as he imagines, from

¹⁶ Josephus. Antiq. Jud. l. 8. c. 6.

¹⁷ See Relandi Palæstina. vol. 1. c. 41. p. 265.

¹⁸ Plin. l. 8. c. 46.

its figure : but it was undoubtedly a covert aqueduct, by which some branch of the river was carried. The Nile itself is said to be lost underground, near its fountains ; and that place also was called Phiala. ³⁹ Phialam appellari fontem ejus, mergique in cuniculos ipsum amnem. There was also a fountain of this name at ⁴⁰ Constantinople. Sometimes it occurs without the aspirate, as in Pella, a city of Palestine, named, undoubtedly, from its fountains : for Pliny calls it *Pellæ aquis* ⁴¹ divitem.

Mines were held sacred ; and, like fountains, were denominated from *Ænon*, and *Hanes*, those titles of the Sun. In Arabia, near Petra, was a mine, worked by condemned persons, which was named ⁴² *Phinon*, and *Phænon*. Epiphanius mentions ⁴³ *Φανσία μεταλλæ*, or the mines of *Hanes* ; to which Meletius, a bishop of the Thebais, was condemned.

AI.

Ai, and *Aia*, signifies a district or province ;

³⁹ Plin. l. 5. c. 9.

⁴⁰ *Ευρωτάτη Φιάλη τις ιεροπόδος εκτομος ακρης.*

Paulus Silentarius. part 11. v. 177. See Relandus above.

⁴¹ Plin. l. 5. c. 18.

⁴² Athanasii. Epist. ad solitariam vitam agentes. p. 658.

⁴³ Epiphanius adversus Hæres. l. 2. tom. 2. p. 719.

and, as most provinces in Egypt were insular, it was often taken for an island. In other parts it was of much the same purport as *asia* of the Greeks, and betokened any "region or country: it was from hence that so many places have been represented by the Greeks as plurals, and are found to terminate in *ai*; such as Athenai, Thebai, Pherai, Patrai, Amyclai, Therapnai, Clazomenai, Celænai. There are others in *cia*; as Chæroneia, Coroneia, Eleia. In others it was rendered short; as in Oropia, Ellopia, Ortygia, Olympia, Æthiopia, Scythia, Cænia, Icaria. It is likewise found expressed by a single letter, and still subjoined to the proper name: hence we meet with Ætna, Arbela, Larissa, Roma, Himera, Hemera, Nusa, Nyssa, Patara, Arena, "Cabasa, and the like. We may from hence prove, and from innumerable other instances, that among the people of the east, as well as among other nations, the word in terminine was often final. Thus the land of Ion was termed Ionia; that of Babylon, Babylonia; from Assur came Assyria; from Ind, India; from Lud, Ludia; in all which the region is specified by the termination. To say Lydia tellus, Assyria

⁴⁴ See the learned Professor Michaelis in his *Geographia Extera* Hebræor. p. 134, 135.

⁴⁵ The Ionians changed this termination into *r*. Hence Arene, Samissene, Cyrenc, Arsace, Same, Capissene, Thebe, &c.

tellus, is in reality ⁴⁶ redundant. In the name of Egypt this term preceded, that country being styled Ai-Gupt, Αἰγυπτος, the land of the Gupti, called afterwards Cupti, and Copti.

COMMON NAMES RELATING TO PLACES.

As to the common names, which are found combined with additional terms, in order to denote the nature and situation of places; they are, for the most part, similar to those in the ancient Chaldaic, and admit of little variation.

Air is a city; often expressed Ar, and Ara. Hence Arachosia, Arachotus, Aracynthus, Arambis, Aramatha (Ar-Ham-aith), Archile, Arzila, Arthedon: all which were cities, or else regions denominated from them.

Kir, Caer, Kiriath, are words of the like purport. We read in the Scriptures of Kiriath Sepher, Kiriath Arba, Kiriath Jearim. It was in some parts pronounced Kirtha, and Cartha. Melicar-

⁴⁶ Colchis was called Aia simply, and by way of eminence: and, probably, Egypt had the same name; for the Colchians were from Egypt. Strabo mentions Ἰασονος πλανητον εις Αἴαν. l. i. p. 38. And Apollonius styles the country of Colchis Aia.

Αἴα γὰρ ἐστὶ τῶν μινεμπίδων, ὕμνοισι

Τῶν δ' ἀνδρῶν, ὃς ἐγγὺς καθίστατο τοῖς μιν Αἴαν. l. 4. v. 277.

is, the Hercules of the Phenicians and Crétans, as, properly, Melech-Carta, the Deity of the ace. The city of Tigranes, in Armenia, was called Tigranocerta. One name of Carthage was *καρχηδών*, from Car-Chadon, the same as Adoni.

was also called Carthada, from Cartha-Ada, the city of the queen or Goddess, who was by the Romans supposed to be Juno, but was, properly, the Amonian Elisa. Caer, among many ancient nations, signified a city, or fortress; as we may learn from the places called Carteia, Arnaim, Caronium, Caroura, Carambis. Among the Britons were, of old, places exactly analogous; such as Caerlisle, Caerdiff, Caerphilly, Caernarvon, and Caeruriath in Cornwall.

Kir and Caer are the same term, differently pressed. In Scripture we meet with Kir Hareh, and Kir-Hareseth. Isaiah. c. 16. v. 7. and v. 11: and Kir Moab, c. 15. v. 1. and Kir Heres, of the same purport as Kir Hareh, is mentioned by Jeremiah, c. 48. v. 31. Upon the Euphrates was Arcusium and Carchemish. In Cyprus was Kirina, rendered *Κερυνία* by ⁴⁷ Ptolemy; whose true name was Kir-On, the city of the Sun; where is a temple to Our-Ain, styled Urania. Kir-On is often rendered Cironis, Coronis; and the

⁴⁷ Lib. 5. c. 14.

Deity Coronus and ⁴⁸ Cronus. By these means the place was substituted for the Deity, and made an object of worship. Of this abuse I shall often speak. Artemis was, properly, a city, Ar-
Themis, the same as Thamuz of Egypt. What was called Artemis, and Artemisium, was in some places reversed, and expressed by Kir subjoined: hence Themiscir, and Themiscira in Pontus.

Col, Cal, Calah, Calach, signify properly an eminence, like the Collis of the Romans; but are often used for a fortress so situated. We sometimes meet with a place styled absolute Calah: but the term is generally used in composition, as Cala Nechus, Cala-Anac, Cala-Chan, Cala-On, Cala-Es, Cala-Ait, Cala-Ur, Cala-Ope, Cala-Ham, Cala-Amon, Cala-Adon: whence came the names of people and places styled ⁴⁹ Callinicus, Calachene, ⁵⁰ Colonæ, Cales, Calathe, Calistæ, Calathusa, Calauria, Colorina, Caliope, Calama, Calamos, ⁵¹ Calamon, Calymna Calydnus, Caly-

⁴⁸ Coronus is to be met with in Greece. He is mentioned as a king of the Lapithæ, and the son of Phoroneus; and placed near mount Olympus.

—Ὁ βασιλεὺς Κορωνός. ὁ φορωνεύς. Diodorus. l. 4. p. 242.

⁴⁹ Upon the Euphrates.

⁵⁰ A city in Parthia.

⁵¹ Calamon, or Cal-Amon, was a hill in Judea; which had this name given to it by the Canaanites of old. Cyril mentions—

cadnus; all which were places in Phrygia, Bithynia, Assyria, Libya, denominated from their situation and worship.

Comah is used for a wall; but seems to be sometimes taken for those sacred inclosures wherein they had their Puratheia; and particularly for the sacred mount which stood in those inclosures. From Comah came the Greek *χωμα*, a round hill or mound of earth; called also Taph and *ταφος*; and thence often mistaken for a tomb: but it was originally a high altar.

By Gib is meant a hill. Gibeon was the hill of the Sun; said to be famous for its springs. Gibethon is a compound of Gib-Ethon, or Ath-On, titles of the same Deity. Nadab, the son of Jeroboam, was slain by Baasha, at Gibethon, of the ²² Philistines.

Har and Hor signify a mountain; *ορος* of the Greeks.

Tin seems to have signified a sacred place, for sacrifice; a kind of high altar. The Greeks generally expressed it, in composition, *Τις*; hence we read of Opheltis, Altis, Baaltis, Abantis, Absyrtis. It was in use among the antient Hetrurians and other nations: hence came the terms

αφικομενοι τινη απο τη ΟΡΟΥ Καλαμυνης—in epistolâ ad Calosyrium.

²² 1 Kings. c. 15. v. 27.

Aventinus, Palatinus, ³³ Numantinus, &c. It seems to be the same as **Tan** in the east, which occurs continually in composition, as in **Indos-tan, Mogolis-tan, Pharsis-tan, Chusis-tan.**

Tor is a hill or tower. Many places in Greece had it in their composition; such as **Torone, Torete, Toreate**: also in **Hetruria, Torchonium. Turzon**, in Africa, was a tower of the ³⁴ **Sun**. It was sometimes expressed **Tar**; hence **Tarcunia, Taracena, Tarracon** in Spain, **Tarne (Tar-ain)** which gave name to a fountain in Lydia; **Taron (Tar-On)** in Mauritania. Towers of old were either **Prutaneia**, or light-houses, and were styled **Tor-Is**: whence came the **Turris** of the Romans. Sometimes these terms were reversed, and the tower was called **Astur**. Such a one was near some hot streams, at no great distance from **Cicero's Villa**. It is thus described by **Plutarch**: *Αστυρα—χωριον παραλιον Κικερωνος*. The river, too, was called **Astura**. There was also a place of this name opposite to the island **Lesbos**, undoubtedly denominated from the like circumstances in its situation; as may be learned from **Pausanias**, who had seen it. *Ἵδωρ δὲ ἀπο πηγῶν ἀνερχόμενον μελαν ἰδαν*

³³ In Canaan was a well known region called **Palastine**.

So **Tan-agra, Tan-is, Tyndaris**.

Tin, in some languages, signified mud or soil.

³⁴ **Ptolemy**. l. 4. p. 112.

οὐδὲ ἐν Ἀγυρίῃ· ταῦτε Ἀγυρὰ ἀπαντικρὺ ἐστὶ Λισβὼ· λούτρα
ἐστὶ θερμὰ ἐν τῷ Ἀταρνεῖ καλουμένη.

Caph, Cap, and Cephas, signify a rock; and also any promontory or headland. As temples used to be built upon eminences of this sort; we find this word often compounded with the titles of the Deity there worshipped, as Caph-El, Caph-El-On, Caph-Aur, Caph-Arez, Caph-Is, Caph-Is-Ain, Caph-Ait; whence came Cephale, Cephalonia, Caphareus, Capisa, Cephisus, Capissene, Cephene, Caphyatæ, Capatiani. In Iberia was a wonderful edifice upon the river Bætis, mentioned by Strabo, and called Turris Capionis. It was a Pharos, dedicated, as all such buildings were, to the Sun: hence it was named Cap-Eon, Petra Solis. It seems to have been a marvellous structure. Places of this sort, which had towers upon them, were called Caphtor. Such an one was in Egypt, or in its ⁵⁵vicinity; whence the Caphtorim had their name. It was probably near ⁵⁶Pelusium, which they quitted very early for the land of Canaan.

Diu sometimes, but sparingly, occurs for an island; and is generally by the Greeks changed to Dia, Δία. The purport of it may be proved from

⁵⁵ See Amos, c. 9. v. 7.

⁵⁶ Jeremiah. c. 47. v. 4. speaks of the island of Caphtor in Egypt.

its being uniformly adapted to the same object. The Scholiast upon Theocritus takes notice that the island Naxos was called Dia: ⁵⁷ Δίαν τὴν νῦν καλεμμένην Ναξον; and he adds, πολλὰι δὲ καὶ ἑτέραι εἰσι νῆσοι Δίαι καλεμναι, ἥτε πρὸς τῆς Κρήτης—καὶ ἡ περὶ Μήλον, καὶ ἡ περὶ Ἀμοργον, καὶ ἡ τῆς Κίω χερσόνησος, καὶ ἡ Πελοπονησε. All these were islands, or peninsula regions.

BETH.

Beth is a house or temple; as in ⁵⁸ Beth-El, Beth-Dagon, Beth-Shemesh, Beth-Oron, or Beth-Or-On, &c. &c. It is sometimes subjoined, as in Phar-beth, and Elisa-beth; the latter of which is the house of ⁵⁹ Elisa, the same as Elusa of Idume; and Eleusa of Egypt. Beth was in different countries expressed Bat, Bad, Abad. Hence we meet at this day with Pharsabad, Astrabad, Amenabad, Moustafabad, Iahenabad in Persia,

⁵⁷ Theocritus. Idyll. 2. v. 45. Scholia.

It is still common in the Arabian Gulf, and in India; and is often expressed Dive, and Diva; as in Laçtive, Serandive, Maldiv. Before Goa is an island called Diu κατ' ἐξοχὴν.

⁵⁸ Βαῖθελ, οἶκος Θεοῦ. Hesychius.

Βαῖθελ, οἶκος Θεοῦ. Suidas.

⁵⁹ Elisa, called Eliza, Elusa, Elcasa, Ελκασα. 1 Maccab. c. 9, v. 5. and c. 7. v. 40. often contracted Lusa, Lasa, &c.

India, and other parts of the east. Balbec in Syria is supposed to be the same as Balbeth, the temple of Bal, or the Sun. *There are*, says⁶⁰ Dr. Pocock, *many cities in Syria, that retain their ancient names. Of this Balbeck, or rather Balbeit, is an instance; which signifies the house or temple of Baal.* Gulielmus Tyrius, so called from being bishop of Tyre, who wrote of the Holy war, alludes to Baalbec, under the name of⁶¹ Balbeth. He lived in the eleventh century, and died anno 1127. According to Iablonsky, Bec and Beth are of the same meaning. Atarbec in Egypt is the temple of Atar or Athar; called Atarbechis by⁶² Herodotus. The same is Athyr-bet, and styled Athribites (Αθριβιτης) by⁶³ Strabo. The inner recess of a temple is by Phavorinus and Hesychius called Βαιτης, Βετης, Βετις, similar to בית אש among the Chaldeans. It was the crypta or sacred place, where of old the everlasting fire was preserved. Hesychius observes, Βετης, το αποκρυφον μέρος το 'Ιερου. Bet-Is signifies the place of fire.

It is said of Horapollo by Suidas, that he was a native of Phainubuth in Egypt, belonging to the

⁶⁰ Pocock's Travels. vol. 2. p. 106.

⁶¹ Iablonsky. vol. 1. l. 1. c. 1. p. 4. de Gulielmo Tyrio, ex libro 21. c. 6.

⁶² Herodotus. l. 2. c. 41.

⁶³ Strabo. l. 17. p. 1167.

nome of Panopolis: *Ὀρεαπολλων Φαινυβυθως κυριος τε Πανοπολιτε Νομ.* Phainubuth is only Phainabeth varied, and signifies the place sacred to Phanes; which was one of the most antient titles of the Deity in Egypt. So Pharbeth was an abbreviation of Pharabeth, or the house of Pharaoh.

GAU, expressed CAU, CA, and CO.*

Gau likewise is a term which signifies a house; as we learn from Plutarch. The great and decisive battle between Alexander and Darius is generally said to have been fought at Arbela. But we are assured by this writer, that it was decided at Gaugamela⁶⁴. He says, that Gau signified in the language of the country a house: and that the purport of the word Gaugamela was the house of a camel. This name, it seems, was given to the town on account of a tribute exacted for the maintenance of a camel, which had saved the life of some king, when he fled from battle: and the

⁶⁴ Γαυτα μιν ον Ερατοσθηνος Ιεροκειν' την δι μεγαλην μαχην πρὸ Λαρυμν ον ειν Αρβηλοικ—αλλα εν Γαυγαμηλοικ γινεσθαι συνηπτοι' εφησαν ον φησιν οικον Καμηλη την διαλεκτον. Plutarch. vita Alexand. vol. I p. 683.

Νικητωρ κλην την καμη. Εστι μιν ον τοπος επισημος υτοσ, και τ' ονομα' ον εφησαν ον φησιν οικον Καμηλη οικον. l. 16. p. 1072.

reason why the victory of Alexander was adjudged to Arbela, arose from its being more famous than the other place: for Gaugamela was not of sufficient repute: therefore the honour of this victory was given to Arbela, though it was according to some five hundred, according to others six hundred stadia ⁶⁵ from the field of battle. I have not now time, nor is it to my purpose, to enter into a thorough discussion of this point: I will only mention it as my opinion, that Arbela and Gaugamela were the same place. The king alluded to is said by ⁶⁶Strabo to have been Darius the son of Hystaspes. But is it credible, that so great a prince, who had horses of the famous breed of Nysa, as well as those of Persis and Arabia, the most fleet of their kind, should be so circumstanced in battle, as to be forced to mount a camel, that could scarce move six miles in an hour: and this at a time when the greatest dispatch was necessary? This author gives a different reason for the place being thus denominated. He says, that it was allotted for the maintenance of a camel,

⁶⁵ Οἱ μὲν τὰ πλεῖστα συγγραψάντις λέγουσι, ὅτι ἑξακοσίαι σταδίαι ἀπέχῃ, οἱ δὲ τὰ εὐαχίστα, ὅτι εἰς πεντακοσίαις.

Ἀλλὰ ἐν Γαυγαμηλοῖς γὰρ γινέσθαι τὴν μάχην πρὸς τὴν ποταμὴν Βαμὰδὺ λέγουι Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀριστοβῦλος· πόλις δὲ οὐκ ἦν τὰ Γαυγαμηλα, ἀλλὰ κώμη μεγάλη, καὶ οὐμαστος ὁ χώρος, καὶ εἰς ἀκρὴν ἴδεν το ὄνομα.

Arrian. Expedit. Alex. l. 6. p. 247.

⁶⁶ Strabo. l. 16. p. 1072.

which used to bring the king's provisions from Scythia, but was tired and failed upon the road. I know not which of the two circumstances in this short detail is most exceptionable; a king of Persia's provisions being brought to Babylon, or Sushan from Scythia; or a tired camel having such a pension. The truth is this: the Grecians misinterpreted the name, and then forged these legendary stories to support their ⁶⁷ mistake. Had they understood the term, they would have been consistent in their history. Gau, and, as it was at times expressed, Cau, certainly signifies a house, or temple: also a cave, or hollow; near which the temple of the Deity was founded. For the Amonians erected most of their sacred edifices near caverns, and deep openings of the earth. Gaugamela was not the house of a camel, as Plutarch and Strabo would persuade us, notwithstanding the stories alleged in support of the notion: but it was the house and temple of Cam-El, the Deity of the country. Arbela was a place sacred to Bel, called Arbel, אַרְבֵּל of the Chaldeans. It was the same as Beth Arbel of ⁶⁸ Hosea: and

⁶⁷ Strabo acknowledges the failure of his countrymen in this respect.—Πολλά μὲν οὐ καὶ μὴ οὔτε λεγούσι εἰς Ἀρχαίων Συγγραφῆς, συντεθεῖσθαι τῷ ψευδί διὰ τῆς μυθολογίας. l. 8. p. 524.

⁶⁸ *All thy fortresses shall be spoiled, as Shalman spoiled Beth Arbel in the day of battle. The mother was dashed in pieces upon her*

Gaugamela is of the same purport, relating to the same God under different titles. The Grecians were grossly ignorant in respect to foreign events, as Strabo repeatedly confesses: and other writers do not scruple to own it. Lysimachus had been an attendant upon Alexander during the whole series of his conquests in Asia: there had been nothing of moment transacted, in the success of which he had not partaken. Yet even in his days, when he was king of Thrace, the accounts of those great actions had been so misrepresented, that when a history of them was read in his presence, they seemed quite new to him. It is all very fine, says the prince; but where was I when all this happened? There was a series of events exhibited, with which the person most interested was least acquainted. We may then well imagine, that there existed in the time of Plutarch many

children. Hosea. c. 10. v. 14. *Ar* in this place does not signify a city; but אר, the title of the Deity: from whence was derived ἱερος of the Greeks. The seventy, according to some of their best copies, have rendered Beth Arbel οὐκ ἱερο-Βααλ, which is no improper version of Beth-Aur-Bel. In some copies we find it altered to the house of Jeroboam; but this is a mistake for Jero-Baal. Arbelus is by some represented as the first deified mortal. Cyril contra Julian. l. 1. p. 10. and l. 3. p. 110.

There was an Arbela in Sicily. Stephanus, and Suidas. Also in Galilee; situated upon a vast cavern. Josephus seized and fortified it. Josephi Vita. p. 29.

mistakes, both in respect to the geography of countries very remote, and to the "language of nations, with whom the Romans were little acquainted. The great battle, of which we have been speaking, was confessedly fought at Gaugamela. Ptolemy Ceraunus, who was present, averred it : as did Aristobolus : and it has been recorded by Plutarch and others. It is also adjudged to Arbela by persons of equal credit : and it must certainly have been really there transacted : for notwithstanding the palliating excuse of Plutarch, it is utterly incredible in respect to so great a victory, that the scene of action should be determined by this place, if it were sixty, or, as some say, seventy miles out of the way. But in reality it was at no such distance. Diodorus Siculus says, that Alexander immediately after the victory attacked Arbela, and took it : and found in it many evidences of its being a place of consequence. ⁷⁰ Θάψας τες τετέλευτηκotas επεβαλε τοις Αρβηλοις, και πολλην μεν ευρειν αφθονιαν της τροφης, ουκ ολιγον δε κοσμον, και γαζαν εαβαρικην, αργυρις δε ταλαντα διαχιλια. The battle was fought so near the city,

⁶⁹ See Strabo. l. 11. p. 774. l. 15. p. 1006. l. 1. p. 41. p. 81.

See also Philo Biblius apud Euseb. P. E. l. 1. c. 10. p. 34. Iamblichus. § 7. c. 5.

⁷⁰ Diodorus Siculus. l. 17. p. 538. He makes no mention of Gaugamela.

that Alexander was afraid of some contagion from the dead bodies of the enemy, which lay close by it in great abundance.

I have mentioned, that Gaugamela was the temple of Cham-El, or Cham-Il. This was a title of the Deity brought from Chaldea to Egypt; and from thence to Greece, Hetruria, and other regions. The Greeks, out of different titles, and combinations, formed various Deities; and then invented different degrees of relation, which they supposed to have subsisted between them. According to Acusilaus Cham-Il was the Son of Vulcan, and Cabeira. ⁷¹ *Ἀκυσίλαος δὲ ὁ Ἀργεῖος ἐκ Καβείρας καὶ Ἡφαιστὸς Καμίλου λέγει.* He was, by others, rendered Camillus, whose attendants were the Camilli; and he was esteemed the same as Hermes of Egypt. ⁷² Statius Tullianus de vocabulis rerum libro primo ait dixisse Callimachum, Tuscos Camillum appellare Mercurium, &c. Romani quoque pueros et puellas nobiles et investes Camillos et Camillas appellant, Flaminicarum et Flaminum præministros. Servius speaks to the same purpose. ⁷³ Mercurius Hetruscâ linguâ Camillus dicitur. The reason of the attendants

⁷¹ Strabo. l. 10. p. 724.

⁷² Macrobius. Saturn. l. 3. c. 8. p. 284.

⁷³ Servius in lib. 11. Æneid. v. 558.

being also called Camilli was in consequence of a custom among the antients of conferring generally upon the priests the title of the Deity whom they served. The Camilli were commonly young persons of good family, as we learn from Plutarch, and were to be found in the temples of Jupiter, or Zeus: for Zeus and Hermes were originally the same: ⁷⁴ Καὶ τὸν ὑπηρετῶντ᾽ τῷ Ἱερω τῷ Διὸς ἀμφιβαλὴ παῖδα λεγέσθαι Καμιλλοῦ, ὥς καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν· ὅτως γινώσκουσιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων Καμιλλοὺ ἀπὸ τῆς διακονίας προσηγερμένους. He mentions Ἑρμῆν—Καμιλλοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς διακονίας, and supposes that Camillus had the name of Hermes from the similarity of his office, which was waiting upon the Gods. But the Chaldeans and Egyptians, from whom these titles were borrowed, esteemed Hermes as the chief Deity, the same as Zeus, Bel, and Adon. They knew nothing of Mercurius pedisequus, nor Hermes the lacky. They styled their chief God Cam-Il, or Camillus, and his priests had the same title. He did not borrow it from them; but they received it from him. The name is sometimes expressed Camulus: and the Ammonians, who travelled westward, brought his rites and worship into the western parts of Europe: hence there are inscriptions to be found inscribed

⁷⁴ Plutarch in Numá. p. 64.

⁷⁵ Camulo Saneto Fortissimo. He was sometimes taken for Mars: as we may learn from an inscription in Gruter:

⁷⁶ MARTI CAMULO

Ob Salutem Tiberi Claud. Cæs. Cives Remi
posuerunt.

Such is the history of this Deity; whose worship was better known in the more early ages; and whose temple was styled Gau-Camel, by the Greeks rendered Gaugamela. I make no doubt but that Arbela was the same place: for places had as many names as the Deity worshipped had titles. Arbela was probably the city, and Gaugamela the ⁷⁷ temple; both sacred to the same Deity, under different names.

It is remarkable that Syncellus, speaking of Venephres, King of Egypt, says, that he built the pyramids of ⁷⁸ Co-Chone; which are the principal pyramids of that country. Eusebius before him had taken notice of the same history:

⁷⁹ Ουσιφρης, ἐφ' οὗ ὁ λιμός κατέσχε την χώραν, ὅς καί

⁷⁵ Gruter. p. lvi. n. 11. vol. 1.

⁷⁶ Gruter. vol. 1. p. lvi. 12. also p. xl. 9.

⁷⁷ Or else Beth-Arbel was another name of the same temple.

⁷⁸ Syncellus. p. 55.

⁷⁹ Eusebii Chron. p. 14.

τας Πυραμίδας περι Κοχωνην ηγειρειν. *Venephres was a prince, in whose time happened a famine in the land of Egypt. He was the same, who built the Pyramids about Cochone.* Now Co-Chone, analogous to Beth-El, Beth-Shan, Beth-Dagon, signifies the temple of the Deity; the house of the great king, or ruler: for such is the purport of Con, and Conah. Hercules, the chief Deity of Tyre, and who was also highly revered in Egypt, was styled Con. ⁸⁰ Τον Ἡρακλην φησι κατὰ τὴν Αἰγυπτίων διαλεκτὸν Κωνα λεγεσθαι. From hence we find, that it was a sacred Egyptian title. According to some readings the place is expressed Cocome; which is of the same purport. Co-Chome, the same as Cau-Come, signifies the house of Chom, or the Sun; and seems to betray the purpose for which the chief pyramid was erected: for it was undoubtedly nothing else but a monument to the Deity, whose name it bore. According to ⁸¹ Herodotus the great pyramid was built by Cheops; whom others called Chaops. But Chaops is a similar compound; being made up of the terms Cha-Ops, and signifies οἶκος Πυθωνος, domus Opis Serpentis. It was the name of the pyramid, which

⁸⁰ Etymologicum magnum. Ἡρακλῆς.

⁸¹ Herodotus. l. 2. c. 124.

was erected to the Sun, the Ophite Deity of Egypt, worshipped under the symbol of a serpent. Analogous to Cau-Come in Egypt was a place in Ethiopia, called ¹² Cuscha: doubtless so named from Chus, the great ancestor from whom the Ethiopians were descended.

The Sun was styled by the Amonians, among other titles, Zan; as I have before shewn: and he was worshipped under this denomination all over Syria and Mesopotamia; especially at Emesa, Edessa, and Heliopolis. One region was named Gauzanitis, from a city Gauzan, the Gosan of the ¹³ Scriptures. Strabo calls it ¹⁴ Χαζηνη, Chazene, and places it near Adiabene. Gauzan, or Go-zan, is literally the house of the Sun. I once thought that the land of Goshen, in Egypt, was of the same purport as Cushan; and have so mentioned it in a former ¹⁵ treatise. So far is true: the land of Goshen was the land of Cushan, and possessed by the sons of Chus: but the two terms are not of the same meaning. Goshen, or Goshan, like Gauzan in Mesopotamia, signifies

¹² Geog. Nubiensis. p. 17.

Michaelis Geog. Hebræorum Extera. p. 154.

¹³ 2 Kings. c. 17. v. 6. and c. 18. v. 11. also 1 Chron. c. 5. v. 26.

¹⁴ Strabo. l. 16. p. 1070.

¹⁵ Observations upon the Antient History of Egypt. p. 175.

the temple of the Sun : hence it was as a city, rendered by the Greeks Heliopolis. Artapanus, as we learn from Eusebius, expresses it Caisan, *Καίσαν*. Go-Shan, Gau Zan, Caisan, Cazena, all denote a place sacred to the Sun ; and are such variations in rendering the same term, as must be expected in an interval of fifteen hundred years, and from different transcribers. This luminary was also called Abor, the parent of light ; and his temple Cha-Abor, and Cho-Abor, contracted Chabor and Chobar. Of this name both a city and river were to be found in Gauzanitis ; as well as in Susiana, and other parts : for rivers often took their names from some temple, or city, by which they ran. The temple at Dodona was, of old, called Cha-On, or house of the Sun ; as we may infer from the country having the name of Chaonia ; for Chaonia is the land of Chaon. The priests and inhabitants were called ⁸⁶ Chaones, from their place of worship : and the former had also the name ⁸⁷ of Selli, which signifies the priests of the Sun. In Arcadia, near the eruption of the river Erasinus, was a mountain, clothed with beautiful trees, and sacred to Dionusus. This,

⁸⁶ Strabo. l. 7. p. 505. So also Herodotus and Pausanias.

⁸⁷ Σελλοι, οἱ Δωδωναιοί. Steph. Byzantinus.

αμφὶ δὲ Σελλοι

Σοὶ καὶ σὺ ἐποφθῆσαι. Homer. Illad. II. v. 234.

also, was called ⁸⁸ Chaon, *the place of the Sun*; and was, undoubtedly, so named from the antient worship; for Dionusus was, of old, esteemed the same as Osiris, the Sun. There was also a place called ⁸⁹ Chaon in Media and Syria; Chaonitis in Mesopotamia: and in all these places the same worship prevailed. So Caballis, the city of the Solymi, was named from Ca-bal, the place of the god Bal, or Baal. It is mentioned by Strabo. In like manner Caballiou, in Gallia Narbonensis, is a compound of Ca-Abelion, a well known Deity, whose name is made up of titles of the Sun. The priests of this place were styled ⁹⁰ Salies; the region was called *Χαουαρα*; undoubtedly from Cha-Our (אור), some temple of Ur, erected by the Amonians, who here settled. Canoubis in Egypt was a compound of Ca-Noubis; Cabasa, in the same country, Ca-Basa; called by many Besa, the Beseth of the Scriptures, a Goddess well known in Egypt. She had a temple in Canaan, called ⁹¹ Beth Besa. Cuamon, near Esdraelon, is

⁸⁸ Pausanias. l. 2. p. 166.

⁸⁹ It is called Chau-On, *Χαουν*, by Steph. Byzantinus, from Ctesias. *Χαουν, χωρα της Μηδίας. Κτησίας εν πρώτῃ Περσικῇ.* Chau-On is *οικος ἡλιου*, the house of the-Sun, which gave name to the district.

⁹⁰ Strabo. l. 4. p. 270. and p. 282.

⁹¹ 1 Maccab. c. 9. v. 62, 64.

a compound of Cu-Amon, the place or house of Amon: ²² ἱὸς τε Κουάμων. There was a temple in Attica called Cuamites; and a personage denominated from it. The history of the place, and the rites, in time grew obsolete; and Pausanias supposes that the name was given from Κουάμος, Cuamos, a bean. ²³ Σαφὲς δὲ οὐδὲν ἔχει λεγέειν, ὡς πρῶτος Κουάμος ἐκτίσεν αὐτόν. *I have not authority for the supposition, but it seems probable that this temple was erected to the memory of some person who first sowed beans.* And here it is proper to take notice of a circumstance of which I must continually put the reader in mind, as it is of great consequence towards decyphering the mythology of antient times. The Grecians often mistook the place of worship for the Deity worshipped: so that the names of many Gods are, in reality, the names of temples where they were adored. Artemis was Ar-Temis. the city of Themis, or Thamis; the Thamuz of Sidon and Egypt. This the Greeks expressed Ἀρτεμις; and made it the name of a Goddess. Kir-On was the city and temple of the Sun, in Cyprus and other places. They changed this to Kironus, which they contracted Cronus; and out of it made a particular God. From Cha-Opis they formed a king Cheops;

²² Judith. c. 7. v. 3.

²³ Pausanias. l. 1. p. 91.

from Cayster, the same as Ca Aster, they fancied a hero, Caystrius; from Cu-Bela, Cybele; from Cu-Baba, Cybebe. Cerberus, the dog of hell, was denominated from Kir-Abor; as I shall hereafter ⁹⁵ shew.

I have mentioned Caucon, or Caucone, in Egypt: there was a place of the same name in Greece. It was, originally, sacred to the Sun; and the priests and inhabitants were called Caucones. Instead of Con, which signifies the great Lord, the Greeks substituted a hero ⁹⁶ Caucon, who was supposed to have first introduced those Orgies practised by the Messenians. It was, properly, a temple of the Sun; and there was another of the same name in Bithynia, and from thence the country was called Cauconia. I shall hereafter treat at large of Cuthite colonies, which went abroad and settled in different parts. One of the first operations when they came on shore

⁹⁵ There were many places and temples of Baal, denominated Caballis, Cabali, Cabala, Cabalia, Cabalion, Cabalissa, &c. which are mentioned by Pliny, Strabo, Antoninus, and others. Some of them were compounded of Caba: concerning which I shall hereafter treat.

⁹⁶ Pausanias. l. 4. p. 282.

Strabo mentions Caucones in Elea. l. 8. p. 531. The Caucones are also mentioned by Homer. Odyss. γ. v. 366.

Caucane in Sicily was of the same purport, mentioned by Ptolemy. l. 3. c. 4.

was to build temples, and to found cities, in memory of their principal ancestors, who, in process of time, were worshipped as Deities. A colony of this people settled at Colchis, which they called Cutaia⁹⁷, from the head of their family, styled both Chus and Cuth. We may infer, that they built a temple which was called Ca-Cuta; and from which the region was also denominated: for it is certain that it has that name at this⁹⁸ day. Cocutus, which we render Cocytus, was undoubtedly a temple in Egypt. It gave name to a stream, on which it stood; and which was also called the Charonian branch of the Nile, and the river Acheron. It was a foul canal, near the place of Sepulture, opposite to Memphis, and not far from Cochone. Cocutus was the temple of Cutus, or Cuth; for he was so called by many of his posterity. A temple of the same was to be found in Epirus, upon a river Cocutus. Here was also a river Acheron, and a lake Acherusia: for a colony from Egypt settled here; and the stream was of as foul a nature as that near Memphis. ⁹⁹ Πει δὲ καὶ Κωκυτός ὕδως ἀτρεπιστατόν.

⁹⁷ Apollonius Rhodius styles it Cutais: Κυταῖδος πρὸς γαίης. l. 4. v. 512.

⁹⁸ See De Lisle's curious map of Armenia and the adjacent parts of Albania, &c.

⁹⁹ Pausanias. l. 1. p. 40.

Juno is by Varro styled Covella.¹⁰⁰ Dies quinque te kalo, Juno Covella; Juno Covella, dies septem te kalo. Here, as in many instances, the place of worship is taken for the person, to whom the worship is directed. Covella is only a variation for Cou-El, or Co-El, the house or region of the Deity, and signifies heavenly. It is accordingly by Varro interpreted Urania, Οὐρανία: whence Juno Covella must be rendered Cœlestis. From the substantive, Cou-El, the Romans formed Coel, heaven; in aftertimes expressed Coelus, and Cœlum. I say, in aftertimes: for they originally called it Co-el, and Co-il, and then contracted it to Cœl. Hence Ausonius in his Grammaticomastix mentions a passage to this purpose.

There was a river Acheron in Elis. Strabo. l. 8. p. 530. And the same rites were observed in honour of the θεὸς μνιάγρος, that were practised in Cyrene. Clement. Cohort. p. 33.

In Pontus was a river Acheron. Εἶδα δὲ καὶ προχέου ποταμὸν Ἀχέρωντος ἱασι. Apollon. Argonaut. l. 2. v. 745. also ἀρεὰ Ἀχέρουσια. The like to be found near Cuma in Campania: and a story of Hercules driving away flies there also. Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ἀπομυνή Ἡρακλῆι (θύουσι). Clementis Cohort. ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Varro de Ling. Lat. lib. 5. p. 49. altered to Novella by some, contrary to the authority of the best MSS. See Scaliger's notes. p. 81. edit. anno 1619. Dordrecht.

See Selden de Diis Syris. Syntag. 2. c. 2. p. 174. In vetustioribus excusis de Re Rusticâ non Novella, sed Covella legitur. Covella autem Cœlestis, sive Urania interpretatur.

goras, and said to have been worshipped at Athens, was the same as the above.

Many places and regions, held sacred, and called Coel by the Amonians, were by the Greeks rendered κοίλα, cava. Hence we read of Κοίλη Λακεδαιμον, Κοίλη Ηλιδ, and the like. Syria was by them styled Κοίλη, the hollow: but the true name was Coëla, the heavenly or sacred. It was so denominated from the Cuthites, who settled there, on account of the religion established. Hence it was also named Shem, and Shama; which are terms of like purport, and signify divine, or heavenly. It is a name, which it retains at this day; as we are informed by * Abulfeda, and others. Elis Coela was the most sacred part of Greece; especially the regions of Olympia, Cauconia, and Azania. It was denominated Elis from Ηλ, Eel, the Sun: and what the Greeks rendered Κοίλη, of old meant ' heavenly. Hence Homer styleth it peculiarly * Ηλιδά διαν, *Elis the sacred*. As Coele Syria was styled Sham, and

* Abulfeda. Tabula Syriæ. p. 5.

Nassir Ettusæus. p. 93. apud Geog. vet.

† The city Argos was in like manner called Κοίλον. Παλλακίς το Αργος Κοίλον φησι, παθαρτε εν Επηγορικός. Το ΚΟΙΛΑΟΝ Αργος υπ' ετ' ονομασσοι' εστι.—ετι και εν Θάμυρα, Αργεί Κοίλῳ. Scholia in Sophoc. Œdipum Colon.

* Iliad, B, v. 615,

the ¹⁰ east. The antient hymns, sung in the Præ-tancia all over Greece, were ¹¹ Doric: so sacred was their dialect esteemed. Hence they cannot but afford great help in inquiries of this nature. What was by others styled *Αἰθρα*, they expressed *Αἶα*: Cheops they rendered Chaops: Zeen, Ζαν: *Χαζων*, *Χαζαν*: Μαν, Μαν: Menes, Μανες: Orchenoi, Orchanoi: Neith, Naith: *Ἰνιδος*, *Ἰανος*: Hephæstus, Hephastus: Caiete, Caiate: Demeter, Damater: all which will be found of great consequence in respect to etymology. And if they did not always admit of the terminations used by their neighbours: they by these means preserved many words in their primitive state: at least they were nearer to the originals. They seem to have retained the very term, of which I have been treating. It was by them styled *Χαι*, Cai; and signified a house, or cave: for the first houses in the infancy of the world are supposed to have been caves or grottos¹². They expressed it Cai, Cain, Caia, similar to the cava, cavus, and cavea of the Romans. When these places were of a great

¹⁰ Φαιστὸς αἰ θῆκε ἐν τῇ Δελφικῇ ὑμνῳδῇ Ἀργετῆτι *Ἰαγῶν*.
Herod. l. 6. c. 54.

Of their original and history I shall hereafter give a full account.

¹¹ Ὅραται δὲ ἄλλοθεν ἐν τῇ Περσικῇ. *φαρ μὲν ἰσθι αὐτῶν ἡ Δελφία*.
Pausanias. l. 5. p. 416.

¹² Tum primum subiere domos: domus antra fuere.

Ovid. Metamorph. l. 1. v. 121.

depth, or extent, they were looked upon with a kind of religious horror. A cavern of this sort was at Lacedæmon, with a building over it; of which in aftertimes they made use to confine malefactors. It was called *Καιαδης*, or as the Spartans expressed it, *Καιαδας*, the house of death. ¹³ *Καιαδας δεσμωτηριον*—το παρα Λακεδαιμονιοις. *Cai* signified a cavern: *Adas*, which is subjoined, was the Deity, to whom it was sacred, esteemed the God of the infernal regions. He was by the Ionians, &c. expressed *Ades*, and *Hades*; and by other nations *Ait*, and *Atis*. Hence these caverns were also styled *Καιετες*, and *Καιετοι*. The author above quoted gives us the terms variously exhibited: ¹⁴ *Καιετοι*.—Οι απο των σεισμων ῥυχμοι *Καιετοι* λεγονται. *Και Καιαδας το δεσμωτηριον εντευθεν, το παρα Λακεδαιμονιοις, σπηλαιον*. *Hesychius* renders it in the plural, and as a neuter: *καιατα, ορυγματα*. Whether it be compounded *Cai-Ait*, *Cai-Atis*, or *Cai-Ades*, the purport is the same. The den of *Cacus* was properly a sacred cave, where *Chus* was worshipped, and the rites of fire were ¹⁵ *prac-*

¹³ Strabo. l. 8. p. 564.

It is mentioned by Thucydides: Ες τον *Καιαδα*, ὑπερ της *κακουργος* *εμβαλλαν* *εινθυσαν* (οι *Λακεδαιμονιοι*.) l. 1. c. 134.

It is expressed *Καιαδας* by Pausanias; who says that it was the place, down which they threw *Aristomenes*, the Messenian hero. l. 4. p. 324.

¹⁴ Strabo. Ibidem.

¹⁵ *Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater: illius atros*

a mistake, or at least a variation, for ¹⁹ καίηται, from Cai-Atis; and that Co, ²⁰ Coa, Caia, were of the same purport.

But this term does not relate merely to a cavern; but to temples founded near such places: oftentimes the cave itself was a temple. Caieta, in Italy, near Cuma, called by Diodorus Καίητη, was so denominated on this account. It was a cave in the rock, abounding with variety of subterranes, cut out into various apartments. These were, of old, inhabited by Amonian priests; for they settled in these parts very early. It seems to have been a wonderful work. ²¹ Λιωγείτ' ἐντεῦθεν σπηλαία ὑπερμεγέθη, κατοικίας μεγάλας, καὶ πολυτελεῖς δίδεγμένα. *In these parts were large openings in the earth, exhibiting caverns of a great extent; which afforded very ample and superb apartments.* Diodorus informs us, that, what was in his time called Caiete, had been sometimes styled ²² Aiete:

¹⁹ Strabo says as much: 'Οἶδ', ὅτι ἡ ἀπὸ τῆς σπηλαίας ρυχμοὶ Καίηται λεγούται. l. 8. p. 564.

²⁰ Hence the words cove, alcove; and, perhaps, to cover, and to cope.

²¹ Strabo. l. 5. p. 356.

²² Κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν τῆς Ἰταλίας Αἰήτην τοὶ οὖν Καίητην προσάγομεν. l. 4. p. 259.

Virgil, to give an air of truth to his narration, makes Caieta the nurse of Æneas.

by which we may see, that it was a compound; and consisted of two or more terms; but these terms were not precisely applicable to the same object. *At-Eze*, or *Ai-Ata* was the region of *At*, the Deity to whom it was sacred. Colchis had the same name; whence its king was called *Aietes*: and Egypt had the same, expressed by the Greeks *Ἄττα*, *Actia*. *Aiete* was the district: *Caiete* was the cave and temple in that district; where the Deity was worshipped.

In *Exotia* was a cavern, into which the river *Cepisus* descended, and was lost. It afterwards emerged from this gulf, and passed freely to the sea. The place of eruption was called *An-choa*, which signifies *Fontis apertura*. The later Greeks expressed it *Anchoe*. *Καλεῖται δ' ὁ τοῦτος Ἀγκοῖ* *ἐστὶ δὲ Ἀγκοῖ ἱερὸν ὄρος*. The etymology, I flatter my-

According to Strabo it was sometimes expressed *Cai Atta*; and gave name to the bay below.—*Καὶ τὸ μεταξὺ αὐτῶν ποταμὸς Καίετι τῶν Ἀρκάδων*. l. 5. p. 366.

²¹ *Scholium Eustachij in Dionysij περιηγησιν*. v. 239. and *Steph. Byzantinus*. Ἀγκοῖ ποταμ.

²² *Καλεῖται δὲ γυνήτις—ἐδίδαστο τῶν παλαιῶν—ἡ δὲ ἐξήρξεν ὡς τὸ ἐμφανὲς ἐκτὸς Ἀρκάδας τοῦ Ἀρκάδος τοῦ ποταμοῦ—Καλεῖται δ' ὁ τοῦτος Ἀγκοῖ κατὰ*. Strabo. l. 9. p. 623.

It is called *Anchia* by Pliny. N. H. l. 4. c. 7. As, both the opening and the stream, which formed the lake, was called *Anchoe*; it signified either *fontis speluncæ*, or *spelunca fontis*, according as it was adapted.

self, is plain, and authenticated by the history of the place.

From Cho, and Choa, was probably derived the word Χοῖκος, used by the apostle. ²⁵ Ὁ πρῶτος ἀνθρώπος ἐκ γῆς Χοῖκος ὁ δευτερός ἀνθρώπος ὁ Κύριος ἐξ οὐρανό. Ὅσις ὁ Χοῖκος, καὶ τοιαυτοὶ οἱ Χοῖκοι. Hesychius observes, Χοῖκος, πηλινός, γῆινος. From hence we may perceive, that by Cho was originally meant a house or temple in the earth. It was, as I have shewn, often expressed Gau, and Go; and made to signify any house. Some nations used it in a still more extended sense; and by it denoted a town or village, and any habitation at large. It is found in this acceptation among the antient Celtæ, and Germans, as we learn from Cluverius. ²⁶ Apud ipsos Germanos ejusmodi pagorum vernaculum vocabulum fuit Gaw; et variantibus dialectis, gāw, gew, gów, gow, hinc—Brigaw, Wormesgaw, Zurichgow, Turgow, Nordgaw, Andegaw, Rhingaw, Hennegow, Westergow, Oostergow. The antient term Πυργός, Purgos, was properly Pur-Go; and signified a light-house, or temple of fire, from the Chaldaic Pur.

²⁵ 1 Corinthians. c. 15. v. 47, 48.

²⁶ Cluverii Germaniæ Antiq. l. 1. c. 13. p. 91.

PARTICLES.

Together with the words above menti to be found in composition the particle Pi. Al, or El, for it is differently exp our characters, is still an Arabian prefix ; absolutely confined to that country, thou frequently there to be found. The Sun, called Uchor by the people of Egypt and which the Greeks expressed Αχουρ , Ach was worshipped with the same title in and called Al Achor. " Georgius M describing the idolatry which prevailed country before the introduction of the religion, mentions the idol Alachar. Nations have both expletives and demon analogous to the particle above. The Ille of the Romans is somewhat similar the terms Le and La of the French ; as w and El in other languages. It is in cor so like to Ηλ , the name of Ἡλιος , the Sun is not always easy to distinguish one f other.

" Beyer's Additamenta to Selden de Diis Syris. p. 2
Achor near Jericho. Joshua. c. 15. v. 7.

The article Pi was in use among the antient Egyptians and Cuthites, as well as other nations in the east. The natives of India were at all times worshippers of the Sun; and used to call themselves by some of his titles. Porus, with whom Alexander engaged upon the Indus, was named from the chief object of his worship, $\pi\alpha$, Pi-Or, and P'Or; rendered by the Greeks $\Pi\alpha\rho\sigma$, Porus. Pacorus the Parthian was of the same etymology, being a compound of P'Achorus, the Achor of Egypt: as was also the ²² city Pacoria in Mesopotamia, mentioned by Ptolemy. Even the Grecian $\pi\upsilon\rho$ was of Egyptian or Chaldaic original, and of the same composition (P'Ur) as the words above; for ²³ Plato informs us that $\pi\upsilon\rho$, $\upsilon\delta\mu\epsilon$, $\alpha\mu\epsilon$, were esteemed terms of foreign importation. After the race of the Egyptian kings was extinct, and that country came under the dominion of the Grecians, the natives still continued to make use of this prefix; as did other ²⁴ nations which were incorporated with them. They adapted it not only to words in their own language, but to those of other countries of which they treated. Hence there is often to be found in their writings,

²² Ptolem. lib. 5. c. 18. p. 164.

²³ Plato in Cratylus. p. 410.

²⁴ See Kircher's Prodromus Copticus. p. 180 and p. 297.

³¹ Πιζευς, Πιμαρτυρ, Πιμαθητης, πισωμα, πιλαος, Pidux, Picurator, Pitribunus: also names of persons occur with this prefix; such as Piterus, Piturio, Pionius the martyr; also Pior, Piammon, Piambo; who are all mentioned by ecclesiastical ³² writers as natives of that country. This article is sometimes expressed Pa; as in the name of Pachomius, an abbot in Egypt, mentioned by ³³ Gennadius. A priest named Paapis is to be found in the Excerpta from Antonius ³⁴ Diogenes in Photius. There were particular rites, styled Pamyliia Sacra, from ³⁵ Pamyles, an antient Egyptian Deity. We may

³¹ Ibidem, and Jameson's Specilegia. c. 9. § 4.

³² Pionius. Euseb. Hist. Ecclesiast. l. 4. p. 173.

Pior Monachus Ægyptiacus. Socratis Hist. Eccles. p. 238.

Piammon. Sozomen. H. E. p. 259.

Piambo, or P'ambo. Socratis Eccles. II. p. 268.

It was sometimes expressed Po, as in Poëmon Abbas, in Evagrius.

In Apophthegmat. Patrum. apud Cotelerii monumenta. tom. 1. p. 636.

Baal Peor was only Pi-Or, the Sun; as Priapus was a compound of Peor-Apis, contracted.

³³ Gennad. Vitæ illustrium virorum. l. 7. Pachomius, a supposed worker of many miracles.

³⁴ Antonius Diogenes in Photius. cod. 166.

³⁵ Plutarch. Isis et Osiris. v. 1. p. 355.

Paamyles is an assemblage of common titles. Am-El-Ees, with the prefix. Hence the Greeks formed Melissa, a sacred name:

infer from Hesychius that they were very obscene: Πααμυλης, Αιγυπτιος Θεος Πριαπωδης. Hades, and Pi-Ades, was a common title of the Sun: and the latter, in early times, was current in Greece; where I hope to give ample testimony of the Amonians settling. He was termed Melech Pi-Adon, and Anac Pi-Adon: but the Greeks out of Pi-Adon formed Παιδων: for it is inconceivable how very ignorant they were in respect to their antient theology. Hence we read of παιδων Αητας, παιδων Ζητος, παιδων Απελλωνος; and legends of παιδων αθανατων; and of παιδων; who were mere foundlings; whose fathers could never be ascertained, though divine honours were paid to the children. This often puzzled the mythologists, who could not account for this spurious race. Plutarch makes it one of his inquiries to sift out, ³⁶ Τις δ Παιδων ταφος παρα Χαλκιδευσι; Pausanias mentions, ³⁷ Αμφιλυκε παιδων βωμος: and, in another place, ³⁸ Βωμοι δε Θεων τε ονομαζομενων αγνωνων, και Ηρων, και ΠΑΙΔΩΝ τε Θησεως, και Φαληρου. From this mistake arose so many boy-deities; among whom were

as of Ham El-Ait, they formed Melitta, the name of a foreign Deity, more known in Ionia than in Hellas.

³⁶ Plutarch: *Quæstiones Græcæ*. v. p. 296.

³⁷ Pausanias. l. 1. p. 83. Amphilucus was a title of the Sun.

³⁸ Pausanias. l. 1. p. 4. in like manner, ταφοι των Ιφιμεδιδας και Αλωνος παιδων. Pausanias. l. 9. p. 754.

with the priests of Thebes about the kings who had reigned in Egypt, they described them to him under three denominations, of Gods, of heroes, and of men. The last succeeded to those above, and were mere mortals. The manner of succession is mentioned in the following words :

⁴¹ Πρωμιν εκ Πρωμιοσ γεγονεναι—και ουτε ες θεον, ουτε ες Ἡρωα αναδυσαν αυτες (οι Αιγυπτιοι). There are many strange and contradictory opinions about this ⁴² passage ; which, if I do not deceive myself, is very plain ; and the purport of it this : *After the fabulous accounts, there had been an uninterrupted succession of Piromis after Piromis : and the Egyptians referred none of these to the dynasties of either the Gods or Heroes, who were supposed to have first possessed the country.* From hence I think it is manifest that Pi-romis signifies *a man*. Herodotus, indeed, says, that the meaning of it was καλος καγαθος, *a person of a fair and honourable character* : and so it might be taken by implication ; as we say of a native of our own country, that he is a true and staunch ⁴³ English-

⁴¹ Herodotus. l. 2. c. 143.

⁴² See Reland, Dissertatio Copt p. 108.

Jablonsky Prolegomena in Pantheon Ægyptiacum. p. 38. Also Wesseling. Notes on Herod. l. 2. c. 143.

⁴³ This was certainly the meaning ; for Plato, speaking of the native Grecians in opposition to other nations, styled Βαλταροι,

man : but the precise meaning is plain from the context ; and Piromi certainly meant *a man*. It has this signification in the Coptic : and, in the ⁴⁴ Prodrömus Copticus of Kircher, Πιρωμι, Piromi, is *a man* ; and seems to imply a native. Pirem Racot is an Alexandrine ; or, more properly, a native of Racotis, called Raschid, and Rosetta. Pirem Romi are ⁴⁵ Romans.

By means of this prefix we may be led to understand what is meant by Paraia in the account given by Philo from Sanchoniathon : who says, that Cronus had three sons in the region of Paraia : ⁴⁶ Εγεννηθησαν δε και εν Παραια Κρονου τρεις παῖδες. Paraia is a variation of P'Ur-aiā ; and means literally the land of Ur in Chaldea ; the region from whence antient writers began the history of mankind. A crocodile by the Egyptians was among other names called ⁴⁷ Σεχος : and the name is retained in the Coptic, where it is expressed ⁴⁸ Pi-Souchi.

makes use of the very expression : Πολλη μιν ἡ Ἑλλάς, ἰφθ, ὡ Κλέος, ἢ ἡ ἰουσι που αγαθοι ανδρες, πολλα δε και τα των βαρβαρων γινη. In Phædone. p. 96.

⁴⁴ Kircher. Prodrömus Copticus. p. 300 and p. 293.

⁴⁵ Kircher. Prod. p. 293.

⁴⁶ Sanchoniathon apud Euseb. Præp. Evan. l. 1. c. 10. p. 37.

⁴⁷ Damascius : Vita Isodori, apud Photium. Cod. ccxlii.

⁴⁸ Jablonsky ; Pantheon Egypt. v. 2. l. 5. c. 2. p. 70.

This prefix is sometimes expressed with an aspirate, Phi: and as that word signifies a mouth, and in a more extensive signification, speech and language, it sometimes may cause a little uncertainty about the meaning. However, in most places it is sufficiently plain. Phaethon, a much mistaken personage, was an antient title of the Sun, a compound of Phi-Ath-On. Bacchus was called Phi-Anac by the Mysians, rendered by the poets ^{as} Phanac and Phanaces. Hanes was a title of the same Deity, equally revered of old, and compounded Ph' Hanes. It signified the fountain of light: and from it was derived Phanes of Egypt: also φαῖνω, φαῖνεις, φαῖνερως: and from Ph'ain On, Fanum. In short, these particles occur continually in words, which relate to religious rites, and the antient adoration of fire. They are generally joined to Ur, by which that element is denoted. From P'Ur Tor came Prætor and Prætorium, among the Romans: from P'Ur-Aith,

^{as} Ausonius. Epigram. 30.

Kircher says, that Pi in the Coptic is a prefix, by which a noun is known to be masculine, and of the singular number: and that Pa is a pronoun possessive. Paromi is Vir meus. It may be so in the Coptic: but in antient times Pi, Pa, Phi, were only variations of the same article: and were indifferently put before all names: of which I have given many instances. See Prodrömus. Copt. p. 303.

Purathi and Puratheia among the Asiatics. From P'Ur-tan, *πυρτανις*, and *πυρτανια* among the Greeks of Hellas: in which Prutaneia there were of old sacred hearths, and a perpetual fire. The antient name of Latian Jupiter was P'ur, by length of time changed to Puer. He was the Deity of fire; and his ministers were styled Pueri: and because many of them were handsome youths selected for that office, Puer came at length to signify any young person. Some of the Romans would explain this title away, as if it referred to Jupiter's childhood: but the history of the place will shew that it had no such relation. It was a proper name, and retained particularly among the people of Præneste. They had undoubtedly been addicted to the rites of fire; for their city was said to have been built by Cæculus, the son of Vulcan, who was found in the midst of fire:

³⁰ Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia Regem,
Inventumque focis.

They called their chief God Pur: and dealt particularly in divination by lots, termed of old *Purim*. Cicero takes notice of this custom of divination at Præneste; and describes the manner,

³⁰ Virgil. *Æneid*. l. 7. v. 679.

as well as the place: but gives into the common mistake, that the Purim related to Jupiter's childhood. He says, that the place, where the process was carried on, was a sacred inclosure, "is est hodie locus septus, religiose propter Jovis *Pueri*, qui lactens cum Junone in gremio *Fortunæ* mammam appetens, castissime colitur a Matribus. This manner of divination was of Chaldaic original, and brought from Babylonia to Præneste. It is mentioned in Esther, c. 3. v. 7. They cast Pur before Haman, that he might know the success of his purposes against the Jews. *Wherefore they call these days Purim after the name of Pur*". c. 9. v. 26. The same lots of divination being used at Præneste was the occasion of the God being called Jupiter Pur. This in aftertimes was changed to Puer: whence we find inscriptions, which mention him under that name; and at the same time take notice of the custom, which prevailed in his temple. Inscriptions *Jovi Puero*, and *Fortunæ Primigeniæ Jovis* "Pueri are to be found in Gruter. One is very particular.

¹¹ Cicero de Divinatione. l. 2.

¹² See also v. 28, 29, 31, and 32.

¹³ Gruter. Inscript. lxxvi. n. 6.

⁵⁴ *Fortunæ Primigeniæ Jovis Pueri D. D.*

Ex SORTE compos factus

Nothus Ruficanæ

L. P. Plotilla.

That this word *Puer* was originally *Pur* may be proved from a well known passage in *Lucretius* :

⁵⁵ *Puri sæpe lacum propter ac dolia curva*

Somno devincti credunt se attollere vestem.

Many instances, were it necessary, might be brought to this purpose. It was a name originally given to the priests of the Deity who were named from the Chaldaic *ur*, *Ur* : and by the antient Latines were called *P'uri*. At *Præneste* the name was particularly kept up on account of this divination by ⁵⁶ lots. These by the *Amonians* were

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* lxxvi. n. 7.

BONO DEO

PUERO POS-

PORO.

Gruter. Inscrip. p. lxxxviii. n. 13.

⁵⁵ *Lucretius.* l. 4. v. 1020.

⁵⁶ *Propertius* alludes to the same circumstance :

Nam quid Prænестis dubias, O Cynthia, sortes ?

Quid petis Ææi mœnia Telegoni ? l. 2. eleg. 32. v. 3.

styled Purim, being attended with ceremonies by fire; and supposed to be effected through the influence of the Deity. Præneste seems to be a compound of Puren Esta, the lots of Esta, the Deity of fire.

These are terms, which seem continually to occur in the antient Amonian history: out of these, most names are compounded; and into these they are easily resolvable. There are some few more, which might perhaps be very properly introduced: but I am unwilling to trespass too far, especially as they may be easily taken notice of in the course of this work. I could wish that my learned readers would afford me so far credit, as to defer passing a general sentence, till they have perused the whole: for much light will accrue; and fresh evidence be accumulated in the course of our procedure. A history of the rites and religion, in which these terms are contained, will be given; also of the times, when they were introduced; and of the people, by whom they were diffused so widely. Many positions, which may appear doubtful, when they are first premised,

What in the book of Hester is styled Purim, the seventy render, c. 9. v. 29. *φρυραι*. The days of Purim were styled *φρυραι*—*Τη διαλειτῇ αὐτῶν καλεῖται φρυραι*. so in c. 10. The additamenta Græca mention—*τῇ περὶ κειμένην ἐπιστολὴν τῶν φρυραι*, instead of *φρυραι* and *Πυραι*: from P'Ur and Ph'Ur, ignis.

will, I hope, be abundantly proved, before we come to the close. In respect to the etymologies, which I have already offered and considered, I have all along annexed the histories of the persons and places spoken of, in order to ascertain my opinion concerning them. But the chief proof, as I have before said, will result from the whole; from an uniform series of evidence, supported by a fair and uninterrupted analogy.

OF
ETYMOLOGY,

AS IT HAS BEEN TOO GENERALLY HANDLED.

Ἀλλὰ θεοὶ τῶν μὲν μανίην ἀπείτρεψατε γλώσσης,
Ἐκ δ' ὅσιων ἡμάτων καθάρην ὀχετεύσατε πηγῇ.
Καὶ σὲ, πολυμύνη, λευκώλενε παρθένε, μούσα,
Ἀντομαί, ὣν θέμις ἐστὶν ἐφημερίοισιν ἀκχεῖν.
Πέμπτε παρ' εὐσεβείης ἐλαβὸς εὐηνίου ἄρμα.

EMPEDOCLES.

T may appear invidious to call to account
n of learning, who have gone before me in
quiries of this nature, and to point out defects
their writings: but it is a task which I must,
some degree, take in hand, as the best writers
ve, in my opinion, failed fundamentally in
ese researches. Many, in the wantonness of
eir fancy, have yielded to the most idle sur-
ises; and this to a degree of licentiousness, for
hich no learning nor ingenuity can atone. It is
efore so far from being injurious, that it ap-
ars absolutely necessary to point out the path

they took, and the nature of their failure; and this, that their authority may not give a sanction to their mistakes; but, on the contrary, if my method should appear more plausible, or more certain, that the superiority may be seen upon comparing; and be proved from the contrast.

The Grecians were so prepossessed with a notion of their own excellence and antiquity, that they supposed every antient tradition to have proceeded from themselves. Hence their mythology is founded upon the grossest mistakes: as all extraneous history, and every foreign term, is supposed by them to have been of Grecian original. Many of their learned writers had been abroad; and knew how idle the pretensions of their countrymen were. Plato in particular saw the fallacy of their claim. He confesses it more than once: yet in this article nobody was more infatuated. His Cratylus is made up of a most absurd system of etymology. ⁵⁷ Herodotus expressly says, that the Gods of Greece came in great measure from Egypt. Yet Socrates is by Plato in this treatise made to derive Artemis from το αρτεμες, integritas: Poseidon from ποσι δεσμι,

⁵⁷ Herodotus. l. 2. c. 4. and l. 2. c. 52.

Επειτα δε Χρως Πωλλυ διλθοτος ιευθοτο (οι Έλληνες) εν τω
Αλγυπη ακικομασε τα υποματα της Θεω.

letters to the feet: Hestia from ουσια, substance and essence: Demeter, from διδουσα ως μητηρ, distributing as a mother: Pallas from πάλλαν, to vibrate, or dance: Ares, Mars, from ἀρβεν, masculine, et virile: and the word Theos, God, undoubtedly the Theuth of Egypt, from θειν, to run⁵⁷. Innumerable derivations of this nature are to be found in Aristotle, Plato, ⁵⁸ Heraclides Ponticus, and other Greek writers. There is a maxim laid down by the scholiast upon Dionysius; which I shall have occasion often to mention.

⁵⁷ Εἰ βαρβαρον το ονομα, ου χρη ζητειν Ἑλληνικην

⁵⁷ So δαίμων from δαημων; Ἀπολλων from ἡ ὁμον παλησις Διωνυσος quasi διδωνσος from διδοι and οπος. and οιος from εισθαι. Κρεας, quasi χρεον κρεας. Τηβην, το ηθουμειον—with many more. Plato in Cratyl.

Egyptus παζα το αιγας πιασιον. Eustath. in Odys. l. 4. p. 1499.

⁵⁸ Poseidon, ποιωντα ιδην. Tisiphone, Τυτων φωνη, Athene quasi αἰωνης. Hecate from ἑκατον centum. Saturnus, quasi sacer, &c. See Heraclides Ponticus, and Fulgentii Mythologia.

See the Etymologies also of Macrobius. Saturnalia. l. 1. c. 17. p. 189.

Mosus quasi ὁμος υσις. Plutarch de Fraterno Amore. v. 2. p. 480. Δι' υσις καὶ φιλαδελφιας.

Εισοφον, δια το πασι φασι τα μαρτυρια. Plutarch. Agis and Cleomenes. v. 2. p. 799.

⁵⁹ Eustathius on Dionysius: περιγησις.

Ut Josephus recte observat, Græcis scriptoribus id in more est, ut peregrina, et barbara nomina, quantum licet, ad Græcam

ετυμολογίαν αὐτῆ. *If the term be foreign, it is idle to have recourse to Greece for a solution. It is a plain and golden rule, posterior in time to the writers above, which, however, common sense might have led them to have anticipated, and followed: but it was not in their nature. The person who gave the advice was a Greek, and could not for his life abide by it. It is true, that Socrates is made to say something very like the above.* ⁶¹ Εὐνῶ γὰρ, ὅτι πολλὰ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὀνόματα, ἀλλῶς τε καὶ οἱ ὑπὸ τοῖς Βαρβάροις οἰκούντες, παρὰ τῶν Βαρβάρων εἰληφασί—εἰ τις ζῆτοι ταῦτα κατὰ τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ φωνῇ, ὥς εἰκοτῶς κείται, ἀλλὰ μὴ κατ' ἐκείνην, ἐξ ἧς τὸ ὄνομα τυγχάνει οὐ, οἶσθα ὅτι ἀποροίαν. *I am very sensible that the Grecians in general, and especially those who are subjects to foreigners, have received into their language many exotic terms;*

formam emolliant : sic illis Ar Moabitarum est Αρμοαβίτις; Βοθρῆ, Βορσῆ; Akis, Αγκίς; Astarte, Αστραρῆς; torrens Kison, Χειμαῖρος τῶν Κισσῶν; torrens Kedron, Χειμαῖρος τῶν Κεδρῶν; et talia ἄλλα καὶ. Bochart. Geog. Sacra. l. 2. c. 15. p. 111.

We are much indebted to the learned father Theophilus of Antioch: he had great knowledge; yet could not help giving way to this epidemical weakness. He mentions Noah as the same as Deucalion, which name was given him from calling people to righteousness: he used to say, διὸτε καλεῖ ὁμας ὁ θεός; and from hence, it seems, he was called Deucalion. Ad Antol. l. 3.

⁶² Plato in Cratyl. p. 409.

any person should be led to seek for their analogy or meaning in the Greek tongue, and not in language from whence they proceeded, he would grievously puzzled. Who would think, when attributed to Socrates this knowledge, that would make him continually act in contradiction to it? Or that other ⁶² writers, when this in truth was acknowledged, should deviate so mefefully? that we should in after times be told, that Tarsus, the antient city in Cilicia, was denominated from *ταρτες*, a foot: that the river *e* signified *in* *αλός*: and that Gader in Spain *Γης δειρα*.

The antients, in all their etymologies, were led solely by the ear: in this they have been illicitly copied by the moderns. Inquire of *osius*, whence Thebes, that antient city in *er* Egypt, was named; and he will tell you *n* *תבא*, Teba, ⁶³ *stetit*: or ask the good bishop *nberland* why Nineve was so called? and he answer, from Schindler, that it was a command of ⁶⁴ *Nin-Nau*, *נר נח*, *a son inhabited*. But

Suidas, Stephanus, Etymolog. Eustathius, &c.

Coptus in Egypt, from *κοπτίτι*.

See Callimachus. vol. 2. Spanheim's not. in Hymn. in Del. . p. 438.

Cumberland's Origines. p. 165. so he derives Goshen in the of Egypt from a shower of rain. See Sanchon. p. 364.

is it credible, or indeed possible, for these cities to have been named from terms so vague, casual, and indeterminate ; which seem to have so little relation to the places to which they are appropriated, or to any places at all ? The history of the Chaldeans is of great consequence ; and one would be glad to know their original. They are properly called Chasdim ; and are, very justly, thought to have been the first constituted nation upon earth. It is said of the patriarch Abraham, that he came from the city Ur of the Chasdim. Whence had they their name ? The learned Hyde will ⁶⁵ answer, that it was from Chesed, their ancestor. Who was Chesed ? He was the fourth son of Nahor, who lived in Aram, the upper region of Mesopotamia. Is it said in history that he was the father of this people ? There is no mention made of it. Is it said that he was ever in Chaldea ? No. Is there the least reason to think that he had any acquaintance with that country ? We have no grounds to suppose it. Is there any reason to think that this people, mentioned repeatedly as prior to him by ages, were in reality constituted after him ? None. What, then, has induced writers to suppose that he was the father of this people ? Because Chesed and

⁶⁵ Hyde de Religione veterum Persarum. c. 2. p. 75.

Chasdim have a remote similitude in sound. And is this the whole? Absolutely all that is or can be alleged for this notion. And as the Chasdim are mentioned some ages before the birth of Chesed, some would have the passage to be introduced proleptically; others suppose it an interpolation, and would strike it out of the sacred text: so far does whim get the better of judgment, that even the written word is not safe. The whole history of Chesed is this: About fifty years after the patriarch Abraham had left his brother Nahor at Haran in Aramea, he received intelligence that Nahor had in that interval been blessed with children. *“It was told Abraham, behold Milcah, she also hath borne children to thy brother Nahor; Huz, Buz, Kemuel, and Chesed: of these Chesed was the fourth. There occurs not a word more concerning him.*

It is moreover to be observed, that these etymologists differ greatly from one another in their conceptions; so that an unexperienced reader knows not whom to follow. Some deduce all from the Hebrew; others call in to their assistance the Arabic and the Coptic, or whatever tongue or dialect makes most for their purpose. The author of the Universal History, speaking of

⁶⁶ Genesis. c. 22. v. 20.

the Moabitish Idol Chemosh, tells us, *“ that many make it come from the verb מָשַׁח, mashash, to feel: but Dr. Hyde derives it from the Arabic, Khamish, which signifies gnats. (though in the particular dialect of the tribe Hodail) supposing it to have been an astronomical talisman in the figure of a gnat :—and Le Clerc, who takes this idol for the Sun, from Comosha, a root, in the same tongue, signifying to be swift. There is the same variety of sentiment about Silenus, the companion of Bacchus. ⁴⁷ Bochart derives his name from Silan, שִׁילָן, and supposes him to have been the same as Shiloh, the Messiah. Sandford makes him to be Balaam, the false prophet. ⁴⁸ Huetius maintains that he was assuredly Moses. It is not uncommon to find even in the same writer great uncertainty: we have sometimes two, sometimes three, etymologies presented together of the same word: two out of the three must be groundless, and the third not a whit better: otherwise, the author would have given it the preference, and set the other two aside. An example to this purpose we have in the etymology of Ramesses, as it is explained*

⁴⁷ Universal History, vol. 1. b. 1. p. 286. notes.

⁴⁸ Bochart. Geograph. Sacra. l. 1. c. 18. p. 443.

Sandford de descensu Christi. l. 1. §. 21.

See Gal.’s Court of the Gentiles, vol. 1. b. 2. c. 6. p. 68.

⁴⁹ Huetius. Demonst. p. 138.

in the ⁷⁰ Hebrew Onomasticum. *Ramesses*, tonitruum vel exprobratio tinea; aut malum delens sive dissolvens; vel confractioem dissolvens, aut confractus a tinea—civitas in extremis finibus *Ægypti*. A similar interpretation is given of *Berodach*, a king of *Babylon*. *Berodach*: creans contritionem, vel electio interitus, aut filius interitus, vel vaporis tui; sive frumentum; vel puritas nubis, vel vaporis tui. *Rex Babyloniae*.

It must be acknowledged of *Bochart*, that the system upon which he has proceeded is the most plausible of any; and he has shewn infinite ingenuity and learning. He every where tries to support his etymologies by some history of the place concerning which he treats. But the misfortune is, that the names of places which seem to be original, and of high antiquity, are too often deduced by him from circumstances of later date; from events in after ages. The histories to which he appeals were probably not known when the country, or island, received its name. He likewise allows himself a great latitude in forming his derivations: for, to make his terms accord, he has recourse, not only to the *Phenician*

⁷⁰ *Hebræa*, *Chaldæa*, &c. nomina virorum, mulierum, populorum—*Antverpiæ*, 1565, *Planin*.

language, which he supposes to have been a dialect of the Hebrew; but to the Arabian, Chaldaic, and Syriac, according as his occasions require. It happens to him often to make use of a verb for a radix, which has many variations and different significations: but, at this rate, we may form a similitude between terms the most dissimilar. For, take a word in any language, which admits of many inflexions and variations, and, after we have made it undergo all its evolutions, it will be hard if it does not in some degree approximate. But, to say the truth, he many times does not seem to arrive even at this: for, after he has analysed the premises with great labour, we often find the supposed resemblance too vague and remote to be admitted; and the whole is effected with a great strain and force upon history before he brings matters to a seeming coincidence. The Cyclops are by the best writers placed in Sicily, near Mount ⁷¹ Ætna, in the country of the Leontini, called of old Xuthia; but Bochart removes them to the south-west point of the island. This he supposes to have been called Lelub, Λιλυβαίον, from being opposite to Libya; and, as the promontory was so named, it is, he thinks, probable

⁷¹ Pliny. l. 3. c. 8.

Ætna, quæ Cyclopes olim tulit. Mela. l. 2. c. 7.

that the sea below was styled Chec Lelub, or Sinus Leub: and, as the Cyclops lived hereabouts, they were from hence denominated Chec-lelub, and Chec-lub, out of which the Greeks formed ⁷² Κυκλωπες. He derives the Siculi first from ⁷³ seclul, perfection; and afterwards from ~~לעול~~, Escol, pronounced, according to the Syriac, Sigol, a bunch of grapes. He deduces the Sicani from ~~לעול~~, ⁷⁴ Sacan, near, because they were near their next neighbours; in other words, on account of their being next to the Pœni. Sicani, qui Siculorum Pœnis proximi. But, according to the best accounts, the Sicani were the most antient people of any in these parts. They settled in Sicily before the foundation of Carthage; and could not have been named from any such vicinity. In short, Bochart, in most of his derivations, refers to circumstances too general; which might be adapted to one place as well as to another. He looks upon the names of places, and of people, rather as by-names, and chance appellations, than original marks of distinction; and supposes them to have been founded upon some subsequent history. Whereas they were,

⁷² Bochart. Geog. Sacra. l. 1. c. 30. p. 560.

⁷³ Ibidem. p. 565, 566.

⁷⁴ Ibidem. p. 565, 566.

most of them, original terms of high antiquity, imported and assumed by the people themselves, and not imposed by others.

How very casual and indeterminate the references were by which this learned man was induced to form his etymologies, let the reader judge from the samples below. These were taken, for the most part, from his accounts of the Grecian islands; not industriously picked out; but as they casually presented themselves upon turning over the book. He derives ⁷⁵ Delos from דל, Dahal timor. ⁷⁶ Cynthus, from דנח, Chanat, in lucem edere. ⁷⁷ Naxos, from nicsa, sacrificium; or else from nicsa, opes. ⁷⁸ Gyarus, from acbar, softened to acuar, a mouse; for the island was once infested with mice. ⁷⁹ Pontus, in Asia Minor, from בטנא, botno, a pistachio nut. ⁸⁰ Icaria, from icar, pastures: but he adds, tamen alia etymologia occurrit, quam huic præfero יכרי, Icaure, sive insula piscium. ⁸¹ Chalcis, in Eubœa, from Chelca, divisio. ⁸² Seriphus, from resiph,

⁷⁵ Bochart. Geog. Sacra. l. 1. p. 406.

⁷⁶ Ibidem.

⁷⁷ P. 412.

⁷⁸ P. 415.

⁷⁹ P. 388.

⁸⁰ P. 381.

⁸¹ P. 435.

⁸² P. 414.

and resipho, lapidibus stratum. ⁸³ Patmos, from **בַּטְמוֹס**, batmos, terebinthus; for trees of this sort, he says, grew in the Cyclades. But Patmos was not one of the Cyclades: it was an Asiatic island, at a considerable distance. ⁸⁴ Tenedos is deduced from Tin Edom, red earth: for there were potters in the island, and the earth was probably red. ⁸⁵ Cythnus, from katnuth, parvitas; or else from **גֻּבְנָא**, gubna, or guphno, cheese; because the next island was famous for that commodity: Ut ut enim Cythnius caseus proprie non dicatur, qui e Cythno non est, tamen receptâ *καταχρησιν* Cythnius dici potuit caseus a vicinâ Ceo. He supposes Egypt to have been denominated from ⁸⁶ Mazor, an artificial fortress; and the reason he gives, is, because it was naturally secure. Whatever may have been the purport of the term, Mizraim was a very antient and original name, and could have no reference to these after-considerations. The author of the Onomasticum, therefore, differs from him, and has tried to mend the matter. He allows that the people, and country, were denominated from Mazor, but

⁸³ Bochart. Geog. Sacra. l. 1. p. 381.

⁸⁴ P. 385.

⁸⁵ P. 408. or from Mazor, angustia.

⁸⁶ Ibidem. p. 258.

in a different acceptation: from *Mazor*, which signified, the double pressure of a mother on each side⁸⁷, *pressionem matris geminam*, i. e. *ab utraque parte*. Upon which the learned *Michaelis* observes—⁸⁸ *quo etymo vix aliud veri dissimilius fingi potest*.

In the theology of the Greeks are many ancient terms, which learned men have tried to analyse, and define. But they seem to have failed here too by proceeding upon those fallacious principles, of which I have above complained. In short, they seldom go deep enough in their inquiries; nor consider the true character of the personage, which they would decypher. It is said of the God *Vulcan*, that he was the same as *Tubalcain*, mentioned *Genesis*. c. 4. v. 22: and it is a notion followed by many writers: and among others by *Gale*. ⁸⁹ *First as to the name* (says this learned man) *Vossius*, de *Idolat*. l. 1. c. 36, *shows us, that Vulcanus is the same as Tubalcainus, only by a wanted, and easy mutation of B into V, and casting away a syllable*. And he afterwards affects to prove from *Diodorus Siculus*, that the art and office of *Vulcan* exactly corresponded to the cha-

⁸⁷ *Simonis Onomasticon*.

⁸⁸ *Michaelis Spicilegium Geographiæ Hebræor. Exteræ*. p. 158.

⁸⁹ *Gale's Court of the Gentiles*. vol. 1. b. 2. p. 66.

racter of Tubalcain, ⁹⁰ *who was an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron.* Upon the same principles Philo Biblius speaking of Chrusor, a person of great antiquity, who first built a ship, and navigated the seas; who also first taught husbandry, and hunting, supposes him to have been Vulcan; because it is farther said of him, ⁹¹ *that he first manufactured iron.* From this partial resemblance to Vulcan or Hephastus, Bochart is induced to derive his name from **כֹּרֶשׁ אֱוֶר**, Chores Ur, an artificer in ⁹² *fire.* These learned men do not consider, that though the name, to which they refer, be antient, and oriental, yet the character, and attributes, are comparatively modern, having been introduced from another quarter. Vulcan the blacksmith, who was the master of the Cyclops, and forged iron in Mount *Ætna*, was a character familiar to the Greeks, and Romans. But this Deity among the Egyptians, and Babylonians, had nothing similar to this description. They esteemed Vulcan as the chief of the Gods the same as the Sun: and his name is a sacred title, compounded of Baal-Cahen, Belus sanctus, vel Princeps; equivalent to Orus, or Osiris. If the name were of a different original,

⁹⁰ Genesis. c. 4. v. 22.

⁹¹ Philo apud Eusebium. Præp. Evan. l. 1. c. 10.

⁹² Bochart. Geograph. Sacra. l. 2. c. 2. p. 706.

yet it would be idle to seek for an etymology founded on later conceptions, and deduced from properties not originally inherent in the personage. According to ⁹³ Hermapion he was looked upon as the source of all divinity, and in consequence of it the inscription upon the portal of the temple at Heliopolis was Ἡφαίστω τῷ Θεῷ Πατρί. *To Vulcan the Father of the Gods.* In short, they who first appropriated the name of Vulcan to their Deity, had no notion of his being an artificer in brass or iron: or an artificer in any degree. Hence we must be cautious in forming ideas of the antient theology of nations from the current notions of the Greeks, and Romans; and more especially from the descriptions of their poets. Polytheism, originally vile, and unwarrantable, was rendered ten times more base by coming through their hands. To instance in one particular: among all the dæmon herd what one is there of a form, and character, so odious, and contemptible as Priapus? an obscure ill-formed Deity, who was ridiculed and dishonoured by his very votaries. His hideous figure was made use of only as a bugbear to frighten children; and to drive the birds from fruit trees; with whose filth he was generally

⁹³ Marcellinus. l. 22. c. 15. He was also called Eloüs. Ελωüs, Ἡφαίστος παρὰ Δαρειονσιν. Hesych. The Latine title of Mulciber was a compound of Mielech Aber, Rex, Parens lucis.

smear'd. Yet this contemptible God, this arecrow in a garden, was held in high repute at Ampsacus, and esteemed the same as ⁹⁴ Dionusus. He was likewise by the Egyptians revered as the principal God; no other than the Chaldaic Anur, the same as Orus and Apis: whose rites were particularly solemn. It was from hence that he had his name; for Priapus of Greece is only a compound of Peor-Apis among the Egyptians. He was sometimes styled Peor singly; also Baal Peor; the same with whose rites the Israelites are often ⁹⁵ upbraided. His temples likewise are mentioned, which are styled Beth Peor. In short, this wretched divinity of the Romans was looked upon by others as the soul of the world: the first principle, which brought all things into light, and being. ⁹⁷ Πριηπος ὁ κοσμος, η̃ ὁ πρῶτος αὐτῶν Λογος. The author of the Orphic hymns styles him Πρωτογονον—γενεσιν μακαρων, θνητων τ' ανθρωπων. *The first born of the world, from whom all the immor-*

⁹⁴ Τιμαται δι παρὰ Λαμψακησιος ὁ Πριηπος, ὁ αὐτος καὶ τῷ Διονυσῷ. Henæus. l. 1. p. 30.

⁹⁵ Το σγαλμα Πριηπου, το καὶ Ωρεν παρ' Αιγυπτιους. Suidas.

⁹⁶ Numbers. c. 25. v. 3. Deuteronomy. c. 4. v. 3. Joshua. 22. v. 17.

Kircher derives Priapus from פהור פה, Pehorpeh, os nuditatis.

⁹⁷ Phurnutus de naturâ Deorum. c. 17. p. 205.

⁹⁸ Orphic Hymn 5. to Protogonus, the same as Phanes, and Priapus. See verse 10.

tals, and mortals were descended. This is a character, which will hereafter be found to agree well with Dionusus. Phurnutus supposes Priapus to have been the same as Pan, the shepherd God: who was equally degraded, and misrepresented on one hand, and as highly revered on the other.

⁹⁹ Ἰσως δ' αὖ οὗτος καὶ ὁ Πρίαπος εἴη, καθ' ὃν προεῖσιν εἰς φῶς τὰ πάντα τῶν ἀρχαίων δ' ἐστὶ Δαίμων. *Probably Pan is no other than the God Priapus, by whose means all things were brought into light. They are both Deities of high ¹⁰⁰ antiquity.* Yet the one was degraded to a filthy monster; and of the other they made a scarecrow.

⁹⁹ Phurnutus. c. 17. p. 204.

¹⁰⁰ Παρ' Αἰγυπτίους δὲ Παν μὲν ἀρχαιότατος, καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῶν πρώτων λεγόμενος Θεός. Herodotus. l. 2. c. 145.

Albae Juliae Inscriptio:

PRIEPO

PANTHEO.

Gruter. v. 1. p. xciv. n. 1.

DISSERTATION

UPON THE

HELLADIAN

AND OTHER

GRECIAN WRITERS.

Ἐνθα πυλαὶ νυκτὸς τε, καὶ ἡμέας, εἰσι κελευθόν.

PARMENIDES.

It may be proper to take some previous notice of those writers, to whose assistance we must particularly have recourse; and whose evidence may most depended upon, in disquisitions of this nature. All knowledge of Gentile antiquity must be derived to us through the hands of the Greeks: and there is not of them a single writer, whom we may not be indebted for some advantage. The Helladians, however, from whom we might expect most light, are to be admitted with the greatest caution. They were a bigotted people, highly prejudiced in their own favour; and so devoted to idle tradition, that no arguments could wean them from their folly. Hence

the surest resources are from Greeks of other countries. Among the Poets, Lycophron, Callimachus, and Apollonius Rhodius are principally to be esteemed. The last of these was a native of Egypt; and the other two lived there, and have continual allusions to the antiquities of that country. Homer likewise abounds with a deal of mysterious lore, borrowed from the antient Amonian theology; with which his commentators have been often embarrassed. To these may be added such Greek writers of later date, who were either not born in Hellas, or were not so deeply tinctured with the vanity of that country. Much light may be also obtained from those learned men, by whom the Scholia were written, which are annexed to the works of the Poets above-mentioned. Nonnus too, who wrote the *Dionysiaca*, is not to be neglected. He was a native of Panopolis in Egypt, ¹ *Ἐκ τῆς Πανὸς τῆς Αἰγυπτῆ γεννημένος*; and had opportunity of collecting many antient traditions, and fragments of mysterious history, which never were known in Greece. To these may be added Porphyry, Proclus, and Jamblichus, who professedly treat of Egyptian learning. The Isis and Osiris of Plutarch may be admitted with proper circumspection. It may

¹ Agathias. l. 4. p. 133.

be said, that the whole is still an enigma : and I must confess that it is : but we receive it more copiously exemplified ; and more clearly defined ; and it must necessarily be more genuine, by being nearer the fountain head : so that by comparing, and adjusting the various parts, we are more likely to arrive at a solution of the hidden purport. But the great resource of all is to be found among the later antiquaries and historians. Many of these are writers of high rank ; particularly Diodorus, Strabo, and Pausanias, on the Gentile part : and of the fathers, Theophilus, Tatianus Athenagoras, Clemens, Origenes, Eusebius, Theodoretus, Syncellus ; and the compiler of the *Fasti Siculi*, otherwise called *Chronicon Paschale*. Most of these were either of Egypt or Asia. They had a real taste for antiquity ; and lived at a time when some insight could be obtained : for till the Roman Empire was fully established, and every province in a state of tranquillity, little light could be procured from those countries, whence the mythology of Greece was derived. The native Helladians were very limited in their knowledge. They had taken in the gross whatever was handed down by tradition ; and assumed to themselves every history, which was imported. They moreover held every nation but their own as barbarous ; so that their insuperable vanity rendered it impossible for them to make any great advances in

historical knowledge. But the writers whom I just now mentioned, either had not these prejudices; or lived at a time when they were greatly subsided. They condescended to quote innumerable authors, and some of great antiquity; to whom the pride of Greece would never have appealed. I had once much talk upon this subject with a learned friend, since lost to the world, who could ill brook that Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, should be discarded for Clemens, Origen, or Eusebius; and that Lysias and Demosthenes should give way to Libanius and Aristides. The name of Tzetzes, or Eustathius, he could not bear. To all which I repeatedly made answer; that it was by no means my intention to set aside any of the writers, he mentioned: whose merits, as far as they extended, I held in great veneration. On the contrary, I should have recourse to their assistance, as far as it would carry me: But I must at the same time take upon me to weigh those merits; and see wherein they consisted; and to what degree they were to be trusted. The Helladians were much to be admired for the smoothness of their periods, and a happy collocation of their terms. They shewed a great propriety of diction; and a beautiful arrangement of their ideas: and the whole was attended with a rhythm, and harmony, no where else to be found. But they were at the same time

under violent prejudices : and the subject matter of which they treated, was in general so brief; and limited, that very little could be obtained from it towards the history of other countries, or a knowledge of antient times. Even in respect to their own affairs, whatever light had been derived to them, was so perverted, and came through so dim a medium, that it is difficult to make use of it to any determinate and salutary purpose. Yet the beauty of their composition has been attended with wonderful ^a influence. Many have been so far captivated by this magic, as to give an implicit credence to all that has been transmitted; and to sacrifice their judgment to the pleasures of the fancy.

It may be said, that the writers, to whom I chiefly appeal, are, in great measure, dry and artless, without any grace and ornament to recommend them. They were likewise posterior to the Helladians; consequently farther removed from the times of which they treat. To the first objection I answer, that the most dry and artless historians are, in general, the most authentic. They who colour and embellish, have the least regard for the truth. In respect to priority, it is

^a See Theophilus ad Autolycum. l. 2. p. 357.

a specious claim ; but attended with no validity. When a gradual darkness has been overspreading the world, it requires as much time to emerge from the cloud, as there passed when we were sinking into it : so that they who come later may enjoy a greater portion of light, than those who preceded them by ages. Besides, it is to be considered, that the writers, to whom I chiefly appeal, lived in parts of the world which gave them great advantages. The whole theology of Greece was derived from the east. We cannot therefore but in reason suppose, that Clemens of Alexandria, Eusebius of Cæsarea, Tatianus of Assyria, Lucianus of Samosata, Cyril of Jerusalem, Porphyry of Syria, Proclus of Lycia, Philo of Bîblus, Strabo of Amasa, Pausanias of Cappadocia, Eratosthenes of Cyrene, must know more upon this subject than any native Helladian. The like may be said of Diodorus, Josephus, Cedrenus, Syncellus, Zonaras, Eustathius : and numberless more. These had the archives of ancient temples, to which they could apply : and had traditions more genuine than ever reached Greece. And though they were posterior them-

² See Philo Biblus apud Euseb. P. E. l. 1. c. 10. p. 32. He mentions applying to a great number of authors, in Phenicia.

selves, they appeal to authors far prior to any Helladians: and their works are crowded with extracts from the most curious and the most antient ⁴ historica. Such were the writings of Sanchoniathon, Berosus, Nicholas Damascenus, Mocus, Mnaseas, Hieronymus Ægyptius, Apion, Manethon: from whom Abydenus, Apollodorus, Asclepiades, Artapanus, Philastrius, borrowed largely. We are beholden to Clemens⁵, and Eusebius, for many evidences from writers, long since lost; even Eustathius and Tzetzes have resources, which are now no more.

It must be after all confessed, that those, who preceded, had many opportunities of information, had they been willing to have been informed. It is said, both of Pythagoras and Solon, that they resided for some time in Egypt: where the former was instructed by a Son-chen, or priest of the Sun. But I could never hear of any great good that was the consequence of his travels. Thus much is certain; that whatever knowledge he may have picked up in other parts, he got nothing from the Grecians. They, who pretended most to wisdom, were the most destitute

⁴ Πολλὰν ἐξερυσσάμενος ἴλην, ὡχὶ τὴν παρ' Ἑλλᾶσι.

Philo apud Euseb. P. Evang. l. 1. c. ix. p. 32.

⁵ Clemens Alexandrinus Strom. l. 1. p. 356.

of the blessing. * *Ἀλλὰ παρ' ἄλλοις συλλεξαμένοι, μόνον παρὰ τῶν σοφῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔχουσιν οὐδέν, τῆς σοφίας καὶ ἀπορίας συνισκόντων.* And as their theology was before very obscure, he drew over it a mysterious veil to make it tenfold darker. The chief of the intelligence transmitted by Solon from Egypt contained a satire upon his own country. He was told by an antient priest, that the Grecians were children in science: that they were utterly ignorant of the mythology of other nations; and did not understand their own. Eudoxus likewise and Plato were in Egypt; and are said to have resided there some time: yet very few things of moment have been transmitted by them. Plato had great opportunities of rectifying the history and mythology of Greece: but after all his advantages he is accused of trifling shamefully, and addicting himself to fable. † *Πλάτων δὲ, ὁ δόκουν τῶν Ἑλλήνων σαφώτατος γιγνησθαι, εἰς ποσὴν φλυαρίαν ἐχέουσαν.* Yet all the rites of the Helladians, as well as their Gods and Heroes, were imported from

* Eusebij Præp. Evang. l. 10. c. 4. p. 471.

† *Τὴ ἀφελείῃσι Περὶ βαρύνει τὰ ἄδύτα, καὶ Ἡρακλείδης γράλει.*

Theophilus ad Autol. l. 3. p. 381.

‡ Plato in Timæo. Clemens. Strom. l. 1. p. 426.

Ω Σόλων, Σόλων, Ἑλλήνεις αἱ παιδὲς—κτλ.

§ Theophilus ad Autolycum. l. 3. p. 390.

the east: and chiefly from ⁹ Egypt, though they were unwilling to allow it. Length of time had greatly impaired their true history; and their prejudices would not suffer them to retrieve it. I should therefore think it by no means improper to premise a short account of this wonderful people, in order to shew whence this obscurity arose; which at last prevailed so far, that they, in great measure, lost sight of their origin, and were involved in mystery and fable.

The first inhabitants of the country, called afterwards Hellas, were the sons of Javan; who seem to have degenerated very early, and to have become truly barbarous. Hence the best historians of Greece confess, that their ancestors were not the first inhabitants; but that it was before their arrival in the possession of a people, whom they style "Βαρβαροι, or Barbarians. The Hella-

⁹ See Eusebius. Præp. Evan. l. 10. c. 4. p. 469. and c. 5. p. 473. also Clemens Alexand. Strom. l. 1. p. 361. Diodorus Siculus. l. 1. p. 62, 63. and p. 86, 87.

¹⁰ Καθολοι δὲ φασὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐξιδιασθῆναι τῆς ἰσχυροτάτης Αἰγυπτίου Ἡρώος τι, καὶ Θουκ. l. 1. p. 20.

See here a long account of the mythology of Egypt being transported to Greece; and there adopted by the Helladians as their own, and strangely sophisticated.

¹¹ Ἐκαταίος μὲν οὖν ὁ Μιλήσιος περὶ τῆς Πελοποιήσου φησιν, ὅτι πρὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἤκησαν αὐτὴν Βαρβαροι· σχίδον δὲ τι καὶ ἡ συμπασσα Ἑλλὰς κατοικία Βαρβαρῶν ὑπερξί τοι παλαιῶν. Strabo. l. 7. p. 321.

dians were colonies of another family: and introduced themselves somewhat later. They were of the race which I term Amonian; and came from Egypt and Syria: but originally from Babylonia. They came under various titles, all taken from the religion, which they professed. Of these titles I shall have occasion to treat at large; and of the imaginary leaders, by whom they were supposed to have been conducted.

As soon as the Amonians were settled, and incorporated with the natives, a long interval of darkness ensued. The very union produced a new language: at least the antient Amonian became by degrees so modified, and changed, that the terms of science, and worship, were no longer understood. Hence the titles of their Gods were misapplied: and the whole of their theology grew more and more corrupted; so that very few traces of the original were to be discovered. In short, almost every term was misconstrued, and abused. This " æra of darkness was of long duration: at last the Asiatic Greeks began to bestir themselves. They had a greater correspondence than the Helladians: and they were led to exert their talents from examples in Syria,

¹² Οδὴ μεταξὺ χρόνος παραλείπεται, ὡς ὃ μὴδὲν ἐξαιρετὸν Ἑλλήνων ἰσχυρῆται. Theopompus in Tricarenno.

Egypt, and other countries. The specimens, which they exhibited of their genius were amazing : and have been justly esteemed a standard for elegance and nature. The Athenians were greatly affected with these examples. They awoke, as it were, out of a long and deep sleep ; and, as if they had been in the training of science for ages, their first efforts bordered upon perfection. In the space of a century, out of one little confined district, were produced a group of worthies, who at all times have been the wonder of the world : so that we may apply to the nation in general what was spoken of the school of a philosopher : *cujus ex ludo, tanquam ex Equo Trojano, meri Principes exierunt*. But this happy display of parts did not remedy the evil of which I have complained. They did not retrieve any lost annals, nor were any efforts made to dispel the cloud in which they were involved. There had been, as I have represented, a long interval ; during which there must have happened great occurrences : but few of them had been transmitted to posterity ; and those handed down by tradition, and mixed with inconsistency and fable. It is said that letters were brought into Greece very early, by " Cadmus. Let us for a

¹¹ How uncertain they were in their notions may be seen from what follows : *Alii Cadmum, alii Danaum, quidam Cecropem*

while grant it; and inquire what was the progress. They had the use of them so far as to put an inscription on the pediment of a temple, or upon a pillar; or to scrawl a man's name upon a tile or an oyster-shell, when they wanted to banish or poison him. Such scanty knowledge, and so base materials, go but a little way towards science. What history was there of Corinth, or of Sparta? What annals were there of Argos, or Messena; of Elis, or the cities of Achaia? None: not even of "Athens. There are not the least grounds to surmise that any single record existed. The names of the Olympic victors from Coræbus, and of the priestesses of Argos, were the princi-

Athèniensem, vel Linum Thebanum, et temporibus Trojanis Palamedem Argivum, memorant sedecim literarum formas, mox alios, et præcipue Simonidem cæteras invenisse. Lilius Gyraldus de Poetis. Dialog. 1. p. 13. Edit. Lugd. Bat. 1696.

Τότε ὁ Παλαμίδης ἔνρι τα ιγ γράμματα το αλφάβητου, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ· προσέθηκε δὲ Καδμὸς ὁ Μιλήσιος ἑπτὰ γράμματα τρία, θ, φ, χ—πρὸς ταῦτα Σίμωνιδης ὁ Κεῖος προσέθηκε δύο, η καὶ ω. Ἐπιχάρμης δὲ ὁ Συρακυσίος τρία, ξ, ζ, ψ· οὕτως ἐπληρώθησαν τα κδ γράμματα. Eusebii Chron. p. 33. l. 13.

¹³ Οὐ γὰρ μοι παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἕλλησι ἡμεῖς τα περὶ τῆς ἀναγραφῆς, ἀλλ' ὕδὲ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ὥς αὐτοχθόνιας εἶναι λεγούσιν, καὶ παιδείας ἐπιμελίας, ὕδὲ τοῖσιντοῖς ἱστορίαις γινώσκουσιν. Josephus contra Apion. l. 1. p. 439. Their historians were but little before the war with the Persians: doctrina vero temporum adhuc longe recentior—hinc tenebræ superioribus sæculis, hinc fabulæ. Marsham. Chron. Canon. p. 14.

pal memorials to which they pretended : but how little knowledge could be obtained from hence ! The laws of Draco, in the thirty-ninth Olympiad, were certainly the most antient writing to which we can securely appeal. When the Grecians began afterwards to bestir themselves, and to look back upon what had passed, they collected whatever accounts could be ¹⁴ obtained. They tried also to separate and arrange them, to the best of their abilities, and to make the various parts of their history correspond. They had still some good materials to proceed upon, had they thoroughly understood them ; but herein was a great failure. Among the various traditions handed down, they did not consider which really related to their country, and which had been introduced from other ¹⁵ parts. Indeed they did not chuse to distinguish, but adopted all for their own ; taking the merit of every antient transaction to themselves. No people had a greater love for science, nor displayed a more refined taste in composition. Their study was ever to please, and to raise admiration. Hence they always aimed at the mar-

¹⁴ The Arundel Marbles are a work of this sort, and contain an account of 1318 years. They begin from Cecrops, and come down to the 160th Olympiad. So that this work was undertaken very late, after the Archonship of Diognetus.

¹⁵ See Diodorus above. p. 19, 20.

vellous, which they dressed up in a most winning manner: at the same time they betrayed a seeming veneration for antiquity. But their judgment was perverted, and this veneration attended with little regard for the truth. * They had a high opinion of themselves, and of their country in general: and, being persuaded that they sprang from the ground on which they stood, and that the Arcadians were older than the moon, they rested satisfied with this, and looked no farther. In short, they had no love for any thing genuine, no desire to be instructed. Their history could not be reformed but by an acknowledgment which their pride would not suffer them to make. They therefore devoted themselves to an idle mythology: and there was nothing so contradictory and absurd but was greedily admitted, if sanctified by tradition. Even when the truth glared in their very faces, they turned from the light, and would not be undeceived. Those who,

¹⁵ —Τίς ἔ παρ' αὐτοῖσι συγγραφεῖσι μαθεῖν ῥαδίως, ὅτι μᾶλλον βιβλικῆς ὑπόθεσις συγγραφεῖσι, ἀλλ' ὡς ἱκανοὶ περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐκμαζοῦντο; πάλιν γὰρ διὰ τῶν βιβλικῶν ἀλλήλων ἐλεγχέσθαι, καὶ ἰσχυριζομένους περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν λεγῶν ἐκ οὐκ ἐκείνων—κτλ. Josephus contra Apion. vol. 2. l. 1. c. 3. p. 439.

*Ὅμοιος δὲ τούτῳ (Εφερῶ) Καλλιθένης καὶ Θεοφάνης κατὰ τὴν ἑλληνικὴν γνηστοῦς ἀπειρησάμενοι τῶν παλαιῶν μυθῶν ἡμῶν δὲ τῇ ἰσχυρίᾳ τούτοις κρῖναι ἐχόντες, καὶ τοὶ ἐκ τῆς ἀναγραφῆς ποιοῦν ὑποθέσεις, τῇ πάσῃ ἰωνικῇ μελικῇ ὑποθεσάμεθα τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας. Diod. l. 4. p. 209.

like Euemerus and Ephorus, had the courage to dissent from their legends, were deemed atheists and apostates, and treated accordingly. Plutarch more than once insists that it is expedient to veil the truth, and to dress it up in ¹⁷ allegory. They went so far as to deem inquiry a ¹⁸ crime, and thus precluded the only means by which the truth could be obtained.

Nor did these prejudices appear only in respect to their own rites and theology, and the history of their own nation: the accounts which they gave of other countries were always tinged with this predominant vanity. An idle zeal made them attribute to their forefathers the merit of many great performances to which they were utterly strangers: and supposed them to have

¹⁷ Plutarch de Audiendis Poetis.

See Strabo's Apology for Fable. l. 1. p. 35, 36.

¹⁸ Πάν γὰρ δὴ ὅτι ἐκ ἀκριβοῦς ἐξετάσῃ χρησιμαὶ τῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Θείου ἐκ παλαιῶν μυμυθουμένων. Arrian. Expedit. Alexandri. l. 5.

Herodotus puts these remarkable words into the mouth of Darius—Εἴθε γὰρ τί δει ψευδὸς λεγέσθαι, λεγέσθω' τε γὰρ αὐτὴ γλῶσσοι, οἱ τε ψευδομένοι, καὶ οἱ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ διαχρησισμένοι. l. 3. c. 72. We may be assured that these were the author's own sentiments, though attributed to another person: hence we must not wonder if his veracity be sometimes called in question; add to this, that he was often through ignorance mistaken: Πολλὰ τοι Ἡρόδοτος ἐλεγχῆι (Μανθῶν) τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν ὑπ' ἀγνοίας ψευσμένοι. Josephus cont. Ap. l. 1. c. 14. p. 444.

founded cities in various parts of the world where the name of Greece could not have been known; cities which were in being before Greece was a state. Wherever they got footing, or even a transient acquaintance, they in their descriptions accommodated every thing to their own preconceptions; and expressed all terms according to their own mode of writing and pronunciation, that appearances might be in their favour. To this were added a thousand silly stories to support their pretended claim. They would persuade us that Jason of Greece founded the empire of the Medes; as Perseus, of the same country, did that of the Persians. Armenus, a companion of Jason, was the reputed father of the Armenians. They gave out that Tarsus, one of the most ancient cities in the world, was built by people from ¹⁹ Argos; and that Pelusium of Egypt had a name of Grecian ²⁰ 'original.' They, too, built Sais, in the same ²¹ country: and the city of the Sun, styled Heliopolis, owed its origin to an ²² Athenian.

¹⁹ Ταρσοῦ ἐπιστημοτάτη πόλις Κιλικίας — ἐστὶ δ' ἀποικίαις Ἀργυροῖς.
Steph. Byzantinus, and Strabo. l. 16. p. 1089.

²⁰ Πρωμαρτίαι δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Πηλῆς. Strabo. l. 17. p. 1155.

According to Marcellinus, it was built by Peleus of Thessaly.
l. 22. c. 16. p. 264.

²¹ Diodorus. l. 5. p. 328.

²² Diodorus. l. 5. p. 328. built by Actis.

They were so weak as to think that the city Canobus had its name from a pilot of Menelaus, and that even Memphis was built by Epaphos of ²³ Argos. There surely was never any nation so incurious and indifferent about truth. Hence have arisen those contradictions and inconsistencies with which their history is ²⁴ embarrassed.

It may appear ungracious, and I am sure it is far from a pleasing task to point out blemishes in a people of so refined a turn as the Grecians, whose ingenuity and elegance have been admired for ages. Nor would I engage in a display of this kind, were it not necessary to shew their prejudices and mistakes, in order to remedy their failures. On our part we have been too much accustomed to take in the gross with little or no examination, whatever they have been pleased to transmit: and there is no method of discovering the truth but by shewing wherein they failed, and pointing out the mode of error, the line of deviation. By unravelling the clue, we may be at last led to see things in their original state, and to reduce their mythology to order. That

²³ Apollodorus. l. 2. p. 62. Clemens. l. 1. Strom. p. 383. from Aristippus.

²⁴ See Josephus contra Apion. l. 1. c. 3. p. 439.

my censures are not groundless, nor carried to an undue degree of severity, may be proved from the like accusations from some of their best writers; who accuse them both of ignorance and forgery. ²⁵ Hecataeus, of Miletus, acknowledges, *that the traditions of the Greeks were as ridiculous as they were numerous:* ²⁶ and Philo confesses *that he could obtain little intelligence from that quarter: that the Grecians had brought a mist upon learning, so that it was impossible to discover the truth: he therefore applied to people of other countries for information; from whom only it could be obtained.* Plato ²⁷ owned *that the most genuine*

²⁵ 'Οι γὰρ Ἕλληνες λόγοι πολλοὶ καὶ γελοιοὶ, ὡς ἡμῖν φαίνονται. Apud Jamblichum—See notes. p. 295.

²⁶ Πόθεν αὐτοὶ ἐπηγοῦν τὰς, ὡς μὴ βέλους τινα στήθεα τε καὶ ἀλκυονίδας γαστέρας. He therefore did not apply to Grecian learning—Οὐ τὴν παρ' Ἑλλήσι, διαφύτοι γὰρ αὐτὰ καὶ φιλομαγεύων ὥς' αὐτὸν μάλλιν, ἢ πρὸς ἀλκυονίδας στυγεῖσθαι. Philo apud Euseb. P. E. l. 1. c. ix. p. 32.

See the same writer of their love of allegory. p. 32.

²⁷ Πλάτων καὶ ἀριστεύει τὰ καλλίστα τῆς φιλοσοφίας παρὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐμφορῆσθαι. Clemens Alexand. Strom. l. 1. p. 355.

—Κλεπτάς τῆς βαρβαρῆς φιλοσοφίας Ἑλλήνας. Clemens Alexand. Strom. l. 2. p. 428.

Clemens accuses the Grecians continually for their ignorance and vanity: yet Clemens is said to have been an Athenian, though he lived at Alexandria. He sacrificed all prejudices to the truth, as far as he could obtain it.

helps to philosophy were borrowed from those who by the Greeks were styled barbarous: and ²⁸ Jamblichus gives the true reason for the preference. The Hellenians, says this writer, are ever wavering and unsettled in their principles, and are carried about by the least impulse. They want steadiness; and if they obtain any salutary knowledge, they cannot retain it; nay, they quit it with a kind of eagerness; and, whatever they do admit, they new mould and fashion, according to some novel and uncertain mode of reasoning. But people of other countries are more determinate in their principles, and abide more uniformly by the very terms which they have traditionally received. They are represented in the same light by Theophilus: ²⁹ he says, that they wrote merely for empty praise, and were so blinded with vanity, that they neither discovered the truth themselves, nor encouraged others to pursue it. Hence Tati-

²⁸ Φυσι γὰρ Ἕλληες εἰσι ποταμῶν, καὶ αὐτοὶ φερονται πανταχοῦ, οὐδὲ ἔχοντες ἴμμεν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, ἀδ' ὅπου δέχεται πᾶσα τιμὴ διαφυλαττομένη· ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ οὐκ ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν πάντα κατὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἰερολογίαν μεταπλάττουσι. Βαρβάροι δὲ μοιμαί τοις ἡδίστοις οἰσιν, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις βέλτεροις τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἰμμεν. Jamblichus. sect. 7. c. 5. p. 155.

²⁹ Δόξης γὰρ κινήσας καὶ ματαίᾳ περὶ αὐτοὺς ἐρασθέντες, οὐτε αὐτοὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐγνώσαν, οὐτε μὲν ἄλλως ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν προτρέψαντο. Theophilus ad Autol. l. 3. p. 382.

anus says, with great truth, *"that the writers of other countries were strangers to that vanity with which the Grecians were infected: that they were more simple and uniform, and did not encourage themselves in an affected variety of notions.*

In respect to foreign history, and geographical knowledge, the Greeks, in general, were very ignorant: and the writers, who, in the time of the Roman Empire, began to make more accurate inquiries, met with insuperable difficulties from the mistakes of those who had preceded. I know no censure more severe and just than that which Strabo has passed upon the historians and geographers of Greece, and of its writers in general. In speaking of the Asiatic nations, he assures us, that there never had been any account transmitted of them upon which we can depend. *"Some of these nations, says this judi-*

³⁰ Παρ' ἡμῶν δὲ τῆς περιουσίας ὁ ἡμέρος ἔκ ἐστὶ δόγματι δὲ ποικιλίας ἢ καταχρῆμα. Tatianus contra Græcos. p. 269.

³¹ Τους μὲν Σαῶν, τοὺς δὲ Μασσαῶντας ἐκαλοῦν, ἔκ οὐκ ὀνόματι ἀκριβοῶς λεγὼν περὶ αὐτῶν οὐδὲν, καίπερ πρὸς Μασσαῶντας τοὶ Κύριον πολέμοι ἰσχυροῦντες· ἀλλὰ οὐτὶ περὶ τούτων οὐδὲν περὶ αὐτῶν ἀκριβοῶς πρὸς ἀληθείαν οὐδὲν, ὅτι τὰ παλαιὰ τῶν Περσῶν, οὐτὶ τῶν Μηδικῶν, ἢ Συριακῶν, ἐς αἰεὶ ἀφικνῶντο μεγάλην διὰ τὴν τῶν συγγραφεῶν ἀπλοότητα καὶ τὴν φιλομυθίαν. Ὅσωντες γὰρ τοὺς φανεροὺς μυθογράφους εὐδοκίμουτας, ὑπόθεσιν καὶ αὐτὰς παρὲξθεῖν τῆς γραφῆς ἔδειξεν, ὡς ἐν ἱστορίας σχηματὶ λεγούσιν, ἃ μηδεπότε εἶδεν, μητὶ κρύπτειν, ἢ οὐ παρὰ γινώσκοντες· δι' αὐτοῦ δὲ μοιροῦντες, ὅτι

cious writer, the Grecians have called *Sacæ*, and others *Massagetæ*, without having the least light to determine them. And though they have pretended to give a history of *Cyrus*, and his particular wars with those who were called *Massagetæ*, yet nothing precise and satisfactory could ever be obtained; not even in respect to the war. There is the same uncertainty in respect to the antient history of the *Persians*, as well as to that of the *Medes* and *Syrians*. We can meet with little that can be deemed authentic, on account of the weakness of those who wrote, and their uniform love of fable. For, finding that wri-

αρεσται ἔδεικται ἔχει, καὶ θαυμάσιον. Ραδίως δ' αἱ τῆς ἱστορίας καὶ Ὀμηρῶς ποιήσεως ἱστοριοῦσι, καὶ τῆς τραγικῆς Ποιητικῆς, ἢ Κτησιᾶ τι καὶ Ἡρόδοτῃ, καὶ Ἑλλάνικῳ, καὶ ἄλλοις ταύταις. Οὐδὲ τῶν περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου δι' συγγραψασιν ραδίως ποιήσιν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀπὸ γὰρ ἰσχυρῶν ραδιουργοὶ διὰ τι τοῦ δοῦναι Ἀμφιπόρην, καὶ διὰ τὸ τοῦ τραγικοῦ πρὸς τῆς πολεμικῆς γίνεσθαι τοὺς Ἀσιας πολεμῶν ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν τὰ δὲ πολεμῶν διειλεγμέναι. Strabo. l. 11. p. 774.

Græcis Historicis plerumque poetice similis esse licentiam. Quinctilianus. l. 11. c. 11.

Andet in Histo-

Strabo of the

Εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν ὁμοίως ὡς καὶ τὰς πολεμικὰς

ἱστορίας ὁμοίως ὡς καὶ τὰς πολεμικὰς

ἱστορίας ὁμοίως ὡς καὶ τὰς πολεμικὰς

ters, who professedly dealt in fiction without any pretensions to the truth, were regarded, they thought that they should make their writings equally acceptable, if in the system of their history they were to introduce circumstances, which they had neither seen nor heard, nor received upon the authority of another person; proceeding merely upon this principle, that they should be most likely to please people's fancy by having recourse to what was marvellous and new. On this account we may more safely trust to Hesiod and Homer, when they present us with a list of Demigods and Heroes, and even to the tragic poets, than to Ctesias, Herodotus, and Hellanicus, and writers of that class. Even the generality of historians, who wrote about Alexander, are not safely to be trusted: for they speak with great confidence, relying upon the glory of the monarch, whom they celebrate; and to the remoteness of the countries, in which he was engaged; even at the extremities of Asia; at a great distance from us and our concerns. This renders them very secure. For what is referred to a distance is difficult to be confuted. In another place, speaking of India, he says, that it was very difficult to arrive at the truth: for the ³³ writers, who must necessarily be appealed

³³ — Ἄλλα ἵκατος ἵκατον τὰ πάντα λεγὺν πολλὰ κίς· ὅπου δὲ περὶ τῶν ἱερῶν οὐκ ἔστι διαφέρονται, τί δὲ νομίζουσιν περὶ τῶν ἐξ ἀπορίας. Strabo, l. 15. p. 1006.

to, were in continual opposition, and contradicted one another. And how, says Strabo, could it be otherwise? for if they erred so shamefully when they had ocular proof, how could they speak with certainty, where they were led by hearsay? In another place³³ he excuses the mistakes of the antient poets, saying, that we must not wonder if they sometimes deviated from the truth, when people in ages more enlightened were so ignorant, and so devoted to every thing marvellous and incredible. He had above given the poets even the preference to other writers: but herein his zeal transported him too far. The first writers were the poets; and the mischief began from them. They first infected tradition; and mixed it with allegory and fable. Of this Athenagoras accuses them very justly; and says, ³⁴ *that the greatest*

See also l. 771, 2, 3, 4. And Diodorus Siculus. l. 1. p. 63. Of Herodotus and other writers—*ἔκουσιν ἀποκρίναντες τῆς ἀληθείας τὸ παραδιξολογῆναι.*

³³ Οὐ θαύμαστον εἶναι περὶ τοῦ Ὀμήρου καὶ γὰρ τῆς ἐν νῦντι καὶ πολλὰ ἀγνοεῖν, καὶ τερατολογεῖν. Strabo. l. 7. p. 458.

³⁴ Φημι οὐκ Ὀρφίᾳ καὶ Ὀμήρῳ καὶ Ἡσίοδῳ εἶναι τοὺς νομοτάτας καὶ γνηστὰς τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτῶν λεγομένοις θεοῖς· μαρτυρεῖ δὲ καὶ Ἡρόδοτος—*Ἡσίοδος γὰρ καὶ Ὀμηροὶ ἡλικίῃ τετρακοσίοις ἐτίσι δέκῃ τρισυγίῳ ἐμὴ γνησθῆναι, καὶ οὐ πλείοσι. Οὗτοι δὲ εἰσιν, οἱ ποιήσαντες θεογονίαν Ἑλλήσιν, καὶ τοῖσι θεοῖσι τὰς ἐπωνυμίας δοῦντες, καὶ τιμὰς καὶ τέχνας διελόντες, καὶ ἰδίᾳ αὐτῶν σημαίνοντες· αἱ δὲ εἰκόνες μέχρι μῆκρον πλαστικῇ καὶ γραφικῇ, καὶ ἀνδριαντοποιητικῇ ἦσαν, οὐδὲ νομιζέσθαι.* Athenagoras Legatio. p. 292. See Herodotus. l. 2. c. 53.

abuses of true knowledge came from them. I insist, says this learned father, that we owe to Orpheus, Homer, and Hesiod, the fictitious names and genealogies of the Pagan Dæmons, whom they are pleased to style Gods: and I can produce Herodotus for a witness to what I assert. He informs us, that Homer and Hesiod were about four hundred years prior to himself; and not more. These, says he, were the persons who first framed the theogony of the Greeks; and gave appellations to their Deities; and distinguished them according to their several ranks and departments. They at the same time described them under different appearances: for till their time there was not in Greece any representation of the Gods, either in sculpture or painting; not any specimen of the statuary's art exhibited: no such substitutes were in those times thought of.

The antient history and mythology of Greece was partly transmitted by the common traditions of the natives: and partly preserved in those original Doric hymns, which were universally sung in their Prutaneia and temples. These were in the antient Amonian language; and said to have been introduced by ³⁵ Pagasus, Agyieus, and

³⁵ Pausanias. l. 10. p. 809. Clomens mentions *Αγυιας Βουκυπ*
τη Έγρα. Cohort. p. 44,

Olen. This last some represent as a Lycian, others as an Hyperborean: and by many he was esteemed an Egyptian. They were chanted by the *Purcones*, or priests of the Sun: and by the female, *Hierophants*: of whom the chief upon record were ²⁶ *Phaënnis*, ²⁷ *Phæmonoë*, and *Bæo*. The last of these mentions Olen, as the inventor of verse, and the most antient priest of *Phæbus*.

²⁸ Ὀλην δ' ὅς γινετο πρῶτος Φοῖβοιο προφῆτης,
 Πρῶτος δ' ἀρχαίων ἔπειν τιχύνεσθαι κείδεν.

These hymns grew, by length of time, obsolete; and scarce intelligible. They were, however, translated, or rather imitated, by *Pamphos*, *Rhianus*, *Phemius*, *Homer*, *Bion Proconnesius*, *Onomacritus*, and others. Many of the sacred terms could not be understood, nor interpreted; they were however ²⁹ retained with great reve-

Ὅσα μιν ἀδύσιον ἐν τῷ Πρυτανίῳ, φωνῇ μιν ἔσθ' αὐτῶν ἡ Δούρα. *Pausanias*, l. 5, p. 416.

²⁶ *Pausanias*. l. 10. p. 828. of *Phaënnis* and the *Sibyls*.

²⁷ *Pausanias*. l. 10. p. 809. of *Phæmonoë* and antient hymns.

²⁸ *Pausanias*. l. 10. p. 809, 810. Ὀλην.

²⁹ *Jamblichus de Mysteriis*. Sect. vii. c. 5. p. 156.

In like manner in *Samothracia*, the ancient Orphic language was obsolete, yet they retained it in their temple rites: *Εσχημασι*

rence: and many which they did attempt to decipher, were misconstrued and misapplied. Upon this basis was the theology of Greece founded: from hence were the names of Gods taken: and various departments attributed to the several Deities. Every poet had something different in his theogony: and every variety, however inconsistent, was admitted by the Greeks without the least hesitation: ⁴⁰ Φύσει γὰρ Ἕλληνες νεοτρεσκῶν Ἑλλήσιν αταλαιπώρος τῆς ἀληθείας ζήτησις. *The Grecians, says Jamblichus, are naturally led by novelty: The investigation of truth is too fatiguing for a Grecian.* From these antient hymns and misconstrued terms ⁴¹ Pherecydes of Syrus planned his history of the Gods: which, there is reason to think, was the source of much error.

Such were the principles which gave birth to the mythology of the Grecians; from whence their antient history was in great measure derived. As their traditions were obsolete, and filled with extraneous matter, it rendered it impossible for them

ἢ παλαιὰ ἰδίαι διαλεκτοὶ οἱ Ἀυτοχθόνες (ἢ Σαρμαθῆς) ἢ πολλὰ καὶ ταῖς θυσιαῖς μέχρι τοῦ νῦν τελεῖται. Diodorus. l. 5. p. 322.

⁴⁰ Jamblichus de Myster. sect. 7. c. 5. See notes. p. 295.

⁴¹ Clemens Alexandrinus Strom. l. 5. p. 676.

Such was Aristæus Proconneisius: Ἀπὸ γούτι οὐ τις ἄλλος. Strabo. l. 13.

to arrange properly the principal events of their country. They did not separate and distinguish; but often took to themselves the merit of transactions, which were of a prior date, and of another clime. These they adopted, and made their own. Hence, when they came to digest their history, it was all confused: and they were embarrassed with numberless contradictions, and absurdities, which it was impossible to remedy. For their vanity, as I have shewn, would not suffer them to rectify their mistakes by the authority of more antient and more learned nations. It is well observed by Tatianus ⁴² Assyrius, *that where the history of times past has not been duly adjusted, it is impossible to arrive at the truth: and there has been no greater cause of error in writing, than the endeavouring to adopt what is groundless and inconsistent.* Sir Isaac Newton somewhere lays it

⁴² Thus it is said in Eusebius from some antient accounts, that Telegonus reigned in Egypt, who was the son of Orus the shepherd; and seventh from Inachus: and that he married Iö. Upon which Scaliger asks: Si septimus ab Inacho, quomodo Iö Inachi filia nupsit ei? How could Iö be married to him when she was to him in degree of ascent, as far off as his grandmother's great grandmother; that is six removes above him. See Scaliger on Euseb. ad Num. cccclxxxi.

⁴³ Πας οἱς γὰρ ἀσυναρτητοὶ εἰσι ἢ τῶν Χροῶν ἀναγραφῇ, κατὰ τούτοις οὐδὲ τὰ τῆς ἰστορίας ἀληθεύειν δύναται· τί γὰρ τὸ αἰτίον τῆς ἢ τῆς γραφῆς ἀληθείας, ἢ μὴ τὸ συνιστῆναι τὰ μὴ ἀληθῆ. Tatianus. p. 269.

down for a rule; never to admit for history what is antecedent to letters. For traditionary truths cannot be long preserved without some change in themselves, and some addition of foreign circumstances. This accretion will be in every age enlarged; till there will at last remain some few outlines only of the original occurrence. It has been maintained by many, that the Grecians had letters very early: but it will appear upon inquiry to have been a groundless notion. Those of the antients, who considered the matter more carefully, have made no scruple to set aside their "pretensions. Josephus in particular takes notice of their early claim; but cannot allow it: *"They, says this learned historian, who would carry the introduction of letters among the Greeks the highest, very gravely tell us, that they were brought over by the Phenicians, and Cadmus. Yet, after all, they cannot produce a single specimen either from their sacred writings, or from their popular records, which savours of that antiquity. Theophilus takes notice of these difficulties; and*

⁴⁴ Νυν μη σφί ποτε εις Ἑλλάδας ἢ τῶν λόγων παρὰ τὴν διδασκαλίαν τε καὶ γραφῆν. Clemens Alexand. Strom. l. 1. p. 364.

⁴⁵ Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀρχαιοτάτῃ αὐτῶν τῆν χρῆσιν εἶπαι θέλοντες, παρὰ Φοινίκῃ καὶ Κадμῷ σέμνυντοί τε μαθεῖν. Οὐ μὲν ὑδ' ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ τῇ χρόνῳ δύναίτο τις αὖ διελθεῖν σφίζομεναι ἀναγραφῇ· εἰ ἱεροῖς, ὅτ' εἰ δημοσίοις ἀναθημασί. Joseph. cont. Apion. l. 1.

shews that all the obscurity, with which the history of Hellas is clouded, arose from this deficiency of letters. He complains, *that the⁴⁶ Hellenes had lost sight of the truth; and could not recollect any genuine history. The reason of this is obvious: for they came late to the knowledge of letters in comparison of other nations. This they confess, by attributing the invention of them to people prior to themselves; either to the Chaldeans, or the Egyptians: or else to the Phenicians. Another cause of failure, which relates to their theology, and still greatly preails, is owing to their not making a proper disquisition about the true object of worship: but amusing themselves with idle, and unprofitable speculations.*

Notwithstanding this deficiency, they pretended to give a list of Argive princes, of which twenty

⁴⁶ Τῶν δὲ τῆς ἀληθείας ἰστορίων Ἕλληες ἢ μιμηταὶ πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τὸ μὴ αὐτοὺς τῶν γραμμάτων τῆς ἐμπειρίας μετοχὸς γεγενῆσθαι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμολογεσθαι, φασκεῖν τε γράμματα ἰνῆσθαι, οἳ μὲν ἀπὸ Χαλδαίων, οἳ δὲ παρ' Αἰγυπτίων, ἄλλοι δ' ἀπὸ Φοινίκων. δεύτερον, ὅτι ἑστῶσι, καὶ ὄντας, περὶ οὐ μὴ ποιούμενοι τῆς μυσίας, ἀλλὰ περὶ μάταιων καὶ ἀνυφίλων πραγμάτων. Theoph. ad Autol. l. 3. p. 400.

Plutarch assures us, that Homer was not known to the Athenians till the time of Hipparchus, about the 63d Olympiad, yet some writers make him three, some four, some five hundred years before that æra. It is scarce possible, that he should have been so unknown to them if they had been acquainted with letters.

preceded the war of ⁴⁷Troy. But what is more extraordinary, they boasted of a series of twenty-six Kings at Sicyon, comprehending a space of one thousand years, all which kings were before the time of ⁴⁸Theseus and the Argonauts. Among those, who have given the list of the Argive kings, is ⁴⁹Tatianus Assyrius, who advises every person of sense, when he meets with these high pretensions, to consider attentively, *that there was not a single voucher, not even a tradition of any record, to authenticate these histories : for even Cadmus was many ages after.* It is certain, that the Helladians had no tendency to learning, till they were awakened by the Asiatic Greeks : and it was even then some time before letters were in general use; or any histories, or even records attempted. For if letters had been current, and the materials for writing obvious, and in common use, how comes it that we have not one specimen older than the reign of Cyrus? And how is it possible, if the Grecians had any records, that they should be so ignorant about some of their most famous men?

⁴⁷ Eusebius. Chron. p. 24.

⁴⁸ Eusebius. Chron. p. 19. Syncellus. p. 148, 152.

The kings of Sicyon were taken from Castor Rhodius.

⁴⁹ Καὶ χρη τοι νυκτὶ συνίηαι κατὰ πάσης ἀκριβοῦς, ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν παραδοσὶν οὐδ' ἱστορίας τις ἢ παρ' αὐτοῖς ἀναγραφὴ· Καδμῶτος γὰρ —μετὰ πολλὰς γενεάς. κ λ. Tatianus Assyrius. p. 274.

Iomer how little is known! and of what is omitted, how little, upon which we may depend! Seven places in Greece contend for his birth: while many doubt whether he was of Grecian original. It is said of Pythagoras, ⁵⁰ that according to Hippobotrus he was of Samos: but Xenophanes, who wrote his life, as well as Aristarchus and Theopompus, makes him a Tyrrhenian. According to Neanthes he was of Syria, or else a native of Tyre. In like manner Thales was said by Herodotus, Leander, and Duris, to have been an Ionian: but he was by others referred to as a native of Ionia. It is reported of Pythagoras, that he visited Egypt in the time of Cambyzes. From thence he betook himself to Croton in Italy: where he is supposed to have resided till the last year of the seventieth Olympiad: consequently he could not be above thirty or forty years of age at the birth of Æschylus and Pindar. What can we give to people for histories many centuries backward; who were so ignorant in matters of importance, which happened in the days of their fathers? The like difficulties occur about Menecides Syrius; whom Suidas styles Babyonius: neither the time, when he lived, nor the

Plutarchus Alexand. l. 1. p. 352. and Diogenes Laertius, from Plutarchus, and Heraclides.

place of his birth, have been ever satisfactorily proved. Till Eudoxus had been in Egypt the Grecians did not know the space of which the true year consisted. "Αλλ' ἔγνωτο τῆς ἡμετέρας ἡμέρας τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὅς καὶ ἀλλὰ ἔλειπε.

Another reason may be given for the obscurity in the Grecian history, even when letters had been introduced among them. They had a childish antipathy to every foreign language: and were equally prejudiced in favour of their own. This has passed unnoticed: yet was attended with the most fatal consequences. They were misled by the too great delicacy of their ear; and could not bear any term which appeared to them barbarous and uncouth. On this account they either rejected foreign appellations: or so modelled and changed them, that they became, in sound and meaning, essentially different. And as they were attached to their own country, and its customs, they presumed that every thing was to be looked for among themselves. They did not con-

⁶⁶ Strabo. l. 17. p. 1160.

⁶⁷ Elian mentions, that the Bull Onuphis was worshipped at a place in Egypt, which he could not specify on account of its obscurity. *Elian de Animalibus*. l. 12. c. 11.

Even Strabo omits some names, because they were too rough and uncouth. Οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τοῦ ἡμετέρου τοῦ πηλοῦς εἰς τὴν Ἀφρικήν, καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀσπίδος τῆς Ἀφρικής πρὸς τὴν. l. 12. p. 1123.

sider, that the titles of their Gods, the names of cities, and their terms of worship, were imported : that their ancient hymns were grown obsolete : and that time had wrought a great change. They explained every thing by the language in use, without the least retrospect or allowance : and all names and titles from other countries were liable to the same rule. If the name were dissonant, and disagreeable to their ear, it was rejected as barbarous : but if it were at all similar in sound to any word in their language, they changed it to that word ; though the name were of Syriac original ; or introduced from Egypt, or Babylonia. The purport of the term was by these means changed : and the history, which depended upon it, either perverted or effaced. When the title Melech, which signified a King, was rendered Μελιχος and Μελιχιος, *sweet and gentle*, it referred to an idea quite different from the original. But this gave them no concern : they still blindly pursued their purpose. Some legend was immediately invented in consequence of this misprision, some story about bees and honey, and the mistake was rendered in some degree plausible. This is a circumstance of much consequence ; and deserves our attention greatly. I shall have occasion to speak of it repeatedly ; and to lay before the reader some entire treatises upon the subject. For this failure is of such a nature, as, when detected,

and fairly explained, will lead us to the solution of many dark and enigmatical histories, with which the mythology of Greece abounds. The only author, who seems to have taken any notice of this unhappy turn in the Grecians, is Philo Biblius. "He speaks of it as a circumstance of very bad consequence, and says, that it was the chief cause of error and obscurity: hence, when he met in Sanchoniathon with antient names, he did not indulge himself in whimsical solutions; but gave the true meaning, which was the result of some event or quality whence the name was imposed. This being a secret to the Greeks, they always took things in a wrong acceptation; being misled by a twofold sense of the terms which occurred to them: one was the genuine and original meaning, which was retained in the language whence they were taken: the other was a forced sense, which the Greeks unnaturally deduced from their own language, though there was no relation between them. The same term in different languages conveyed different and opposite ideas:

⁵¹ Μὲτα ταῦτα πάλιν Ἑλλᾶσι αἰτιαται (ὁ Φίλων) λεγων, ου γαρ ματαιως αὐτα πολλακις διεγυλαμιθα, αλλα προς τας αὐθις παρεκδοχαι τῶν τε τῶν πραγμάτων ονομάτων ἅπερ οἱ Ἕλληες ἀγνοήσαντες, ἀλλως ἐξιδίξαντο, πλανηθέντες τῇ ἀμφιβολίᾳ τῶν ονομάτων. Philo apud Eusebium. P. E. l. 1. c. x. p. 34.

and as they attended only to the meaning in their own tongue, they were constantly ³⁴ mistaken.

It may appear strange to make use of the mistakes of any people for a foundation to build upon : yet through these failures my system will be in some degree supported : at least from a detection of these errors, I hope to obtain much light. For, as the Grecian writers have preserved a kind of uniformity in their mistakes, and there

³⁴ Bozrah, a citadel, they changed to *Βερσα*, a skin. Out of Ar, the capital of Moab, they formed Areopolis, the city of the Mars. The river Jaboc they expressed Io Bacchus. They did not know that diu in the east signified an island : and therefore out of Diu-Socotra in the Red-Sea, they formed the island Dioscorides : and from Diu-Ador, or Adorus, they made an island Diodorus. The same island Socotra they sometimes denominated the island of Socrates. The place of fountains, Ai-Ain, they attributed to Ajax, and called it *Αἶαντος ἀκροτήριον*, in the same sea. The antient frontier town of Egypt, Rhinocolura, they derived from *ρις*, *ρινος*, a nose : and supposed that some people's noses were here cut off. Pannonia they derived from the Latin pannus, cloth. So Nilus was from *νη λινος* : Gadeira quasi *Γης διζα*. Necus in Egypt and Ethiopia signified a king : but such kings they have turned to *νεκας* : and the city of Necho, or Royal City, to *Νεκροπολις* and *Νεκροπολις*.

Lysimachus in his Egyptian history changed the name of Jerusalem to *Ιερουδα* : and supposed that the city was so called because the Israelites in their march to Canaan used to plunder temples, and steal sacred things. See Josephus contra Ap. l. 1. c. 34. p. 467.

appears plainly a rule and method of deviation, it will be very possible, when this method is well known, to decypher what is covertly alluded to; and by these means arrive at the truth. If the openings in the wood or labyrinth are only as chance allotted, we may be for ever bewildered: but if they are made with design, and some method be discernible, this circumstance, if attended to, will serve for a clue, and lead us through the maze. If we once know that what the Greeks, in their mythology, styled a wolf, was the Sun; that by a dog was meant a prince, or Deity; that by bees was signified an order of priests; these terms, however misapplied, can no more mislead us in writing, than their resemblances in sculpture would a native of Egypt, if they were used for emblems on stone.

Thus much I have been obliged to premise: as our knowledge must come through the hands of the "Grecians. I am sensible, that many learned men have had recourse to other means for infor-

²² I do not mean to exclude the Romans, though I have not mentioned them; as the chief of the knowledge which they afford is the product of Greece. However, it must be confessed, that we are under great obligations to Pliny, Marcellinus, Arnobius, Tertullian, Lactantius, Jerome, Macrobius; and many others. They contain many necessary truths, wherever they may have obtained them,

mation: but I have never seen any specimens which have afforded much light. Those, to which I have been witness, have rather dazzled than illustrated; and bewildered instead of conducting to the truth. Among the Greeks is contained a great treasure of knowledge. It is a rich mine; which as yet has not been worked far beneath the surface. The ore lies deep, and cannot be obtained without much industry and labour. The Helladians had the best opportunities to have afforded us information about the antiquities of their country: of their negligence, and of their mistakes I have spoken; yet with a proper clue they may still be read to great advantage. To say the truth, there is scarce an author of them all, from whom some good may not be derived.

What has been wanting in the natives of Greece, has been greatly supplied by writers of that nation from other countries, who lived in after-times. Of these the principal have been mentioned; and many others might be added, who were men of integrity and learning. They were fond of knowledge, and obtained a deep insight into antiquity: and, what is of the greatest consequence, they were attached to the truth. They may sometimes have been mistaken in their judgment: they may also have been deceived: but still truth was the scope at which they aimed. They have accordingly transmitted to us many valuable remains,

which, but for them, had been buried in oblivion. There are likewise many pagan authors, to whom we are greatly indebted; but especially to Strabo and Pausanias; who in their different departments have afforded wonderful light. Nor must we omit Josephus of Judea; whose treatise against Apion must be esteemed of inestimable value: indeed, all his writings are of consequence, if read with a proper allowance.

I have mentioned, that it is my purpose to give a history of the first ages; and to shew the origin of many nations, whose descent has been mistaken; or else totally unknown. I shall speak particularly of one great family, which diffused itself over many parts of the earth; from whom the rites and mysteries, and almost the whole science of the Gentile world, were borrowed. But as I venture in an unbeaten track, and in a waste, which has been little frequented; I shall first take upon me to treat of things near at hand, before I advance to remoter discoveries. I shall therefore speak of those rites and customs, and of the nations, where they prevailed; as I shall by these means be led insensibly to the discovery of the people, from whom they were derived. By a similarity of customs, as well as by the same religious terms, observable in different countries, it will be easy to shew a relation, which subsisted between such people, however widely dispersed.

They will be found to have been colonies of the same family ; and to have come ultimately from the same place. As my course will be in great measure an uphill labour, I shall proceed in the manner which I have mentioned ; continually enlarging my prospect, till I arrive at the point I aim at.

It may be proper to mention to the reader that the following treatises were not written in the order in which they now stand ; but just as the subject-matter presented itself before me. As many, which were first composed, will occur last, I have been forced to anticipate some of the arguments, as well as quotations, which they contained, according as I found it expedient. Hence there will be some few instances of repetition, which however I hope will not give any great disgust : as what is repeated, was so interwoven in the argument, that I could not well disengage it from the text, where it occurs a second time.

There will also be found some instances, where I differ from myself, and go contrary to positions in a former treatise. These are very few, and of no great moment ; being such as would probably escape the reader's notice. But I think it more ingenuous, and indeed my strict duty, to own my mistakes, and point them out, rather than to pass them over in silence, or idly to defend them.

SOME NECESSARY

RULES AND OBSERVATIONS

IN RESPECT TO

ETYMOLOGICAL INQUIRIES;

AND FOR

THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING THE MYTHOLOGY
OF GREECE.

WE must never deduce the etymology of an Egyptian or oriental term from the Greek language. Eustathius well observes, *Εἰ βαρβαρον το κειναι κ χρη ζητειν Ἑλληνικην ετυμολογιαν αυτε.*

We should recur to the Doric manner of expression, as being nearest to the original.

The Greeks adopted all foreign history: and supposed it to have been of their own country.

They mistook temples for Deities, and places for persons.

They changed every foreign term to something similar in their own language; to something similar in sound, however remote in meaning; being led solely by the ear.

They constantly mistook titles for names; and from these titles multiplied their Deities and Heroes.

All terms of relation between the Deities to be disregarded.

As the Grecians were mistaken, it is worth our while to observe the mode of error and uniformity of mistake. By attending to this, we may bring things back to their primitive state, and descry in antient terms the original meaning.

We must have regard to the oblique cases, especially in nouns imparasyllabic, when we have an antient term transmitted to us either from the Greeks or Romans. The nominative, in both languages, is often abridged; so that, from the genitive of the word, or from the possessive, the original term is to be deduced. This will be found to obtain even in common names. From *veteris* we have *veter* for the true term; from *sanguinis* we have *sanguen*: and that this is right we may prove from Ennius, who says:

⁵⁶ O! pater, O! genitor, O! sanguen diis oriundum.

⁵⁶ Ennii Annales. l. 2.

⁵⁷ Cum veter occubuit Priamus sub marte
Pelasgo.

So *mentis*, and not *mens*, was the true nominative to *mentis*, *menti*, *mentem*; as we may learn from the same author :

⁵⁸ Istic est de sole sumptus ignis, isque mentis
est.

In like manner *Plebes* was the nominative to *Plebi* and *Plebem*.

Deficit alma Ceres, nec plebes pane potitur.
Lucilius.

All the common departments of the Deities are to be set aside, as inconsistent and idle. Pollux will be found a judge; Ceres, a law-giver; Bacchus, the God of the year; Neptune, a physician; and Æsculapius, the God of thunder: and this not merely from the poets; but from the best mythologists of the Grecians, from those who wrote professedly upon the subject.

I have observed before, that the Grecians in

⁵⁷ Ennii *Annales*. l. 1.

⁵⁸ Apud Ennii *fragmenta*.

foreign words often changed the Nu final to Sigma. For Keren, they wrote Κερας; for Cohen, Κωνς; for Athon, Αθωνς; for Boun, Βωνς; for Sain, Σαινς.

People, of old, were styled the children of the God whom they worshipped: hence they were, at last, thought to have been his real offspring; and he was looked up to as the true parent. On the contrary, Priests were represented as foster-fathers to the Deity before whom they ministered; and Priestesses were styled *tribunai*, or nurses.

Colonies always went out under the patronage and title of some Deity. This conducting-God was in after-times supposed to have been the real leader.

Sometimes the whole merit of a transaction was imputed to this Deity solely; who was represented under the character of Perseus, Dionusus, or Hercules. Hence, instead of one person, we must put a people; and the history will be found consonant to the truth.

As the Grecians made themselves principals in many great occurrences which were of another country, we must look abroad for the original, both of their rites and mythology; and apply to the nations from whence they were derived. Their original history was foreign, and ingrafted upon the history of the country where they set-

ted. This is of great consequence, and repeatedly to be considered.

One great mistake frequently prevails among people who deal in these researches, which must be carefully avoided. We should never make use of a language which is modern, or comparatively modern, to deduce the etymology of antient and primitive terms. Pezron applies to the modern Teutonic, which he styles the Celtic, and says, was the language of Jupiter. But who was Jupiter, and what has the modern Celtic to do with the history of Egypt or Chaldea? There was an interval of two thousand years between the times of which he treats and any history of the Celtæ: and there is still an interval, not very much inferior to the former, before we arrive at the æra of the language to which he applies.

It has been the custom of those writers, who have been versed in the Oriental languages, to deduce their etymologies from roots; which are often some portion of a verb. But the names of places and of persons are generally an assemblage of qualities and titles; such as I have exhibited in the treatise above; and I believe were never formed by such evolutions. The terms were obvious, and in common use; taken from some well-known characteristics. Those who imposed such names never thought of a root; and, pro-

bably, did not know the purport of the term. Whoever, therefore, in etymology, has recourse to this method of investigation, seems to me to act like a person who should seek at the fountain-head for a city which stood at the mouth of a river.

A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
HELLADIANS,
AND THEIR ORIGIN;

In order to obviate some Objections.

S I have mentioned that the Helladians came from Egypt, and the east; it may be proper to obviate an objection which may be made, to the account I give; as if it were contradictory to the word of the scriptures, as they are in general understood. Greece, and the islands of Greece, are continually supposed, from the account given by Moses⁹⁹, to have been peopled by the sons of Japhet; and there is scarce any body, either ancient or modern, who has touched upon this subject; but has imagined Javan to have been the same as Ion, the son of Xuth, from whom the Helladians were descended. This latter point I shall

⁹⁹ Genesis. c. 10. v. 5.

not controvert at present. In respect to the former, the account given in the scriptures is undoubtedly most true. The sons of Japhet did people the isles of the Gentiles; by which is meant the regions of Greece and Europe, separated in great measure from the Asiatic continent by the intervention of the sea. They certainly were the first inhabitants of those countries. But the Helladians, though by family Ionians, were not of this race. They came afterwards; and all their best writers agree, that when their ancestors made their way into these provinces, they were possessed by a prior people. Who these were is no where uniformly said: only they agree to term them in general *Βαρβάραι*, or a rude, uncivilized people. As my system depends greatly upon this point; to take away every prejudice to my opinion, I will in some degree anticipate, what I shall hereafter more fully prove. I accordingly submit to the reader the following evidences; which are comparatively few, if we consider what might be brought to this purpose. These are to shew, that the Helladians were of a different race from the sons of Japhet: and that the country, when they came to it, was in the possession of another people: which people they distinguished from themselves by the title of *Βαρβάραι*.

Ἐκαταίος μὲν οὖν ὁ Μιλήσιος περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου φησὶ,
ὅτι πρὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὠκησάν αὐτὴν Βαρβάραι· σχίζειν δὲ τι

καὶ ἡ συμπᾶσα Ἑλλὰς κατοικίᾳ Βαρβάρων ὑπερῆξατο το παλαιον. Strābo. l. 7. p. 321.

Εἰσι δὲ τῶν ἀρχαιότεροι Βαρβάροι. Plato in Cratylo. vol. 1. p. 425.

Ἡλλάδι τῆς κεν ἰκαλυμμένης Ἑλλάδος Βαρβάροι τὰ πολλὰ ᾤκησαν. Pausanias. l. 1. p. 100.

Ἀρκαδίαν Βαρβάροι ᾤκησαν. Scholia Apollonii Rhod. l. 3. v. 461.

Diodorus mentions, Ἀθηναῖς—ἀποικίαι Σαῖτων τῶν ἐξ Αἰγυπτῆ. l. 1. p. 24.

Again—Γενομένοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἡγεμονῶν τινὰς Αἰγυπτίαις παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. ibidem.

Africanus having spoken of the Egyptian rites, says, "Ὅτι τε Ἀθηναῖς τῶν αὐτῶν Αἰγυπτίοις ἀπολαύειν πικρὸς ἦν, ἀποικίαις ἐκείνων ἀπονοσθεύουσιν, ὡς φασὶν ἄλλοι τε, καὶ ἐν τῷ Τρικαρηνῷ Θεοπομποῦ. Apud Euseb. Præp. Evan. l. x. c. x. p. 491.

Concerning persons from Egypt.

Κεκροῦφ, Αἰγυπτίος ὢν, δύο γλώσσας ᾤκισατο. Cedrenus. p. 82.

Κεκροῦφ, Αἰγυπτίος το γένος, ᾤκισε τὰς Ἀθήνας. Scholia Aristoph. Pluti.

Ὡς δὲ ἀπὸ Σαίως πόλεως Αἰγυπτίας,

Μετὰ τοῦ κατὰ Ωλυγοῦ κατακλύσμου ἐκείνου,

Ὁ Κεκροῦφ παρεγγονεῖν Ἀθηναῖς τῆς Ἑλλάδος. J. Tetzels. Chil. v. hist. 18.

Κεκροῦφ, Αἰγυπτίος το γένος, ᾤκησε τὰς Ἀθήνας. Suidas.

Pausanias mentions Λελεγὰ ἀφικομένον ἐξ Αἰγυπτῆ.

Εκπαισθησάμενος ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀφῆκε τοὺς ἄλλους Ἀργείους ἄνω. Diodorus. l. 1. p. 25.

Triptolemus from thence, who had been the companion of Osiris. Diodorus. l. 1. p. 17. He gave the Athenians laws. Porphyry mentions Τὸν Ἀθηναίων νομοθέτην Τριπτολέμῃον. Abstem. l. 4. p. 431.

It is said, that Danaus was a native of the city Chemmis; from whence he made his expedition to Greece. Δαναὸς Χερμμίτης. Herodotus. l. 2. c. 91.

Navem primus ex Ægypto Danans advexit. Pliny. l. 7. c. 56. He brought a colony with him. Λαγχεῖ δὲ τοὺς περὶ Δαναὸν ὁρμηθέντας ὁμοῦς πλεῖον, scil. ἐξ Αἰγυπτῶ. Diodorus. l. 1. p. 24.

All the heads of the Dorian race from Egypt. Φαινοῖατο αὖ ἵσταντες οἱ τῶν Δωριέων ἡγεμόνες Αἰγυπτίῳ βασιλεῖ. Herodotus. l. 6. c. 53.

The Lacedæmonians esteemed themselves of the same family as the Caphtorim of Palestine: hence they surmised, that they were related to the Jews. 1 Maccabees. c. 12. v. 20, 21. Josephus: A. J. l. 12. c. 4. p. 606. Perseus was supposed to have been a foreigner. Ὡς δὲ ὁ Περσίων λόγος λέγεται, αὐτὸς ὁ Περσεύς τῶν Ασσυρίων ἐγένετο Ἕλλην. Herodotus. l. 6. c. 54.

It is said of Cadmus, that he came originally from Egypt, in company with Phœnix. Κάδμος καὶ Φοῖνιξ ἀπὸ Θίβων τῶν Αἰγυπτίων. Euseb. Chron. p. 15.

Eusebius in another place mentions the arrival of Cadmus with a company of Saitæ. They founded Athens, the principal city of Greece: also Thebes in Bœotia. They were of Egypt; but he says, that they came last from Sidon. It is in a passage, where he speaks of a former race in Attica before those of Egypt called Saitæ: Πλην των μετοικησαντων ὑγερον εκει Σαϊτων, και κατοικησαντων την της Ἑλλάδος μητροπολιν Αθηνas, και τας Θηβας. Σιδωνιων γαρ ε̐τοι αποικοι εκ Καδμου τε Αγηνορος. Chron. p. 14. The antient Athenians worshipped Isis: and were in their looks, and in their manners particularly like the Egyptians. Και ταις ιδεαις, και τοις η̐θεσιν ὁμοιοτατες ειναι τοις Αιγυπτιοις. The whole of their polity was plainly borrowed from that country. Diod. Sic. l. 1. p. 24, 25, 26.

It is said by Sanchoniathon, that Cronus, in his travels over the earth in company with his daughter Athena, came to Attica; which he bestowed upon her. Euseb. P. E. lib. 1. c. 10. p. 38.

This is not unlike the account given by the Scholiast upon Lycophron concerning Cecrops: from whence the legend may receive some light. Ελθων αρ' (ὁ Κικροψ) απο Σαιως πολεως Αιγυπτu τας Αθηνas συνωκισε. Σαῖς δε κατ' Αιγυπτιως ἡ Αθηνα λεγεται, ὡς φησιν Χαραξ. Lycoph. v. 111. Schol.

Hence it is, that almost the whole of the my-

thology of Greece is borrowed from Egypt. Καθελε δε, φησι, τας Ἑλλενας εξιδιζεσθαι τας επιφανιστας Αιγυπτιων Ἡρωας τε, και Θεας. Diodorus. l. 1. p. 20. All their rites and ceremonies were from the same quarter.

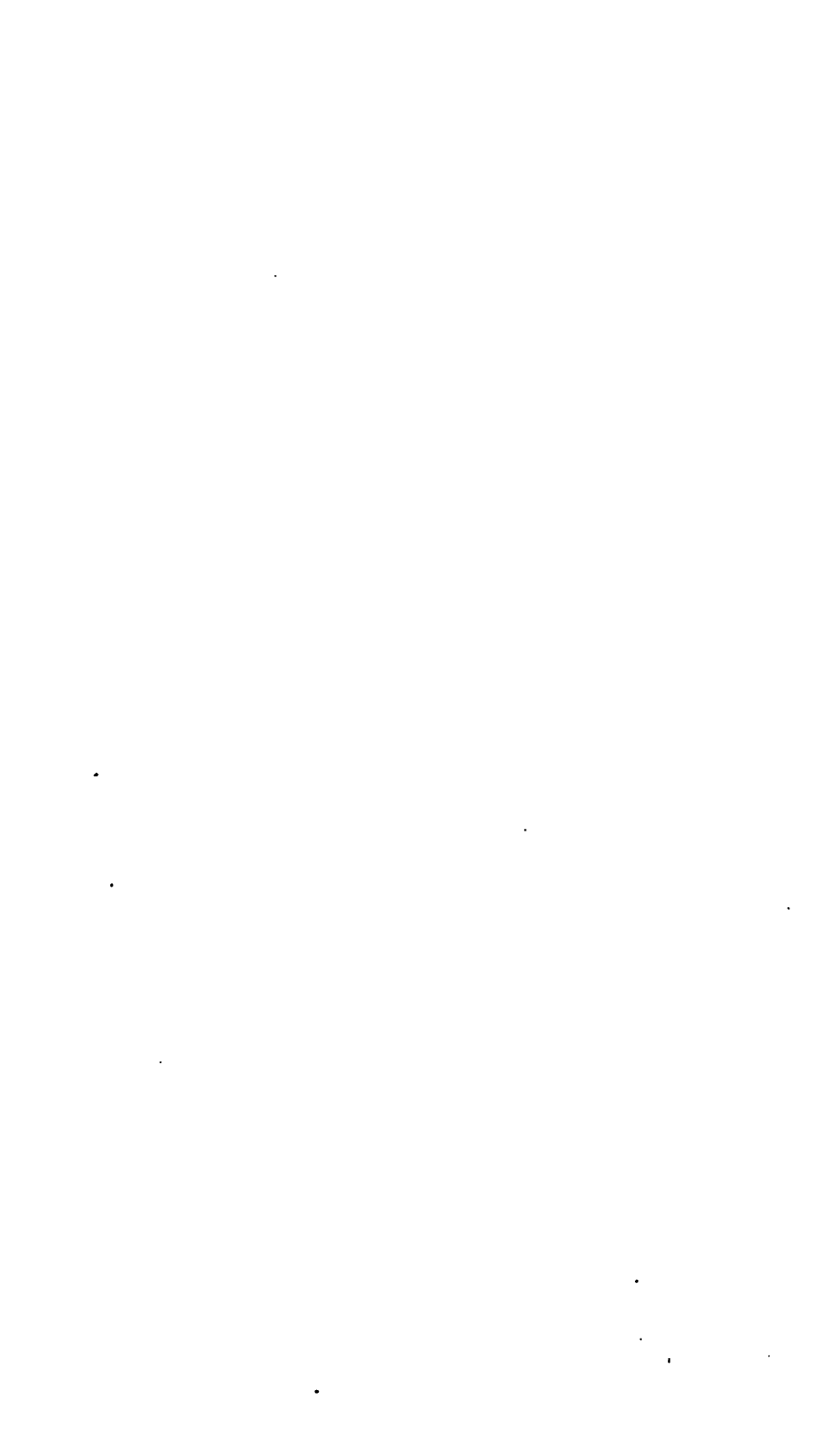
Πανηγυριαις δε αρα, και πομπαις, και προσερχομαι πρωτοι ανθρωπων Αιγυπτιοι εισιν, οι ποιησασμενοι, και παρεττων Ἑλληνας μεμαθηκασι. Herod. l. 3. c. 58.

Επειτα χρονις πολλαις διεΐστατος, επυθοντο (οι Ἑλληνες) εκ της Αιγυπτου αποκομενα τα ονοματα των Θεων. Herod. l. 2. c. 52. See also l. 2. c. 4.

Και παντα τα ονοματα των Θεων εξ Αιγυπτου εληλυθε εκ την Ἑλλαδα. Herod. l. 2. c. 50. Hence it is said that the Corybantes, with their mother Comba, came and settled at Athens: Κομβης επτατοχε μετα μητρος. Nonni Dionys. l. 13. And that the priests at Athens, styled Eumolpidæ, were from Egypt. Diodorus Siculus. l. 1. p. 25. One of the Egyptians, who brought these rites to Greece, is mentioned under the name of Melampus: as the Egyptians are, in general, under the character of Melampodes. Ἑλλησι γαρ δη Μελαμπος εστι, ο εξηγησασμενος τε Διονυσου ονομα, και την θυσιαν, και την πομπην τε φαλλαι. Herod. l. 2. c. 49. He is likewise said to have first introduced physic: by which this only is meant, that physic too came from Egypt.

To the same purpose may be consulted Lucian

de Suriâ Deâ. Πρωτοι μην ανθρωπων Αιγυπτιοι κτλ.
Eusebius. P. Evan. lib. 10. c. 4. p. 469. and c. 5.
p. 473. Clemens Alexand. l. 1. p. 361, 381. Dio-
dorus Siculus. l. 1. p. 20. p. 62, 63. and p. 86,
87. Tatianus Assyrius. p. 243, 274. Thucydides.
l. 1. c. 2, 3.



A

NEW SYSTEM:

OR, AN

ANALYSIS

OF

ANTIEN MYTHOLOGY.



OF
ANTIEN T WORSHIP,

AND OF
ETYMOLOGICAL TRUTHS

THENCE DEDUCIBLE:

EXEMPLIFIED IN THE NAMES OF CITIES, LAKES,
AND RIVERS.

Εσι πε και ποταμοις τιμη, η κατ' ωφελειαν, ωσπερ
Αιγυπτιοις προς τον Νειλον, η κατα καλλος, ως Θειταλοις
προς Πηνειον, η κατα μεγαθος, ως Σκυθαις προς τον Ιστρον,
η κατα μυθον, ως Αιτωλοις προς τον Αχελωον.

MAX. TYRIUS. Dissert. viii. p. 81.

AS the divine honours paid to the Sun, and the adoration of fire, were at one time almost universal, there will be found in most places a similitude in the terms of worship. And though this mode of idolatry took its rise in one particular part of the world, yet, as it was propagated

to which the names are given. However widely diffused will still remain the foundation. Moreover, as people were distinguished in the choice of their own places by those instrumental phenomena of which I have before taken notice : if there be any truth in my opinion, there will be uniformly found some analogy between the name of the people and its rise and situation : so that the etymology may be ascertained by the history of the place. The like will appear in respect to rivers and mountains : especially to those which were consecrated as all sacred, and which were de-votivated from the Sun and fire. I therefore flatter myself that the etymologies which I shall lay before the reader will not stand single and unsupported ; but there will be an apparent analogy throughout the whole. The allusion will not be casual and remote, nor be obtained by undue inflexions and distortions : but, however complicated the name may appear, it will resolve itself easily into the original terms ; and, when resolved, the truth of the etymology will be ascertained by the concomitant history. If it be a Deity, or other personage, the truth will appear from his office and department ; or with the attributes imputed to him. To begin, then, with antient Latium. If I should have occasion to speak of the Goddess Feronia, and of the city denominated from her, I should deduce the name

from Fer-On, ignis Dei Solis; and suppose the place to have been addicted to the worship of the Sun, and the rites of fire. I accordingly find, from Strabo and Pliny, that rites of this sort were practised here: and one custom, which remained even to the time of Augustus, consisted in a ceremony of the priests, who used to walk barefoot over burning coals: ¹ Γυμνοὶ γὰρ ποσὶ διξίαισι ἀνθρακίαν, καὶ σποδὶαν μεγάλην. *The priests, with their feet naked, walked over a large quantity of live coals and cinders.* The town stood at the bottom of Mount Soracte, sacred to Apollo; and the priests were styled Hirpi. Aruns, in Virgil, in his address to Apollo, takes notice of this custom:

² Summe Deûm, magni custos Soractis, Apollo,
Quem primi colimus; cui pineus ardor acervo
Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
Cultores multâ premimus vestigia prunâ;
Da, Pater.

The temple is said to have been founded on account of a pestilential ³ vapour, which arose

¹ Strabo. l. 5. p. 346.

² Virgil. Æn. l. xi. v. 785.

³ Servius upon the foregoing passage.

from a cavern ; and to which some shepherds were conducted by (*Λυκος*) a wolf. Were I to attempt the decyphering of Ferentum, I should proceed in a manner analogous to that above. I should suppose it to have been named *Fer-Ea, ignis, vel Solis fons*, from something peculiar either in its rites or situation. I accordingly find, that there was a sacred fountain, whose waters were styled *Aquæ Ferentinæ*,—*cui numen etiam, et divinus cultus tributus* ⁴*fuit*. Here was a grove, equally sacred, mentioned by ⁵*Livy*, and others ; where the antient Latines used to hold their chief assemblies. As this grand meeting used to be in a place denominated from fire, it was the cause of those councils being called *Feriæ Latinæ*. The fountain, which ran through the grove, arose at the foot of mount ⁶*Albanus*, and afterwards formed many ⁷ pools.

The antient Cuthites, and the Persians after them, had a great veneration for fountains and streams ; which also prevailed among other nations, so as to have been at one time almost

⁴ Cluver. *Italia*. l. 2. p. 719.

⁵ *Livy*. l. 1. c. 49. *Pompeius Festus*.

⁶ Not far from hence was a district called *Ager Solonus*. *Solon* is a compound of the two most common names given to the Sun, to whom the place and waters were sacred.

⁷ *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*. l. 3.

universal. Of this regard among the Persians Herodotus takes notice: * Σεβόνηται ποταμούς των παντων μαλιστα: *Of all things in nature they reverence rivers most.* But if these rivers were attended with any nitrous or saline quality, or with any fiery eruption, they were adjudged to be still more sacred, and ever distinguished with some title of the Deity. The natives of Egypt had the like veneration. *Other nations, says 'Athanasius, revered rivers and fountains; but, above all people in the world, the Egyptians held them in the highest honour, and esteemed them as divine.* Julius Firmicus gives the same account of them. " Ægypti aquæ beneficium percipientes aquam colunt, aquis supplicat. From hence the custom passed westward to Greece, Italy, and the extremities of Europe. In proof of which the following inscription is to be found in Gruter:

* Herodotus. l. 1. c. 138.

Θυοσι δι και ὕδατι και ανημοισιν (ὁι Περσαι). Herodotus. l. 1. c. 131.

Ridetis temporibus priscis Persas fluvium coluisse. Arnobius adversus Gentes. l. 6. p. 196.

* Ἄλλοι ποταμούς και κρηνας, και παντων μαλιστα δι Αιγυπτίοι προτιμασσι, και θιες αναγορευουσι. Athanasius adversus Gentes. p. 2.

Αιγυπτίοι ὕδατι θυοσι· καιτοι μαι ἅπασι καινοι τοις Αιγυπτίοις το ἰδωρ. Lucian. Jupiter Tragœd. v. 2. p. 223. Edit. Salmurii.

" Julius Firmicus. p. 1.

" Vascaniæ in Hispaniâ
FONTI DIVINO.

How much it prevailed among the Romans we learn from Seneca. ¹¹ *Magnorum fluviorum capita veneramur—coluntur aquarum calentium fontes; et quædam stagna, quæ vel opacitas, vel immensa altitudo sacravit.* It mattered not what the nature of the water might be, if it had a peculiar quality. At Thebes, in Ammonia, was a fountain, which was said to have been cold by day, and warm at night. Ἡ κρήνη "καλεῖται τοῦ ἡλίου. *It was named the fountain of the Sun.* In Campania was a fountain Virena; which I should judge to be a compound of Vir-En, and to signify ignis fons, from being dedicated to the Deity of fire, on account of some particular quality. I accordingly find in ¹⁴ Vitruvius, that it was a medicinal spring, and of a strong vitriolic nature. The Corinthians had in their Acropolis a ¹⁵ Pirene, of the same purport as Virena, just mentioned.

¹¹ Gruter. Inscript. vol. 1. p. xciv.

¹² Senecæ Epist. 41.

¹³ Herodotus. l. 4. c. 181. The true name was probably Carene, or Curane.

¹⁴ Vitruvij Architect. l. 8. p. 163.

¹⁵ Pliny. l. 4. c. 4. p. 192. Ovid. Metamorph. l. 2.

as a beautiful fountain sacred to Apollo,
e " image was at the head of the water
n a sacred inclosure.

read of a Pyrene, which was a fountain of
er nature; yet of the same etymology, how-
differently expressed. It was a mountain,
gave name to the vast ridge called Saltus
æi. It is undoubtedly a compound of
-ain, and signifies a fountain of fire. I
d imagine, without knowing the history of
ountry, that this mountain once flamed;
hat the name was given from this circum-
e. Agreeably to this, I find, from Aristotle
irabilibus, that here was formerly an erup-
of fire. The same is mentioned by Posido-
n Strabo; and also by Diodorus, who adds,
μεν ορη δια το συμβεβηκος κληθηναι Πυρηναια. *That*
ountains from hence had the name of Py-

Mount Ætna is derived very truly by
irt from Aituna, fornax; as being a reser-
f molten matter. There was another very

usanius. l. 2. p. 117. Εστι γε δη και Απολλωνιος αγαλμα προς
ρη, και περιβολος εστιν.

e and Virene are the same name.

r, Pir, Phur, Vir: all signify fire.

odorus Siculus. l. 5. p. 312.

antient name, Inessus; by which the natives called the hill, as well as the city, which was towards the bottom of it. The name is a compound of Ain-Es, like Hanes in Egypt; and signifies a fountain of fire. It is called Ennesia by Diodorus, who says that this name was afterwards changed to Ætna. He speaks of the city; but the name was undoubtedly borrowed from the mountain, to which it was primarily applicable, and upon which it was originally conferred:

¹⁸ Καὶ τὴν νῦν οὖσαν Αἰτνὴν ἐκτῆσαντο, πρὸ τῆς καλεμένης Ἐννησιαν. Strabo expresses the name *Innesa*, and informs us, more precisely, that the upper part of the mountain was so called, Οἱ δὲ ¹⁹ Αἰτναῖοι παραχωρησάντες τὴν Ἰννησαν καλεμένην, τῆς Αἰτνῆς ὀρεινῇ, ὤκησαν. *Upon this, the people, withdrawing themselves, went and occupied the upper part of Mount Ætna, which was called Innesa.* The city Hanes, in Egypt, was of the same etymology; being denominated from the Sun, who was styled Hanes, Ain-Es, fons ignis sive lucis. It was the same as the Arab Heliopolis, called now Matarea. Stephanus Byzantinus calls the city Inys: for that is manifestly the name he gives it, if we take away the Greek termination.

¹⁸ Diodorus Siculus. l. xi. p. 57.

¹⁹ Strabo. l. 6. p. 412.

²⁰ *Ινυσσος*, *πολις Αιγυπτου* : but Herodotus, ²¹ from whom he borrows, renders it *Iënis*. It would have been more truly rendered *Doricè Iänis* ; for that was nearer to the real name. The historian, however, points it out plainly, by saying, that it was three days journey from Mount ²² *Casius* ; and that the whole way was through the Arabian desert. This is a situation which agrees with no other city in all Egypt, except that which was the *Onium* of the later Jews. With this it accords precisely. There seem to have been two cities named *On*, from the worship of the Sun. One was called *Zan*, *Zon*, and *Zoan*, in the land of *Go-zan*, the ²³ *Goshen* of the scriptures. The

²⁰ *Stephanus* says that it was near Mount *Casius* : but *Herodotus* expressly tells us, that it was at the distance of three days journey from it.

²¹ *Απο ταυτης τα εμπορια τα επι θαλασσης μεχρι Ιηνου πολιος εστι τω Αραβικω. Herodotus. l. 3. c. 5.*

²² *Τοδι μεταξυ Ιηνου πολιος, και Κασιου τει υριος, και της Σεβανιδος λιμνης, ουκ εστιν ολιγον χωριον, αλλ' οσον επι τρεις ημερας οδου, ανυδρον εστι διωγος. Herodotus. ibidem.*

²³ *Go-zan* is the place, or temple, of the Sun. I once thought that *Goshen*, or, as it is sometimes expressed, *Gozan*, was the same as *Cushan* : but I was certainly mistaken. The district of *Goshen* was indeed the nome of *Cushan* ; but the two words are not of the same purport. *Goshen* is the same as *Go-shan*, and *Go-zan*, analogous to *Beth-shan*, and signifies the place of the Sun. *Go-shen*, *Go-shan*, *Go-zan*, and *Gau-zan*, are all varia-

other was the city On in Arabia; called also Hanes. They were within eight or nine miles of each other, and are both mentioned together by the prophet ²⁴ Isaiah. *For his princes were at Zoan, and his ambassadors came to Hanes.* The name of each of these cities, on account of the similarity of worship, has by the Greeks been translated ²⁵ Heliopolis; which has caused great confusion in the history of Egypt. The latter of the two was the Iänis, or *Iavios*, of the Greeks; so called from Hanes, the great fountain of light, the Sun; who was worshipped under that title by the Egyptians and Arabians. It lies now quite in ruins, close to the village Matarea, which has risen from it. The situation is so pointed out, that we cannot be mistaken: and we find, moreover, which is a circumstance very remarkable, that it is at this day called by the Arabians Ain El Sham, the fountain of the Sun; a name pre-

tions of the same name. In respect to On, there were two cities so called. The one was in Egypt, where Poti-phaera was Priest. *Genesis. c. 41. v. 45.* The other stood in Arabia, and is mentioned by the Seventy: *Ὀν, ἡ ἐστὶν Ἡλιεπολις.* *Exodus. c. 1. v. 11.* This was also called Onium, and Hanes, the Iänisus of Herodotus.

²⁴ Isaiah. c. 30. v. 4.

²⁵ See *Observations upon the Antient History of Egypt.* p. 124. p. 137.

cisely of the same purport as Hanes. Of this we are informed by the learned geographer, D'Anville, and others ; though the name, by different travellers, is expressed with some variation.

²⁶ Cette ville presque ensévelie sous des ruines, et voisine, dit Abulfeda, d'un petit lieu nommé Matarea, conserve dans les géographies Arabes le nom d'Ainsiems ou du fontain du Soleil. A like account is given by Egmont, and ²⁷ Hayman ; though they express the name Ain El Cham ; a variation of little consequence. The reason why the antient name has been laid aside, by those who reside there, is undoubtedly this. Bochart tells us, that, since the religion of Mahomet has taken place, the Arabs look upon Hanes as the devil : ²⁸ proinde ab ipsis ipse Dæmon **ΔΑΜΩΝ** vocatur. Hence they have abolished Hanes : but the name Ain El Cham, of the same purport, they have suffered to remain.

I have before taken notice of an objection liable to be made from a supposition, that if Hanes signified *the fountain of light*, as I have presumed,

²⁶ D'Anville Memoires sur l'Egypt. p. 114.

²⁷ Travels. vol. 2. p. 107. It is by them expressed Ain el Cham, and appropriated to the obelisk : but the meaning is plain.

²⁸ Bochart. Geog. Sacra. l.1. c. 35. p. 638.

it would have been differently expressed in the Hebrew. This is a strange fallacy; but yet very predominant. Without doubt those learned men, who have preceded in these researches, would have bid fair for noble discoveries, had they not been too limited, and biassed, in their notions. But as far as I am able to judge, most of those, who have engaged in inquiries of this nature, have ruined the purport of their labours through some prevailing prejudice. They have not considered, that every other nation, to which we can possibly gain access, or from whom we have any history derived, appears to have expressed foreign terms differently from the natives, in whose language they were found. And without a miracle the Hebrews must have done the same. We pronounce all French names differently from the people of that country: and they do the same in respect to us. What we call London, they express Londres: England they style Angleterre. What some call Bazil, they pronounce Bal: Munchen, Munich: Mentz, Mayence: Ravenspurg, Ratisbon. The like variation was observable of old. Carthago of the Romans was Carchedon among the Greeks. Hannibal was rendered Annibas: Asdrubal, Asdroubas: and probably neither was consonant to the Punic mode of expression. If then a prophet were to rise from the dead, and preach to any nation, he would make use of terms

adapted to their idiom and usage; without any retrospect to the original of the terms, whether they were domestic, or foreign. The sacred writers undoubtedly observed this rule towards the people, for whom they wrote; and varied in their expressing of foreign terms; as the usage of the people varied. For the Jewish nation at times differed from its neighbours, and from itself. We may be morally certain, that the place, rendered by them Ekron, was by the natives called Achoron; the Accaron, *Ακκαρων*, of Josephus, and the Seventy. What they termed Philistim, was Pelestin: Eleazar, in their own language, they changed to Lazar, and Lazarus: and of the Greek *συνηδριον* they formed Sanhedrim. Hence we may be certified, that the Jews, and their ancestors, as well as all nations upon earth, were liable to express foreign terms with a variation, being led by a natural peculiarity in their mode of speech. They therefore are surely to be blamed, who would deduce the orthography of all antient words from the Hebrew; and bring every extraneous term to that test. It requires no great insight into that language to see the impropriety of such procedure. Yet no prejudice has been more ²⁹ common. The learned Michaelis has taken notice of this ³⁰ fatal attach-

²⁹ See page 72. notes.

³⁰ Dissertation of the influence of opinion upon language, and of language upon opinion. Sect. vi. p. 67. of the translation.

ment, and speaks of it as a strange illusion. He says, that *it is the reigning influenza, to which all are liable, who make the Hebrew their principal study.* The only way to obtain the latent purport of antient terms is by a fair analysis. This must be discovered by an apparent analogy; and supported by the history of the place, or person, to whom the terms relate. If such helps can be obtained, we may determine very truly the etymology of an Egyptian or Syriac name; however it may appear repugnant to the orthography of the Hebrews. The term Hanes is not so uncommon as may be imagined. Zeus was worshipped under this title in Greece, and styled Ζεὺς Αἰνησιος. The Scholiast upon Apollonius Rhodius mentions his temple, and terms it ³¹ Διὸς Αἰνησιῶν ἱερόν ὃ μνημονεύει καὶ Λέων ἐν περιπλῶ, καὶ Δημοσθένης ἐν λιμέσιν. It is also taken notice of by Strabo, who speaks of a mountain Hanes, where the temple stood. ³² Μεγίστον δὲ ὄρος ἐν αὐτῇ Αἶνος (lege Αἰνῆς) ἐν ᾧ τὸ τῷ Διὸς Αἰνησιῶν ἱερόν. The mountain of Zeus Ainesius must have been Aines, and not Ainos; though it occurs so in our present copies of Strabo. The Scholiast above quotes a verse from Hesiod, where the Poet styles the Deity Αἰνησιος.

³¹ Scholia upon Apollonius. l. 2. v. 297.

³² Strabo. l. 10. p. 700.

Εὐθ' οἶγ' εὐχέσθην Αἰνῆϊ ὑψιμέδοντι.

Aineïus, and Ainesius are both alike from Hanes, the Deity of Egypt, whose rites may be traced in various parts. There were places named Aineas, and Ainesia in Thrace; which are of the same original. This title occurs sometimes with the prefix Ph'anes: and the Deity so called was by the early theologists thought to have been of the highest antiquity. They esteemed him the same as ³³ Ouranus, and Dionusus: and went so far as to give him a creative ³⁴ power, and to deduce all things from him. The Grecians from Phanes formed Φαναῖος, which they gave as a title both to ³⁵ Zeus, and Apollo. In this there was nothing extraordinary, for they were both the same God. In the north of Italy was a district called Ager ³⁶ Pisanus. The etymology of this name is the same as that of Hanes, and Phanes; only the terms are reversed. It signifies ignis fons: and in confirmation of this etymology I have found the

³³ Orphic Hymn. 4.

³⁴ 'Οι θεολογοί—εν γὰρ τῇ Φανῆτι τῇ δημιουργικῇ αἰτίᾳ ἀνυμνοῦσαν.
Orphic Fragment. 8. from Proclus in Timæum.

³⁵ Σὺ μοι Ζεὺς ὁ Φαναῖος ἦκεις. Eurip. Rhesus. v. 355.

Φαναῖος Ἀπαλλων ἢ Χίους. Hesych.

³⁶ Pliny. l. 2. c. 106. p. 120.

place to have been famous for its hot streams, which are mentioned by Pliny under the name of *Aquæ Pisanæ*. Cuma in Campania was certainly denominated from Chum, heat, on account of its soil, and situation. Its medicinal ³⁸ waters are well known; which were called *Aquæ Cumanæ*. The term Cumana is not formed merely by a Latine inflection; but consists of the terms Cumain, and signifies a hot fountain; or a fountain of Chum, or Cham, the Sun. The country about it was called Phlegra; and its waters are mentioned by Lucretius.

³⁹ Qualis apud Cumas locus est, montemque
Vesuvum,
Oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus auctus.

Here was a cavern, which of old was a place of prophecy. It was the seat of the Sibylla Cumana, who was supposed to have come from ⁴⁰ Babylonia. As Cuma was properly Cuman; so Baiæ was Baian; and Alba near mount Albanus⁴¹,

³⁸ Ἀστὴρ τι παρὶχί το χωρίου θερμὰ, γὰρ αὐτομάτῃ ἀνίσταται.
Josephi Antiq. l. 18. c. 14.

³⁹ Lucretius. l. 6.

⁴⁰ Justin Martyr. Cohort. p. 33.

⁴¹ Mount Albanus was denominated Al-ban from its fountains and baths.

Alban: for the Romans often dropped the *n* final. Pisa, so celebrated in Elis, was originally Pisan, of the same purport as the Aquæ Pisanæ above. It was so called from a sacred fountain, to which only the name can be primarily applicable: and we are assured by Strabo ⁴² *Τὴν κρήνην Πισαν εἰρησθαι*, that the fountain had certainly the name of Pisan. I have mentioned that Mount Pyrene was so called from being a fountain of fire: such mountains often have hot streams in their vicinity, which are generally of great utility. Such we find to have been in Aquitania at the foot of this mountain, which were called Thermæ Onesæ; and are mentioned by Strabo, as ⁴³ *Θερμα καλλίστα ποτιμωτάτε ὕδατος*. What in one part of the world was termed Cumana, was in another rendered Comana. There was a grand city of this name in Cappadocia, where stood one of the noblest Puratheia in Asia. The Deity worshipped was represented as a feminine, and styled Anait, and Anaïs; which latter is the same as Hanes. She was well known also in Persis, Mesopotamia, and at Egbatana in Media. Both An-ait, and An-ais, signifies a fountain of fire. Generally near her

⁴² Strabo. l. 8. p. 545.

⁴³ Strabo. l. 4. p. 290. Onesæ signifies solis ignis, analogous to

temples, there was an eruption of that element; particularly at Egbatana, and Arbela. Of the latter Strabo gives an account, and of the fiery matter which was near it. ⁴⁴ Περὶ Ἀρβήλα δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ Δημητριάς πόλις· ἐνθ' ἡ τε ραφθα πηγή, καὶ τὰ πυρρὰ (οἱ πυρρὰ) καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀλκίως ἱερόν.

I should take the town of Egnatia in Italy to have been of the same purport as Hanes above mentioned: for Hanes was sometimes expressed with a guttural, Hagnes; from whence came the ignis of the Romans. In Arcadia near mount Lyceus was a sacred fountain; into which one of the nymphs, which nursed Jupiter, was supposed to have been changed. It was called Hagnon, the same as Ain-On, the fount of the Sun. From Ain of the Amonians, expressed Agn, came the ἄγνος of the Greeks, which signified any thing pure and clean; purus sive castus. Hence was derived ἄγνιον, πηγαίον· ἄγναιον, καθαρὸν· ἄγνη, καθάρη: as we may learn from Hesychius. Pausanias styles the fountain ⁴⁵ Hagno: but it was originally Hagnon, the fountain of the Sun: hence we learn in another place of Hesychius, ἄγνοπολεῖσθαι, τὸ ὑπὸ ἡλίου θέρεσθαι. The town Egnatia, which I

⁴⁴ Strabo. l. 16. p. 1072. see also l. 11. p. 779. and l. 12. p. 838. likewise Plutarch in Artaxerxe.

⁴⁵ Pausanias. l. 8. p. 678.

mentioned above, stood in campis Salentinii, and at this day is called Anazo, and Anazzo. It was so named from the rites of fire: and that those customs were here practised, we may learn from some remains of them among the natives in the times of Horace and Pliny. The former calls the place by contraction ⁴⁶ Gnatia:

Dein Gnatia Nymphis

Iratis extracta dedit risumque, jocumque;

Dum flammis sine thura liquescere limine sacro

Persuadere cupit.

Horace speaks as if they had no fire: but according to Pliny they boasted of having a sacred and spontaneous appearance of it in their temple. ⁴⁷ Reperitur apud auctores in Salentino oppido Egnatiâ, imposito ligno in saxum quoddam ibi. sacram protinus flammam existere. From hence, undoubtedly, came also the name of Salentum, which is a compound of Sal-En, Solis fons; and arose from this sacred fire to which the Salentini pretended. They were Amonians, who settled here, and who came last from Crete ⁴⁸ Τὰς δὲ

⁴⁶ Horace. l. 1. sat. 5. v. 97.

⁴⁷ Pliny. l. 2. c. 110. p. 123.

⁴⁸ Strabo. l. 6. p. 430.

Σαλυντινὲς Κρητῶν ἀποικεῖς φασί. Innumerable instances of this sort might be brought from Sicily: for this island abounded with places, which were of Amonian original. Thucydides, and other Greek writers, call them Phenicians⁴²:

Ὡκοῦν δὲ καὶ Φοινικεῖς περὶ πᾶσαν μὲν Σικελίαν. But they were a different people from those, which he supposes. Besides, the term Phenician was not a name, but a title: which was assumed by people of different parts; as I shall shew. The district, upon which the Grecians conferred it, could not have supplied people sufficient to occupy the many regions, which the Phenicians were supposed to have possessed. It was an appellation, by which no part of Canaan was called by the antient and true inhabitants: nor was it ever admitted, and in use, till the Grecians got possession of the coast. It was even then limited to a small tract; to the coast of Tyre and Sidon.

If so many instances may be obtained from the west, many more will be found, as we proceed towards the east; from whence these terms were originally derived. Almost all the places in Greece

The antient Salentini worshipped the Sun under the title of Man-zan, or Man-zana: by which is meant Menes, Sol. Festus in V. Octobris.

⁴² Thucydides. l. 6. c. 2. p. 379.

were of oriental etymology; or at least from Egypt. I should suppose that the name of Methane in the Peloponnesus had some relation to a fountain, being compounded of Meth-an, the fountain of the Egyptian Deity, Meth, whom the Greeks called Μητις, Meectis.

⁵⁰ Καὶ Μητις πρῶτος γενέτωρ, καὶ Ἐρως πολυτέρπης.

We learn from ⁵¹ Pausanias, that there was in this place a temple and a statue of Isis, and a statue also of Hermes in the forum; and that it was situated near some hot springs. We may from hence form a judgment, why this name was given, and from what country it was imported. We find this term sometimes compounded Meth-On, of which name there was a town in ⁵² Messenia. Instances to our purpose from Greece will accrue continually in the course of our work.

One reason for holding waters so sacred arose

⁵⁰ Orphic Fragment. vi. v. 19. from Proclus. p. 366.

Μητις, divine wisdom, by which the world was framed: esteemed the same as Phanes and Dionusus. *

Αὐτός τε ὁ Διόνυσος, καὶ Φαῖης, καὶ Ἡρικῆσιος. Ibidem. p. 373.

Μητις—ἰζηνησις, Βυλη, Φως, Ζωοδοτὴς—from Orpheus: Eusebij Chronicon. p. 4.

⁵¹ Ἴσιδος ἱεταῦθα Ἴσιον, καὶ ἀγάλμα, καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ Ἑρμῆ—καὶ θεῖμα λυτῆα. Pausan. l. 2. p. 190.

⁵² Pausanias. l. 4. p. 287.

from a notion, that they were gifted with supernatural powers. Jamblichus takes notice of many ways, by which the gift of divination was to be obtained. ⁵² *Some, says he, procure a prophetic spirit by drinking the sacred water, as is the practice of Apollo's priest at Colophon. Some by sitting over the mouth of the cavern, as the women do, who give out oracles at Delphi. Others are inspired by the vapour, which arises from the waters; as is the case of those who are priestesses at Branchidæ. He adds,*⁵³ *in respect to the oracle at Colophon, that the prophetic spirit was supposed to proceed from the water. The fountain, from whence it flowed, was in an apartment underground; and the priest went thither to partake of the emanation.* From this history of the place we may learn the purport of the name, by which this oracular place was called. Colophon is Col-Oph On, tumulus Dei Solis Pythonis, and corresponds with the character given. The river, into which this fountain ran, was sacred, and named

⁵² 'Οιδ' ὕδωρ πιοντες, καθαπτερ ὃ ἐν Κολοφῶνι Ἰερεὺς τοῦ Κλαρίου. Ὅσων γομοῖς παρακαθήμενοι, ὡς αἱ ἐν Δελφοῖς θεσπιζουσαι. Ὅιδ' ἐξ ὕδατος ατμιζομενοι, καθαπτερ αἱ ἐν Βραγχιδᾷ Προφητιδὶς. Jamblichus de Mysterijs. sec. 3. c. xi. p. 72.

⁵³ Τοδὲ ἐν Κολοφῶνι μαντεῖον ὁμολογεῖται παρὰ πᾶσι διὰ ὕδατος χρηματίζεσθαι· ἵνα γὰρ πηγὴν ἐν οἴκῳ καταγεῖν, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῆς πρὸς τῆς Προφῆτης. Jamblichus. ibid.

Halesus; it was also called ⁵⁴ Anelon: An-El-On, Fons Dei Solis. Halesus is composed of well-known titles of the same God.

Delos was famed for its oracle; and for a fountain sacred to the prophetic Deity. It was called ⁵⁵ Inopua. This is a plain compound of Ain-Opua, Fons Pythonis. Places named Asopua, Elopua, and like, are of the same analogy. The God of light, Orus, was often styled Az-El; whence we meet with many places named Azelis, Azilis, Azila, and by apocope, Zelis, Zela, and Zeleia. In Lycia was the city Phaselis, situated upon the mountain ⁵⁶ Chimæra; which mountain had the same name, and was sacred to the God of fire. Phaselis is a compound of Phi, which, in the Amonian language, is a mouth or opening; and of Azel above mentioned. Ph'Aselis signifies Os Vulcani, sive apertura ignis; in other words a chasm of fire. The reason why this name was imposed may be seen in the history of the place⁵⁷.

⁵⁴ Pausanias. l. 8. p. 659. *Ανελωντος τε εν Κολοφωνι και Ελεγκων ποιηται ψακροτατα αδυσι.* ○

⁵⁵ Callimachus: Hymn to Delos.

Strabo. l. 10. p. 742.

⁵⁶ Pliny. l. 2. c. 106. p. 122.

⁵⁷ Pliny above.

*Οτι πυρ ειεν οργυς Φασηλιδος εν Λυκίη αδατατοι, και οτι αι καιστα: επι πτερας, και νυκτα, και ημεραν. Ctenias apud Photium. clxxiii.

Flagrat in Phaselitide Mons Chimæra, et quidem immortalī diebus, et noctibus flammā Chimæra is a compound of Cham-Ur, the name of the Deity, whose altar stood towards the top of the⁵⁸ mountain. At no great distance stood Mount Argaius, which was a part of the great ridge, called Taurus. This Argaius may be either derived from Har, a mountain; or from Aur, fire. We may suppose Argaius to signify Mons cavus: or rather *ignis cavitās*, sive *Vulcani domus*, a name given from its being hollow, and at the same time a reservoir of fiery matter. The history of the mountain may be seen in Strabo; who says, that it was immensely high, and ever covered with snow; it stood in the vicinity of Comana, Castabala, Cæsarea, and Tyana: and all the country about it abounded with fiery⁵⁹ eruptions. But the most satisfactory idea of this mountain may be obtained from coins, which were struck in its vicinity; and particularly⁶⁰ describe it, both as an hollow and an inflamed mountain.

In Thrace was a region called Pæonia, which seems to have had its name from P'ëon, the God

⁵⁸ Παντες, ὅσοι Φοινικον εἶδος περι παγνυ νιμονται,

Αἰπυ τε Μαστικυτοιο ῥοον, ὧμον τε Χιμαίρας. Nonnus. l. 3.

⁵⁹ Strabo. l. 12. p. 812. For the purport of Gaius, domus vel cavitās. See Radicals. p. 122.

⁶⁰ Patinæ Numismata Imperatorum. p. 180. l. 194.

of light⁶¹. The natives of these parts were styled both Peonians and Pierians; which names equally relate to the Sun. Agreeably to this Maximus Tyrius tells us, that they particularly worshipped that luminary: and adds, that they had no image; but instead of it used to suspend upon an high pole a disk of metal, probably of fine gold, as they were rich in that mineral: and before this they performed their⁶² adoration.

There is an apparent analogy between the names of places farther east; whose inhabitants were all worshippers of the Sun. Hence most names are an assemblage of his titles. Such is Cyrestia, Chalybon, Comana, Ancura, Cocalia, Cabyra, Arbela, Amida, Emesa, Edessa, and the like. Emesa is a compound of Ham-Es: the natives are said by Festus Avienus to have been devoted to the Sun;

⁶³ Denique flammicomo devoti pectora Soli
Vitam agitant.

⁶¹ He was called both Peon and Peor: and the country from him Peonia and Pieria. The chief cities were Alorus, Aincas, Chamsa, Methone: all of oriental etymology.

⁶² Παιονες σιθεσι τον ηλιον αγαλμα δι ηλιου Παιονικοι διαχος βραχυς ιπιρ μακρη ξυλου. Maximus Tyrius. Dissert. 8. p. 87.

Of the wealth of this people, and of their skill in music and pharmacy; See Strabo. Epitom. l. vii.

⁶³ Rufus Festus Avienus. Descrip. Orbis. v. 1083.

Similar to Emesa was Edessa, or more properly Adesa, so named from Hades, the God of light. The emperor Julian styles the region—*Ἰερὰ ἡ αἰωνία τῇ Ἡλῷ* ⁶⁴ *Χωρίον*. This city was also, from its worship, styled ⁶⁵ Ur, Urhoe, and Urchoë; which last was probably the name of the ⁶⁶ temple.

There were many places called Arsene, Arsine, Arsinoë, Arsiana. These were all the same name, only varied in different countries; and they were consequently of the same purport. Arsinoë is a compound of arez-ain, Solis fons: and most places so denominated will be found famed for some fountain. One of this name was in Syria; ⁶⁷ *Ἀρσινὴ πόλις ἐν Συρίᾳ, ἐπὶ βουνῷ κειμένη. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ βουνῷ πολλὰς πρὸς αὐτὴν ὕδατος πρὸς ἑλκυσσιν ἐκέρχεται πλεονας—ἀπ' ὧν ἡ πόλις ὀνομασται.* *Arsinoë is a city in Syria, situated upon a rising ground, out of which issue many streams: from hence the city had its name.* Arsine and Arsiana in Baby-

⁶⁴ Juliani Oratio in Solem. Orat. 4. p. 150.

Ἰερῶνται δὲ αὐτοὶ (Ἐδίσσηνοι) τῇ θειᾷ Ἡλῷ· τούτων γὰρ δὲ ἐπισημασθῆναι, τῇ Φοινικῇ φωνῇ Ελαγαβᾶλοι καλοῦντες. Herodian. l. 3.

⁶⁵ Edesseni Urchoienses—Urhoë, ignis, lux, &c. Theoph. Sigefredi Bayeri Hist. Osrhoena. p. 4.

⁶⁶ Ur-choë signifies Ori domus, vel templum; Solis *Ædes*. Ur in Chaldea is, by Ptolemy, called Orchoe.

⁶⁷ Etymologicum magnum. The author adds: *ἀρσινὴ γὰρ τοῦ ποτισαί*, as if it were of Grecian original,

lenia had ⁶⁸ fountains of bitumen. Arsene in Armenia was a nitrous lake : ⁶⁹ *Ἀρσηνή λίμνη*—*νιτρική*. Near Arsinoë, upon the Red Sea, were hot streams of bitter ⁷⁰ waters ; and Arsinoë near ⁷¹ Ephesus had waters equally bitter.

There were many people called Hyrcani ; and cities and regions, Hyrcania : in the history of which there will be uniformly found some reference to fire. The name is a compound of Urchane, the God of that element. He was worshipped particularly at Ur, in Chaldea : and one tribe of that nation were called Urchani. Strabo mentions them as only one branch of the ⁷² literati ; but ⁷³ Pliny speaks of them as a people, a tribe of the Chaldeans. Here was the source of fire worship : and all the country was replete with bitu-

⁶⁸ Marcellinus. l. 23. p. 287.

⁶⁹ *Ἀρσηνή λίμνη, ἣν καὶ Θουίτην καλεοῦσι—ἵτι δὲ νιτρική*. Strabo. l. xi. p. 801.

⁷⁰ *Πρῶτον μὲν ἀπ' Ἀρσίνης παραβόησι τὴν διέξαι ἡμεῖς θέρμην πλείονα αὐλοῖς ἐκ πύργου ὑψηλῆς εἰς θαλάτταν ἀφένται*. Agatharchides de Rubro mari. p. 54.

Ἐστὶ ἀλλὰς πόλιν Ἀρσίνην· ἵστα θέρμην ὑδατος ἐκβολὰς, πικρὰ καὶ ἀθυρμα. Strabo. l. 16. p. 1114.

⁷¹ Some make Ephesus and Arsinoë to have been the same. See Scholia upon Dionysius. v. 828.

⁷² Strabo. l. 16. p. 1074. See Radicals. p. 50.

⁷³ Pliny, l. 6. c. 27. *Euphratem præclusere Orchemi : nec nisi Pasitigri defertur ad mare*.

men and fire. There was a region ⁷⁴ Hyrcania, inhabited by the Medes; which seems to have been of the same inflammable nature. The people were called Hyrcani, and Astabeni: which latter signifies the sons of fire. Cellarius mentions a city Hyrcania in ⁷⁵ Lydia. There were certainly people styled Hyrcani; and a large plain called Campus Hyrcanus ⁷⁶ in the same part of the world. It seems to have been a part of that parched and burning region called *κατακαυμένη*, so named from the fires with which it abounded. It was near Hierapolis, Caroura, and Fossa Charonea; all famed for fire.

It may seem extraordinary, yet I cannot help thinking, that the Hercynian forest in Germany was no other than the Hurcanian, and that it was

⁷⁴ Ptolemy Geog.

Isidorus Characenus. Geog. Vet. vol. 2. p. 7.

⁷⁵ Cellarii Geog. vol. 2. p. 80.

⁷⁶ Strabo. l. 12. p. 868, 869. and l. 13. p. 929—932.

. *Εστὶ δὲ ἐπιφανὴς τιφρῶνς τῶν πεδίων.*

Strabo supposes that the Campus Hyrcanus was so named from the Persians; as also *Κυρὸν πεδίων*, near it; but they seem to have been so denominatèd ab origine. The river Organ, which ran into the Mæander from the Campus Hyrcanus, was properly Urchan. Ancyra was An-cura, so named a fonte Solis *κρυεὶς γὰρ ὁ ἥλιος*. All the names throughout the country have a correspondence: all relate either to the soil, or the religion of the natives; and betray a great antiquity.

denominated from the God Urcan, who was worshipped here as well as in the east. It is mentioned by Eratosthenes and Ptolemy, under the name of *δρυμὸς Ορχυνίος*, or the forest of ⁷⁷ Orcun; which is, undoubtedly, the same name as that above. I have taken notice, that the name of the mountain Pyrene signified a fountain of fire, and that the mountain had once flamed. There was a Pyrene among the Alpes ⁷⁸ Tridentini, and at the foot of it a city of the same ⁷⁹ name; which one would infer to have been so denominated from the like circumstance. I mention this, because here was the regio Hercynia, where the Hercynian forest ⁸⁰ commenced, and from which it received its name. Beatus Rhenanus, in his account of these parts, says, that there was a tradition of this mountain Pyrene once ⁸¹ burning; and, conformably to this notion, it is still distinguished by the name of the great ⁸² Brenner.

⁷⁷ Ptolemy. Geog. l. 2. c. 11.

⁷⁸ Mentioned in Pliny's Panegyric: and in Seneca; *consolatio ad Helv.* l. 6. Aristotle in *Meteoris*.

⁷⁹ Here was one of the fountains of the Danube. *Ἰστος τε γὰρ ποταμὸς ἀρχαίσις ἐκ Κελτῶν καὶ Πυρηνῆς πόλιος ῥοῖσι, μισθὴ σخیζμα τῆς Βερβηνῆς.* Herodotus. l. 2. c. 33.

⁸⁰ See Cluverii *Germania*.

⁸¹ Beatus Rhenanus. *Rerum Germanic.* l. 3.

⁸² It is called by the Swiss, *Le Grand Brenner*: by the other Germans, *Der gross Verner*.

The country, therefore, and the forest may have been called Orcunian upon this account. For as the worship of the Sun, the Deity of fire, prevailed greatly at places of this nature, I make no doubt but Hercynia, which Ptolemy expresses *Orcunia*, was so named from Or-can, the God of this element.

We must not be surprised to find Armonian names among the Alpes; for some of that family were the first who passed them. The merit of great performances was by the Greeks generally attributed to a single person. This passage therefore through the mountains is said by some to have been the work of Hercules: by others of Cottus, and ²Cottius. From hence this particular branch of the mountains had the name of Alpes Cottæ; and the country was called Regio Cot-

Mount Cænis, as we term it, is properly Mount Chen-Is, Mons Dei Vulcani. It is called by the people of the country Mons Cænise; and is part of the Alpes Cottæ. Cluver. Ital. vol. 1. l. 1. c. 32. p. 337. Mons Geneber. Jovij.

²² See Marcellinus. l. 15. c. 10. p. 77. and the authors quoted by Cluverius. Italia Antiqua above.

They are styled *Αλπεις Σαυτιαι* by Procopius: Rerum Goth. l. 2.

Marcellinus thinks, that a king Cottius gave name to these Alps in the time of Augustus, but Cottius was the national title of the king; as Cottia was of the nation: far prior to the time of Augustus.

tiana: wherein were about twelve capital ²⁴ cities. Some of that antient and sacred nation, the Hyperboreans, are said by Posidonius to have taken up their residence in these parts. ²⁵ Τὰς ἑταίρας—
 νηαὶν περὶ τῆς Ἀλφειοῦ τῆς Ἰταλίας. Here inhabited the Taurini: and one of the chief cities was Comua. Strabo styles the country the land of ²⁶ Ideonus, and Cottius. These names will be found hereafter to be very remarkable. Indeed many of the Alpine appellations were Amonian; as were also their rites: and the like is to be observed in many parts of Gaul, Britain, and Germany. Among other evidences the worship of Isis, and of her sacred ship, is to be noted; which prevailed among the Suevi. ²⁷ Pars Suevorum et Isidi sacrificat: unde causa et origo peregrino sacro, parum comperi; nisi quod signum ipsum in modum Liburnæ figuratum docet ad-
 vectam religionem. The ship of Isis was also revered at Rome: and is marked in the ²⁸ calendar for the month of March. From whence the mystery was derived, we may learn from ²⁹ Ful-

²⁴ Pliny. l. 3. c. 20. Cottianæ civitates duodecim.

²⁵ Scholia upon Apollonius. l. 2. v. 677.

²⁶ Τῆτων δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ τῷ Ἰδίου γῆ, καὶ ἡ τῷ Κοτίῳ. Strabo. l. 4. p. 312.

²⁷ Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

²⁸ Gruter. vol. 1. p. 138.

²⁹ Fulgentius: Mytholog. l. 1. c. 25. p. 655.

gentius. *Navigium Isisidis Egyptus colit.* Hence we find, that the whole of it came from Egypt. The like is shewn by ^p Lactantius. To this purpose I could bring innumerable proofs, were I not limited in my progress. I may perhaps hereafter introduce something upon this head, if I should at any time touch upon the antiquities of Britain and Ireland; which seem to have been but imperfectly known. Both of these countries, but especially the latter, abound with sacred terms, which have been greatly overlooked. I will therefore say so much in furtherance of the British Antiquarian; as to inform him, that names of places, especially of hills, promontories, and rivers, are of long duration; and suffer little change. The same may be said of every thing, which was esteemed at all sacred, such as temples, towers, and high mounds of earth; which in early times were used for altars. More particularly all mineral and medicinal waters will be found in a great degree to retain their antient names: and among these there may be observed a resemblance in most parts of the world. For when names have been once determinately affixed, they are not easily effaced.

⁹⁰ Lactantius de falsa Relig. vol. 1. l. 1. c. 11. p. 47.

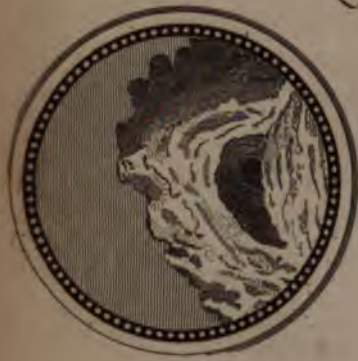
To these instances add the worship of Seatur, and Thuth, called Thautates. See Cluverii Germania. l. 1. c. 26. p. 188, and 189.

The Grecians, who under Alexander settled in Syria, and Mesopotamia, changed many names of places, and gave to others inflections, and terminations after the mode of their own country. But Marcellinus, who was in those parts under the Emperor Julian, assures us, that these changes and variations were all cancelled: and that in his time the antient names prevailed. Every body, I presume, is acquainted with the history of Palmyra, and of Zenobia the queen; who having been conquered by the emperor Aurelian, was afterwards led in triumph. How much that city was beautified by this princess, and by those of her family, may be known by the stately ruins which are still extant. Yet I have been assured by my late excellent and learned friend Mr. Wood, that if you were to mention Palmyra to an Arab upon the spot, he would not know to what you alluded: nor would you find him at all more acquainted with the history of Odænatus, and Zenobia. Instead of Palmyra he would talk of Tedmor; and in lieu of Zenobia he would tell you, that it was built by Salmah Ebn Doud, that is by Solomon the son of David. This is exactly conformable to the account in the scriptures: for it is said in the Book of Chronicles, *"He also (Solomon) built Tadmor in the wilderness.* The

¹ 2 Chronicles. c. 8. v. 4.

Grecian name Palmyra, probably of two thousand years standing, is novel to a native Arab.

As it appeared to me necessary to give some account, of the rites, and worship, in the first ages, at least in respect to that great family, with which I shall be principally concerned, I took this opportunity at the same time to introduce ~~these~~ etymological inquiries. This I have done to ~~the~~ intent that the reader may at first setting out ~~see~~ the true nature of my system; and my method of investigation. He will hereby be able to judge beforehand of the scope which I pursue; and of the terms on which I found my analysis. If it should appear that the grounds, on which I proceed, are good, and my method clear, and warrantable, the subsequent histories will in consequence of it receive great illustration. But should it be my misfortune to have my system thought precarious, or contrary to the truth, let it be placed to no account, but be totally set aside: as the history will speak for itself; and may without these helps be authenticated.



*Mons
Argaus*

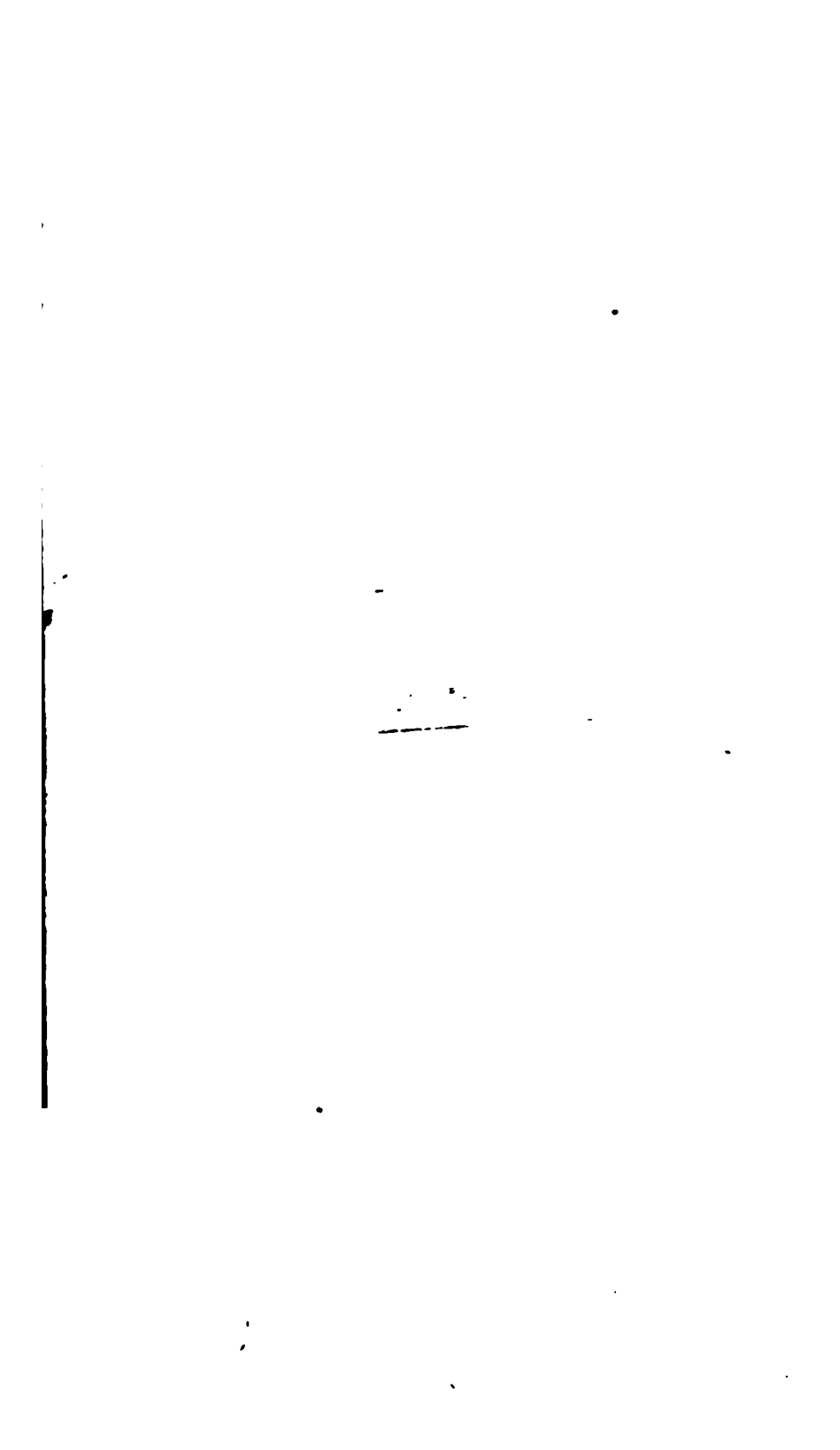


Ex Numism.



Tyanorum et

Casariensium.



OF
WORSHIP PAID AT CAVERNS;
AND OF
THE ADORATION OF FIRE
IN THE
FIRST AGES.

AS soon as religion began to lose its purity, it degenerated very fast ; and, instead of a reverential awe and pleasing sense of duty, there succeeded a fearful gloom and unnatural horror, which were continually augmented as superstition increased. Men repaired in the first ages either to the lonely summits of mountains, or else to caverns in the rocks, and hollows in the bosom of the earth ; which they thought were the residence of their Gods. At the entrance of these they raised their altars and performed their vows. Porphyry takes notice how much this mode of worship prevailed among the first nations upon

the earth : ' Σπηλαια τοιουν και αντρα των παλαιοτατων, πριν και νας επινοησαι, θεοις αφοσιωντων και εν Κρητη μεν Κυρητων Διι, εν Αρκαδια δε Σεληνη, και Πανι εν Λυκειω και εν Ναξω Διονυσω. When in process of time they began to erect temples, they were still determined in their situation by the vicinity of these objects, which they comprehended within the limits of the sacred inclosure. These melancholy recesses were esteemed the places of the highest sanctity : and so greatly did this notion prevail, that, in aftertimes, when this practice had ceased, still the innermost part of the temple was denominated the *cavern*. Hence the Scholiast upon Lycophron interprets the words παρ' αντρα in the poet, ² Τας

¹ Porphyry de Antro Nympharum. p. 262. Edit. Cantab. 1655.

He speaks of Zoroaster : Αυτοφους σπηλαιον εν τοις πλησιον ερισι της Περσιδος αυθηρον, και πηγας εχον, ανιερωσαντες εις τιμην τε πατρω ποιητη, και πατρος Μιθρα. p. 254.

Clemens Alexandrinus mentions, Βαραθων γεματα τερατειας εμπλια. Cohortatio ad Gentes.

Αντρα μιν δη δικαιως οι παλαιοι, και σπηλαια, τη κοσμου καθιερω. Porphyry de Antro Nymph. p. 252. There was oftentimes an olive-tree planted near these caverns, as in the Acropolis at Athens, and in Ithaca.

Αυτας επι κρατος λιμερος τανυφυλλος Ελαια,

Αγχοθι δ' αυτης Αντρον.

Homer de Antro Ithacensi. Odyss. l. ι. v. 346.

² Lycophron. v. 208. Scholia.

ἐσωτάτης τοῦ τοῦ ναοῦ. *The cavern is the innermost place of the temple.* Pausanias, speaking of a cavern in Phocis, says, that it was particularly sacred to Aphrodite. ⁴ Ἀφροδίτη δ' ἔχει ἐν σπηλαιῷ τιμας. *In this cavern divine honours were paid to Aphrodite.* Parnassus was rendered holy for nothing more than for these unpromising circumstances. Ἱεροπρεπὴς ὁ Πάρνασσος, ἔχων ἀντρά τε καὶ ἀλλὰ χωρία τιμωμένα τε, καὶ, ἀγίευσμένα. *The mountain of Parnassus is a place of great reverence; having many caverns, and other detached spots, highly honoured and sanctified.* At Tænarus was a temple with a fearful aperture, through which it was fabled that Hercules dragged to light the dog of hell. The cave itself seems to have been the temple; for it is said, ⁶ Ἐπὶ τῇ ἀκρᾷ Ναος εἰκασμένος σπηλαιῷ. *Upon the top of the promontory stands a temple, in appearance like a cavern.* The situation of Delphi seems to have been determined.

⁴ Pausanias. l. x. p. 898. I imagine that the word caverna, a cavern, was denominated originally Ca-Ouran, Domus Cœlestis, vel Domus Dei, from the supposed sanctity of such places.

⁶ Strabo. l. 9. p. 638.

Ἐνθα παρθεῖα

Στυγροῖ Σιέλλης ἐστὶν οἰκητήριον

Γρυὴν Βρεθέρη συγκαταθιφίς γρυγίς. Lycophron of the Sibyl's cavern, near the promontory Zosterion. v. 1278.

⁶ Pausanias. l. 3. p. 5. 275.

on account of a mighty chasm in the hill, ὅστος χάσμα'ς ἐν τῇ τοτῇ: and Apollo is said to have chosen it for an oracular shrine, on account of the effluvia which from thence proceeded.

U't vidit Paron vastos telluris hiatus
Divinam spirare fidem, ventosque loquaces
Exhalare solum, sacris se condidit antris,
Incubuitque adyto: vates ibi factus Apollo.

Here also was the temple of the ⁹ Muses, which stood close upon a reeking stream. But, what rendered Delphi more remarkable, and more revered, was the Corycian cave, which lay between that hill and Parnassus. It went under ground a great way: and Pausanias, who made it his particular business to visit places of this nature, says, *that it was the most extraordinary of any which he ever beheld.* ¹⁰ Ἀντρον Κορυκίον σπηλαιον, ὡν εἶδον, θείας ἀξίον μαχλίσαι. There were many caves styled Corycian: one in Cilicia, mentioned by Stephanus Byzantinus from Parthenius, who

⁷ Scholia upon Aristophanes: Plutus. v. 9. and Euripides in the Orestes. v. 164.

⁸ Lucan. l. 5. v. 82.

⁹ Μῦθοι γὰρ αἱ Ἱερῆς ἐσταυθα περὶ τῆς ἀνακτορῆς τοῦ ἱεροῦ. Pylarch de Pyth. Oracul. vol. 1. p. 402.

¹⁰ Pausanias. l. 10. p. 877.

speaks of a city of the same name : Παρ ἢ το Κωρυ-
κιον αὐτρων Νυμφων, αξιαγασον θεαμα. *Near which
city was the Corycian cavern, sacred to the nymphs,
which afforded a sight the most astonishing.* There
was a place of this sort at "Samacon, in Elis;
and, like the above, consecrated to the nymphs.
There were likewise medicinal waters, from which
people troubled with cutaneous and scrofulous
disorders found great benefit. I have mentioned
the temple at Hierapolis in "Phrygia; and the
chasm within its precincts, out of which there
issued a pestilential vapour. There was a city of
the same name in "Syria, where stood a temple
of the highest antiquity; and in this temple was
a fissure, through which, according to the tradi-
tion of the natives, the waters at the deluge re-
tired. Innumerable instances might be produced
to this purpose from Pausanias, Strabo, Pliny,
and other writers.

It has been observed, that the Greek term
κοιλος, hollow, was often substituted for Coëlus,
heaven; and, I think, it will appear to have been

¹¹ Pausanias. l. 5. p. 387. Sama Con, Cæli vel Cælestis Do-
minus.

¹² Strabo. l. 12. p. 869. l. 13. p. 934. Demeter and Kora
were worshipped at the Charonian cavern mentioned by Strabo:
Χαρωνιος αὐτρων θαυμασον τε φυσμ. l. 14. p. 961.

¹³ Lucian de Deâ Syriâ.

thus used from the subsequent history, wherein the worship of the Atlantians is described. The mythologists gave out, that Atlas supported heaven : one reason for this notion was, that upon mount Atlas stood a temple to Coëlus. It is mentioned by Maximus Tyrius in one of his dissertations, and is here, as in many other instances, changed to κοίλος, hollow. The temple was undoubtedly a cavern : but the name is to be understood in its original acceptation, as Coël, the house of God ; to which the natives paid their adoration. This mode of worship among the Atlantians betrays a great antiquity ; as the temple seems to have been merely a vast hollow in the side of the mountain ; and to have had in it neither image, nor pillar, nor stone, nor any material object of adoration : ¹⁴ Εστὶ δὲ Ἀτλας ὄρος κοῖλον, ἐπισεικώς ὑψηλόν. — Τὸτο Λιθῶν καὶ ἱερόν, καὶ θεός, καὶ ὄρεος, καὶ ἀγαλμα. *This Atlas (of which I have been speaking) is a mountain with a cavity, and of a tolerable height, which the natives esteem both as a temple and a Deity : and it is the great object by which they swear ; and to which they pay their devotions.* The cave in the mountain was certainly named Co-el, the house of God ; equivalent to Cœlus of the Romans. To this the

¹⁴ Maximus Tyrius. Dissert. 8. p. 87.

people made their offerings: and this was the heaven which Atlas was supposed to support. It seems to have been no uncommon term among the Africans. There was a city in Libya named Coël, which the Romans rendered Coëlu. They would have expressed it Coelus, or Cælus; but the name was copied in the time of the Punic wars, before the s final was admitted into their writings. Vaillant has given several specimens of coins struck in this city to the honour of some of the Roman¹⁵ emperors, but especially of Verus, Commodus, and Antoninus Pius.

Among the Persians most of the temples were caverns in rocks, either formed by nature, or artificially produced. They had likewise Pura-theia, or open temples, for the celebration of the rites of fire. I shall hereafter shew, that the religion, of which I have been treating, was derived from the sons of Chus: and in the antient province of Chusistan, called afterwards Persis, there are to be seen at this day many curious monuments of antiquity, which have a reference to that worship. The learned Hyde supposes them to have been either¹⁶ palaces, or tombs. The chief building,

¹⁵ Vaillant: Numism. Area Imperator. Pars prima. p. 243, 245, 285. and elsewhere.

¹⁶ Hyde. Religio Veterum Persarum. c. 23. p. 306, 7, 8.

which he has taken for a palace, is manifestly a Puratheion; one of those open edifices called by the Greeks *ῥραιθεῖα*. It is very like the temple at Lucorein in upper Egypt, and seems to be still entire. At a glance we may perceive, that it was never intended for an habitation. At a distance are some sacred grottos, hewn out of the rock; the same which he imagines to have been tombs. Many of the antients, as well as of the moderns, have been of the same opinion. In the front of these grottos are representations of various characters: and among others is figured, more than once, a princely personage, who is approaching the altar where the sacred fire is ¹⁷ burning. Above all is the Sun, and the figure of a Deity in a cloud, with sometimes a sacred bandage, at other times a serpent entwined round his middle, similar to the Cnuphis of Egypt. Hyde supposes the figure above to be the soul of the king, who stands before the altar: but it is certainly an emblem of the Deity, of which we have a second example in Le ¹⁸ Bruyn, copied from another part of these edifices. Hyde takes notice, that there were several repetitions of this

¹⁷ See PLATE ii. iii.

¹⁸ Le Bruyn. Plate 153.

See the subsequent plate with the characters of Cneuphis.

1900



*Temple of Mithras near Naki Roustan in Persia — the
 Temples in the rock near the Plain of the Magi*

history, and particularly of persons, solem et ignem in pariete delineatos intuentes: yet he forms his judgment from one specimen only. These curious samples of antient architecture are described by ¹⁹ Kæmpfer, ²⁰ Mandesloe, ²¹ Chardin, and ²² Le Bruyn. They are likewise taken notice of by ²³ Thevenot, and Herbert. In respect to the grottos I am persuaded, that they were temples, and not tombs. Nothing was more common among the Persians than to have their temples formed out of rocks. Mithras e ²⁴ Petrá was in a manner a proverb. Porphyry assures us, that the Deity had always a rock or cavern for his temple: that people, in all places, where the name of Mithras was known, paid their worship at a ²⁵ cavern. Justin Martyr speaks to the same

¹⁹ Kæmpfer. Amœnitates Exoticæ. p. 325.

²⁰ Mandesloe. p. 3. He mentions the sacred fire and a serpent.

²¹ Sir John Chardin. Herbert also describes these caverns, and a serpent, and wings; which was the same emblem as the Cneiphis of Egypt.

²² Le Bruyn's Travels. vol. 2. p. 20. See plate 117, 118, 119, 120. Also p. 158, 159, 166, 167.

²³ Thevenot. part 2d. p. 144, 146.

²⁴ Ὅτι τὰ τῷ Μίθρῳ μυστήρια παραδιδόντες λίσσονται ἐν σπηταῖς γεννηθῆναι αὐτοὶ, καὶ σπηταῖοι καλεῖσθαι τοιοῦτοι. Cum Tyrphone Dialog. p. 163.

²⁵ He speaks of people — Παιταχῶ, ὅπου τοὶ Μίθραν ἐγίνοντο, δια σπηταῶν ἰλισμῶν. Porphyry de Antro Nympharum. p. 263.

²⁶ purpose: and Lutatius Placidus mentions that this mode of worship began among the Persians. ²⁷ Persæ in spelæis coli solem primi invenisse dicuntur. There is therefore no reason to think that these grottos were tombs; or that the Persians ever made use of such places for the sepulture of their kings. The tombs of ²⁸ Cyrus, ²⁹ Nitocris, and other oriental princes, were within the precincts of their cities: from whence, as well as from the devices upon the entablatures of these grottos, we may be assured that they were designed for temples. Le Bruyn indeed supposes them to have been places of burial; which is very natural for a person to imagine, who was not acquainted with the antient worship of the people. Thevenot also says, that he ³⁰ went into the caverns, and saw several stone coffins. But this

²⁶ Justin Martyr *supra*.

²⁷ Scholia upon Statius. *Thebaid.* l. 1. v. 720.

Seu Persei de rupibus Antri

Indignata sequi torquentem cornua Mithran.

²⁸ Plutarch: *Alexander.* p. 703. and *Arrian.* l. vi. p. 273.

²⁹ Herodotus. l. 1. c. 187.

³⁰ Thevenot. part 2d. p. 144, 146.

Some say that Thevenot was never out of Europe: consequently the travels which go under his name were the work of another person: for they have many curious circumstances, which could not be mere fiction.

was merely conjectural: for the things, to which he alludes, were not in the shape of coffins, and had undoubtedly been placed there as cisterns for water, which the Persians used in their nocturnal lustrations. This we may, in great measure, learn from his own words: for he says, that these reservoirs were square, and had a near resemblance to the basons of a fountain. The hills, where these grottos have been formed, are probably the same, which were of old famous for the strange echoes, and noises heard upon them. The circumstance is mentioned by Clemens Alexandrinus³¹, who quotes it from the writers, who treated of the Persic history. It seems that there were some sacred hills in Persis, where, as people passed by, there were heard shouts, as of a multitude of people: also hymns and exultations, and other uncommon noises. These sounds undoubtedly proceeded from the priests at their midnight worship: whose voices at that season were reverberated by the mountains, and were accompanied with a reverential awe in those who heard them. The country below was called *Χωρα των Μαγων*, the region of the Magi.

The principal building also, which is thought to

³¹ Clemens Alexandrinus. l. 6. p. 756.

have been a palace, was a temple; but of a different sort. The travellers above say, that it is called Istachar: and Hyde repeats it, and tells us, that it signifies *e rupe sumptum, seu rupe constans saxeum palatium*: and that it is derived from the Arabic word *sachr*, *rupes*, in the eighth ³² conjugation. I am sorry, that I am obliged to controvert this learned man's opinion, and to encounter him upon his own ground, about a point of oriental etymology. I am entirely a stranger to the Persic, and Arabic languages; yet I cannot acquiesce in his opinion. I do not think that the words *e rupe sumptum, vel rupe constans saxeum palatium*, are at any rate materials, out of which a proper name could be constructed. The place to be sure, whether a palace, or a temple, is built of stone taken from the quarry, or rock: but what temple or palace is not? Can we believe that they would give as a proper name to one place, what was in a manner common to all; and choose for a characteristic what was so general and indeterminate? It is not to be supposed. Every symbol, and representation relates to the worship of the country: and all history shews that such places were sacred, and set apart for the

³² Hyde de Religione Vet. Persar. p. 306.

adoration of fire, and the Deity of that element, called Ista, and Esta.³³ Ista-char, or Esta-char is the place or temple of Ista or Esta; who was the Hestia, Ἑστία, of the Greeks, and Vesta of the Romans. That the term originally related to fire we have the authority of Petavius. ³⁴ *Hebraïca lingua* *שן* ignem significat, *Aramæa* *אשן* quâ voce ignem a Noëmo vocatum Berosus prodidit: atque inde fortassis Græci Ἑστίας originem deduxerunt. Herbert, therefore, with great propriety, supposes the building to have been the temple of ³⁵ Anaia, or Anaïs; who was the same as Hanes, as well as Hestia. Procopius, speaking of the sacred fire of the Persians, says expressly, that it was the very same which in aftertimes the Romans worshipped, and called the fire of Hestia, or Vesta. ³⁶ Τὸτο ἐστὶ τὸ πῦρ, ὅπερ Ἑστίαν ἐκαλούντο, καὶ εἰσέγοντο ἐν τοῖς ὑστεροῖς χρόνοις Ῥωμαῖοι. This is farther proved from a well known verse in Ovid.

³⁷ Nec tu aliud Vestam, quam vivam intellige
flammam.

³³ See Radicals. p. 77.

³⁴ Petavius in Epiphanium. p. 42.

³⁵ Herbert's Travels. p. 138.

³⁶ Procopius. Persica. l. 1. c. 24.

³⁷ Ovid. Fast. l. 6. v. 291.

Hyge derives the word from *Kunipiet*, *Ista*: but it was more commonly expressed *Estu* and *Asta*. The Deity was also styled *Aschamur*, which as a translation signifies *Sol Dominus*, i. e. *Vulcanus Rex*. This we may infer from a province in *Parthia* remarkable for eruptions of fire, which was called *"Asa-cura"* rendered by the Romans *Asiacene*, the region of the God of fire. The island *Delos* was famous for the worship of the sun: and we learn from *Callimachus*, that there were traditions of subterraneous fires bursting forth in many parts of it.

"Φῦρος κτλ λατρεύεται, ὡς θεὸς πυρὸς."

Upon this account it was called *"Purpile"*; and by the same poet *Hestia*, and *Hestia* similar to the name above. *"Ἥστια, ἡ πυρὸς θεοῦ."* The antient *Scythæ* were worshippers of fire: and *Herodotus* describes them as devoted to *Hestia* *"Ἥστιας;*

²¹ *Sindis est nomen Nephthæ, et ita appellatur circa Babylocem, et in Assyriæ Parthiæ, pro bituminis liquidi modo.* *Pliny. l. 2. c. 106. p. 127.*

²² *Callim. H. to Delos. v. 201.*

²³ *Pliny. l. 2. c. 22. p. 112.* He supposes the name to have been given, *igne ibi primum reperto.*

²⁴ *Callimachus. H. to Delos. v. 325.*

²⁵ *Herodotus. l. iv. c. 69.*

Ἰστην μιν μαλιστα. From hence, I think, we may know for certain the purport of the term Istachar, which was a name given to the grand Pureion in Chusistan from the Deity there worshipped. It stands near the bottom of the hills with the caverns in a widely-extended plain: which I make no doubt is the celebrated plain of the magi mentioned above by Clemens. We may from these data venture to correct a mistake in Maximus Tyrius, who in speaking of fire-worship among the Persians, says, that it was attended with acclamations, in which they invited the Deity to take his repast⁴³. Πυρ, δισκοτα, εσθιε. What he renders εσθιε, was undoubtedly Ἑστιε, Hestie, the name of the God of fire. The address was, Ω Πυρ, δισκοτα, Ἑστιε: O mighty Lord of fire, Hestius: which is changed to O Fire, come, and feed.

The island Cyprus was of old called ⁴⁴ Cerastis, and Cerastia; and had a city of the same name. This city was more known by the name of Amathus: and mention is made of cruel rites practised in its ⁴⁵ temple. As long as the former name prevailed, the inhabitants were styled Cerastæ. They

⁴³ Καὶ θυνοὶ Περσῶν πυρὶ, ἐπιφορμητὶς αὐτῇ τῇ πυρὶ τροφῇ, ἐπιλαγοῦσι, Πυρ, Δισκοτα, εσθιε. Maximus Tyrius. Dissert. 8. p. 83.

⁴⁴ See Lycophron. v. 447. and Stephanus. Κυπρος.

Κερασίδες εἰς χθονὰ Κυπρῶν. Nonni Dionys. l. iv.

⁴⁵ Hospes erat cæsus. Ovid. Metamorph. l. x. v. 228.

were more particularly the priests who were so denominated; and who were at last extirpated for their cruelty. The poets imagining that the term *Cerastæ* related to a horn, fabled that they were turned into bulls.

⁴⁶ *Atque illos gemino quondam quibus aspera cornu
Frons erat, unde etiam nomen traxere Cerastæ.*

There was a city of the same name in Eubœa, expressed *Carystus*, where the stone ⁴⁷ *Asbestus* was found. Of this they made a kind of cloth, which was supposed to be proof against fire, and to be cleansed by that element. The purport of the name is plain; and the natural history of the place affords us a reason why it was imposed. For this we are obliged to Solinus, who calls the city with the Grecian termination, *Carystos*; and says, that it was noted for its hot streams: ⁴⁸ *Carystos aquas calentes habet, quas Ellorior vocant.* We may therefore be assured, that it was called *Car-yustus* from the Deity of fire, to whom

⁴⁶ Ovid. *Metamorph.* l. x. v. 228.

⁴⁷ Strabo. l. 10. p. 684.

⁴⁸ Solinus. cap. 17. Pliny takes notice of the city *Carystus*. Eubœa—*Urbibus clara quondam Pyrrhâ, Orco, Geræsto, Carysto, Oritano, &c. aquisque callidis, quæ Ellorior vocantur, nobilis.* l. 4. c. 12.

all hot fountains were sacred. Ellopia is a compound of El Ope, Sol Python, another name of the same Deity. Carystus, Cerastis, Cerasta, are all of the same purport: they betoken a place, or temple of Astus, or Asta, the God of fire. Cerasta in the feminine is expressly the same, only reversed, as Astachar in Chusistan. Some places had the same term in the composition of their names, which was joined with Kur; and they were named in honour of the Sun, styled *Κυρος*, Curoa. He was worshipped all over Syria; and one large province was hence named Curesta, and Curestica, from *Κυρ Έρος*, Sol Hestius.

In Cappadocia were many Puratheia; and the people followed the same manner of worship, as was practised in Persis. The rites which prevailed, may be inferred from the names of places, as well as from the history of the country. One city seems to have been denominated from its tutelary Deity, and called Castabala. This is a plain compound of Ca-Asta-Bala, the place or temple of Asta Bala; the same Deity, as by the Syrians was called Baaltis. Asta Bala was the Goddess of fire: and the same customs prevailed here as at Feronia in Latium. The female attendants in the temple used to walk with their feet bare over burning ⁴⁹ coals.

⁴⁹ Εν τοις Καταβαλοις εστι το της Περσικης Αρταμιδος ιερον, οπου φησι

often so crazed and shaken in their intellects, that they never returned to their former state of mind.

Some traces of this kind of penance may be still perceived in the east, where the followers of Mahomet have been found to adopt it. In the history given by Hanway of the Persian monarch, Mir Maghmud, we have an account of a process similar to that above, which this prince thought proper to undergo. He was of a sour and cruel disposition, and had been greatly dejected in his spirits; on which account he wanted to obtain some light and assistance from heaven. *"With this intent Maghmud undertook to perform the spiritual exercises which the Indian Mahommedans, who are more addicted to them than those of other countries, have introduced into Kandahar. This superstitious practice is observed by shutting themselves up fourteen or fifteen days in a place where no light enters. The only nourishment they take is a little bread and water at sun-set. During this retreat they employ their time in repeating incessantly, with a strong guttural voice, the word Hou, by which they denote one of the attributes of the Deity. These continual cries, and the agi-*

⁵³ Account of Persia, by Jonas Hanway, Esq. vol. 3. c. 31, 32. p. 206.

tations of the body with which they were attended, naturally unhinge the whole frame. When by fasting and darkness the brain is distempered, they fancy they see spectres and hear voices. Thus they take pains to confirm the distemper which puts them upon such trials.

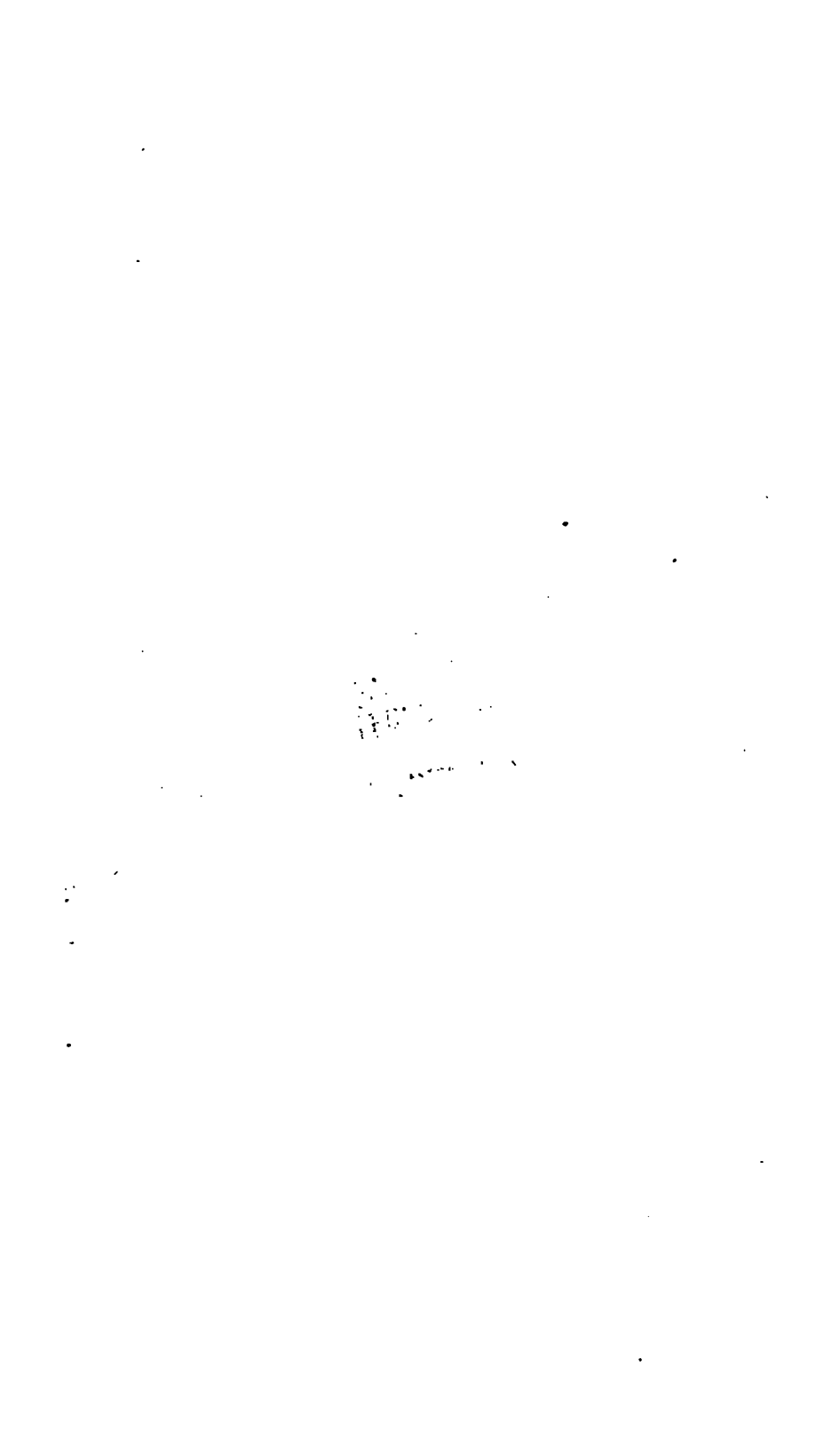
Such was the painful exercise which Maghmul undertook in January this year; and for this purpose he chose a subterraneous vault. In the beginning of the next month, when he came forth, he was so pale, disfigured, and emaciated, that they hardly knew him. But this was not the worst effect of his devotion. Solitude, often dangerous to a melancholy turn of thought, had, under the circumstances of his inquietude, and the strangeness of his penance, impaired his reason. He became restless and suspicious, often starting.— In one of these fits he determined to put to death the whole family of his predecessor, Sha Hussein, among whom were several brothers, three uncles, and seven nephews, besides that prince's children. All these, in number above an hundred, the tyrant cut to pieces with his own hand in the palace yard, where they were assembled for that bloody purpose. Two small children only escaped by the intervention of their father, who was wounded in endeavouring to screen them.

The reverence paid to caves and grottos arose from a notion that they were a representation of



J. P. ... del.

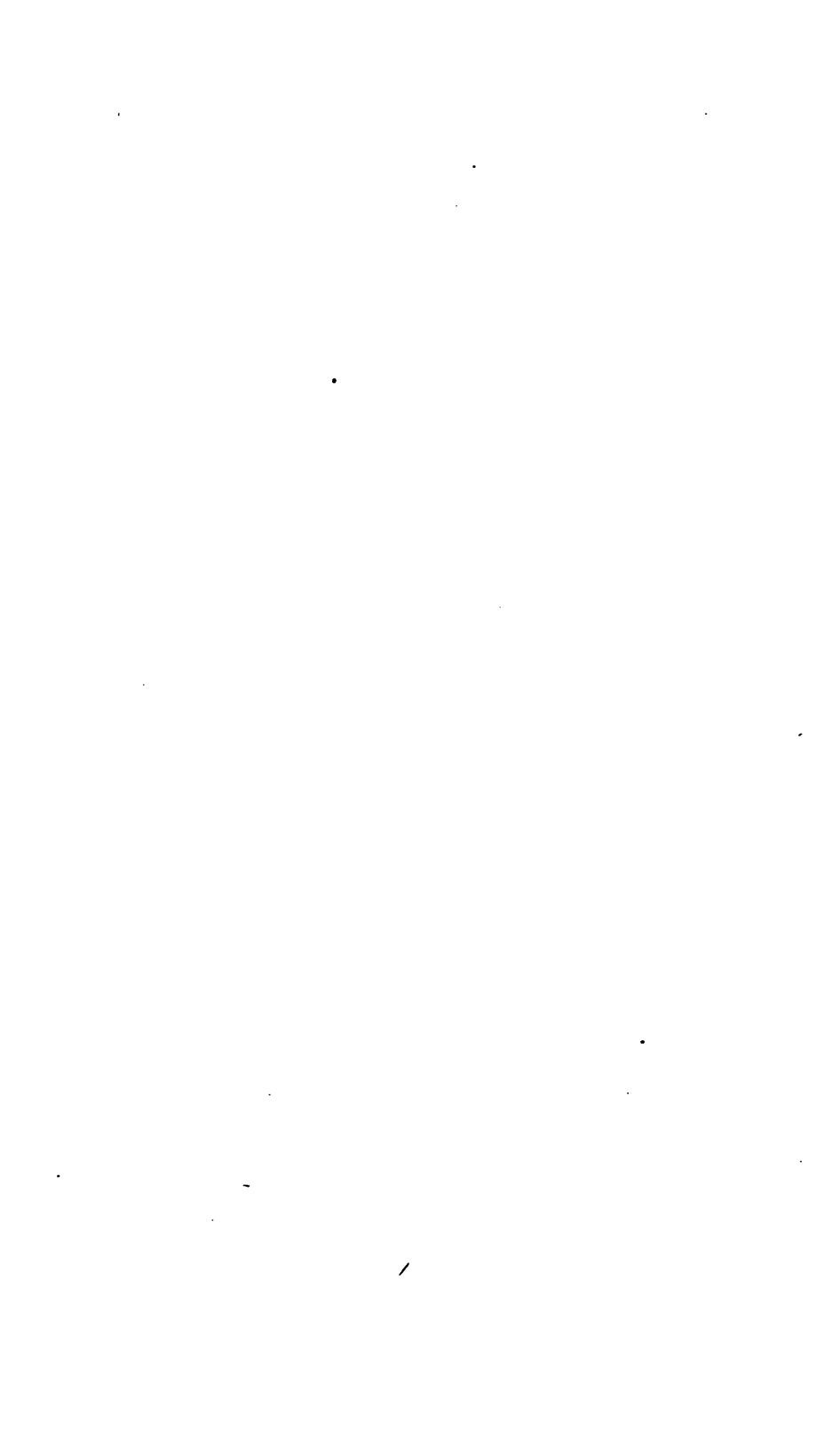
Mithrae or Temple of Mithras from Thevenot. Part 2 C. 7.



the ⁵⁴ world ; and that the chief Deity whom the Persians worshipped proceeded from a cave. Such was the tradition which they had received, and which contained in it matter of importance. Porphyry attributes the original of the custom to Zoroaster, whoever Zoroaster may have been ; and says, that he first consecrated a natural cavern in Persis to Mithras, the creator and father of all things. He was followed in this practice by others, who dedicated to the Deity places of this ⁵⁵ nature ; either such as were originally hollowed by nature, or made so by the art of man. Those, of which we have specimens exhibited by the writers above, were probably enriched and ornamented by the Achaimenidæ of Persis, who succeeded to the throne of Cyrus. They are modern, if compared with the first introduction of the worship ; yet of high antiquity in respect to us. They are noble relics of Persic architecture, and afford us matter of great curiosity.

⁵⁴ Εἰκόνα φερόντος σπηλαιῶν τῷ Κοσμῷ. Por. de Ant. Nymph. p. 254.

⁵⁵ Μετὰ δὲ τούτοις τοῖς Ζωροάστρην κρατήσαντος καὶ παρ' ἄλλοις δι' αἰτρῶν καὶ σπηλαιῶν, εἴτ' οὐκ αὐτοφυῶν, εἴτε χειροποιητῶν, τὰς τελετὰς ἀποδίδουσι. Porph. de Antro Nymph. p. 108. The purport of the history of Mithras, and of the cave from whence he proceeded, I shall hereafter shew. Jupiter was nursed in a cave ; and Proserpine, Κορη Κοσμοῦ, nursed in a cave : ὥσπερ αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ Δημήτηρ ἐν αἰτρῷ τρεφθεὶς τὴν Κορὴν μετὰ Νυμφῶν καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα πολλὰ ἐνερθεῖς τις ἰσθῶν τὰ τῶν θεολόγων. Porph. ibid. p. 254.



OF THE
O M P H I,
AND OF
THE WORSHIP UPON HIGH PLACES.

THE term Omphi is of great antiquity, and denotes an oracular influence, by which people obtained an insight into the secrets of futurity. I have taken notice with what reverence men in the first ages repaired to rocks and caverns, as to places of particular sanctity. Here they thought that the Deity would most likely disclose himself either by a voice, or a dream, or some other præternatural token. Many, for the same purpose, worshipped upon hills, and on the tops of high mountains; imagining that they hereby obtained a nearer communication with heaven. Hence we read, as far back as the days of Moses, concerning the high places in ¹ Canaan. And, under the

¹ Numbers. c. 22. v. 41. Leviticus. c. 26. v. 30.

kings of Israel and Judah, that the people *made their offerings in high places*. We are particularly told of Pekah, the son of Remaliah, that *he walked in the way of the ² kings of Israel; yea, and made his sons to pass through the fire, according to the abominations of the heathen—and he sacrificed and burnt incense in the high places, and on the hills, and under every green tree*. And many times when a reformation was introduced under some of the wiser and better princes, it is still lamented by the sacred writer, that *³ the high places were not taken away: the people still offered, and burnt incense on the high places*. It is observable, when the king of Moab wanted to obtain an answer from God, that he took Balaam the prophet, and brought him to the *⁴ high places of Baal*. And, finding that he could not obtain his purpose there, he carried him into the field of Zophim unto the top of Pisgah; and from thence he again removed him to the top of Peor. In all these places *he erected seven altars, and offered*

² 2 Kings. c. 16. v. 3, 4.

³ 1 Kings. c. 22. v. 43. 2 Kings. c. 12. v. 3. c. 15. v. 4—35.

⁴ There were two sorts of high places. The one was a natural eminence; a hill or mountain of the earth. The other was a factitious mound, of which I shall hereafter treat at large.

a bullock and a ram on every ⁵ *altar*. It is said of Orpheus, that he went with some of his disciples to meet Theiodamas, the son of Priam, and to partake in a sacrifice which he every year offered upon the summit of a high ⁶ mountain. We are told by Strabo, that the Persians always performed their worship upon hills⁷. *Περσαι τοίνυν αγαλματα και ζωμους εχ ιδρυονται· θυμῶσι δὲ ἐν ὑψηλῇ τοπῇ, τὸν οὐρανὸν πηγυμενοὶ Δία.*

The people of Cappadocia and Pontus observed the like method of worship: and, of all sacrifices, wherever exhibited upon high places, none, perhaps, ever equalled in magnificence that which was offered by Mithridates upon his war with the Romans. He followed the Persic modes of worship, as well as the mixed rites of the Chaldeans and Syrians. Hence he chose one of the highest mountains in his dominions: upon the top of

⁵ Numbers. c. 22. v. 41. and c. 23. v. 14—28.

⁶ Preface of Demetrius Moschus to *Orpheus de Lapidibus*—*Θεοδάμαντι τῷ Πριάμῃ συνεκτιθεὶς Ὀρφεύς*—κτλ.

⁷ Strabo. l. 15. p. 1064.

Περσας ἐπὶ τὰ ὑψηλοτάτα τῶν ὄρειων θυσιᾶς ἐρδεῖν. Herodotus. l. 2. c. 131.

Some nations, instead of an image, worshipped the hill as the Deity—*Ἐπιφκμισαν δὲ καὶ Διὶ αγαλματα οἱ πρῶτοι αἰθρηποὶ κορυφᾶς ὄρειν, Ὀλυμπόν, καὶ Ἰδην, καὶ εἰ τι ἄλλο ὄρος πλησίαζει τῇ Οὐρανῷ.*

Maximus Tyrius *Dissert.* 8. p. 79.

which he reared an immense pile, equal in size to the summit on which it stood: and there he sacrificed to the God of armies—⁸ ἔθυσεν τῷ Στρατιῷ Διὶ πατρίῳ θύσιαν, ἐπὶ ὅσῃς ὑψηλῇ κορυφῇ μίξοντα ἄλλα ἐπιτίθεις. The pile was raised by his vassal princes: and the offerings, besides those customary, were wine, honey, oil, and every species of aromatics. The fire is said to have been perceived at the distance of near a thousand stadia. The Roman poet makes his hero choose a like situation for a temple which he erected to Venus; and for the grove which he dedicated to the manes of his father.

⁹ Tum vicina astris Ericino in vertice sedes
Fundatur Veneri Idaliæ: tumuloque Sacerdos,
Et lucus, late sacer, additur Anchiseo.

In Japan most of their temples at this day are constructed upon eminences; and often upon the ascent of high mountains. They are all, ¹⁰ says Kæmpfer, most sweetly seated: A curious view of the adjacent country, a spring and rivulet of

⁸ Appian de Bello Mithridatico. p. 215. Edit. Steph. He, by an hyperbole, makes the pile larger than the apex on which it stood.

⁹ Virgil. l. 5. v. 760.

¹⁰ Hist. Japan. vol. 2d. book 5. c. 3. p. 417.

clear water, and the neighbourhood of a grove with pleasant walks, being the necessary qualifications of those spots of ground where these holy structures are to be built: for they say that the Gods are extremely delighted with such high and pleasant places.

This practice in early times was almost universal; and every ¹⁰ mountain was esteemed holy. The people, who prosecuted this method of worship, enjoyed a soothing infatuation, which flattered the gloom of superstition. The eminences to which they retired were lonely, and silent; and seemed to be happily circumstanced for contemplation and prayer. They, who frequented them, were raised above the lower world; and fancied that they were brought into the vicinity of the powers of the air, and of the Deity who resided in the higher regions. But the chief excellence for which they were frequented, was the Omphi, expressed *ομφη* by the Greeks, and interpreted ¹¹ *Θεια κληδων*, vox divina, being esteemed a particular revelation from heaven. In short, they

¹⁰ Παν δὲ ὄρος τῷ Δίῳ ὄρος ὀνομαζέται, ἡπεὶ ἰδὸς ἢ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἔφηεν ὅτι τῷ Θείῳ ἐν ὑψέῳ θυσίας ποιεῖσθαι. Melanthes de Sacrificijs. See Natalis Comes. l. 1. 10.

¹¹ *Ομφη*, *θεια κληδων*. Hesych. It was sometimes expressed without the aspirate, *αμβη*: hence the place of the oracle was styled Ambon, *αμβων*. *Αμβων*, ἢ προσηλαβαστικὸν τῶν ὀρν. Hesych.

were looked upon as the peculiar places where
 God delivered his oracles. Hermæus in Plutarch
 expresses this term *omphic*, omphis; and says, that
 it was the name of an Egyptian Deity: and he
 interprets it I know not for what reason, "*everywhere*."
 The word truly rendered was Omphi or Amphi,
 the son of Ham; who, according to the Egyp-
 tian tradition, was the same as the Sun, or Osiris.
 He was likewise revered as the chief Deity by the
 Egyptians, and by most nations in the east. He
 was called both Ham and Cham: and his oracles
 were given at Omphi and Ompi. In consequence of this,
 the mountains where they were supposed to be
 delivered, came to be denominated Har-al-Ompi;
 which name by the Greeks was changed to
 Olympus: and the mountain was called
 Olympian. There were many of this name. The
 Scholias upon Apollonius reckons up "six: but
 there were certainly more, besides a variety of
 places styled upon the same account "Olympian.

Οὐδὲ γὰρ τὸ ὄνομα οὐκ ὁμοῖον ἰσχυροτέρως. Plutarch:
 de Iside, cap. 1. p. 308.

Οὐμπί, καὶ Ὀμπί. Scholia upon Apollonius Rhodius.
 p. 508.

Many places styled Olympus and Olympian.

Π. ΛΥΚΟΣ. Οὐμπί, καὶ Ὀμπί, καὶ Ὀμπί, καὶ Ὀμπί. Strabo. l. 14.
 p. 620.

Οὐμπί, καὶ Ὀμπί. Stephanus Byzantinus.

They were all looked upon to be prophetic; and supposed to be the residence of the chief Deity, under whatever denomination he was specified, which was generally the God of light. For these oracles no place was of more repute than the hill at Delphi, called Omphi-El, or the oracle of the Sun. But the Greeks, who changed Al-omphi to Olympus, perverted these terms in a manner still more strange: for finding them somewhat similar in sound to a word in their own language, their

In Cyprus: Αμαθος πολις, και ορος μαρσιονιδος Ολυμπος. Strabo. l. 14. p. 1001.

Ἡδε ακροθια καλειται Ολυμπος. Strabo. Ibidem.

Josephus mentions the temple of Olympian Zeus at Tyre. Antiq. Jud. l. 8. c. 1.

At Megara in Greece: Τεμενος Ολυμπειον. Pausanias. l. 1. p. 97.

In Elis: Ἡ Ολυμπια πρῶτον Κρονιος λόφος ελεγκτο. Scholia upon Lycophron. v. 42.

In Attica: Ναος Κρονου, και Ῥιας, και τεμενος την επικλησιν Ολυμπιας. Pausan. l. 1. p. 43.

In Achaia: Διος Ολυμπιον ναος. Pausan. l. 2. p. 123.

At Delos: Ολυμπειον, τοπος εν Δηλω. Stephanus Byzantinus. Εστ και πολις Παμφυλιας.

Libya was called Olympia. Stephanus Byzant.

The moon called Olympias: Ἡ γαρ Σιλητη παρ' Αιγυπτίοις κυριως Ολυμπιας καλειται. Eusebii Chron. p. 45. l. 10.

The earth itself called Olympia by Plutarch, who mentions της Γης Ολυμπιας ιερον in Theseus, by which is meant the temple of the Prophetic Earth.

Many other instances might be produced.

caprice immediately led them to think of *ομφαλος*, a navel, which they substituted for the original word. This they did uniformly in all parts of the world; and always invented some story to countenance their mistake. Hence, whenever we meet with an idle account of a navel, we may be pretty sure that there is some allusion to an oracle. In respect to Delphi, they presumed that it was the umbilicus, or centre of the whole earth. The poets gave into this notion without any difficulty: Sophocles calls it ¹⁵ *μεσομφαλα Γης μαντεια*: and Euripides avers that it was the precise centre of the earth:

¹⁶ Οντως μεσον ομφαλον γας
Φοιβεα κατεχει δομος.

Livy, the historian, does not scruple to accede to this notion, and to call it ¹⁷ *umbilicum orbis terrarum*. Strabo speaks of it in this light, but with some hesitation. ¹⁸ *Της Ἑλλάδος ἐν μεσῷ ΠΩΣ*

¹⁵ Sophocles: *Œdipus Tyrannus*. v. 487.

Ομφαλον εριδρον Χθονος. Pind. *Pyth. Ode* 6. v. 3.

Ορβόδικαι Γας ομφαλοι κελαδῆτε. Pind. *Pyth. Ode* 11. *antist.*

¹⁶ Euripides in *Ione*. v. 233.

Μεσομφαλος Εγία. v. 461.

¹⁷ Titus Livius. l. 38. c. 47.

¹⁸ Strabo. l. 9. p. 642.

ἐν τῇ συμπαθεί—ENOMISΘΗ δὴ καὶ οἰκεμένης· καὶ
ἐκάλεισαν τῇ γῆς ΟΜΦΑΛΟΝ. Varro very sensibly
refutes this idle notion in some ¹⁹ strictures upon
a passage in the poet Manilius to the purpose
above.

O, sancte Apollo,
Qui umbilicum certum terrarum obtines.

Upon which he makes this remark: Umbilicum
dictum aiunt ab umbilico nostro, quod is medius
locus sit terrarum, ut umbilicus in nobis: quod
utrumque est falsum. Neque hic locus terrarum
est medius; neque noster umbilicus est hominis
medius. Epimenides long before had said the
same:

²⁰ Οὐτε γὰρ ἦν γαίης μέσος ομφαλός, οὐδὲ θαλάσσης.

But supposing that this name and character had

¹⁹ Varro de Ling. Lat. l. 6. p. 68.

Pausanias gives this account of the omphalus at Delphi. Τοῖς δὲ
ὑπὸ Δελφῶν καθεμένοι ομφαλοὶ λίθου πεποιημένοι λευκοί, τοῦτο οὐκ αἰεὶ
ἐν τῇ γῆς πάσης αὐτοὶ λέγουσιν οἱ Δελφοὶ· δεικνύται τε καὶ ομφαλὸς ΤΙΣ
ἐν τῇ ἰατρικῇ τιτανιωμένος. Pausan. l. 10. p. 835.

It is described by Tatianus, but in a different manner. Ἐν τῇ
τιμῇ τῷ Ἀητοῖδῃ καλεῖται τις ομφαλός. Ὅδε ομφαλὸς παῖς ἐστὶν
Διόνυσου. p. 251. Oratio contra Græcos.

²⁰ Plutarch περὶ λείων. Χρηστῆς.

some relation to Delphi, how are we to account for other places being called after this manner? They could not all be umbilical: the earth cannot be supposed to have different centres: nor could the places thus named be always so situated, as to be central in respect to the nation, or the province in which they were included. Writers try to make it out this way: yet they do not seem satisfied with the process. The contradictory accounts shew the absurdity of the notion. It was a term borrowed from Egypt, which was itself an Omphalian region. Horus Apollo not knowing the meaning of this has made Egypt the centre of the earth: ²⁰ Αἰγυπτῶν γῆ μὲν τῆς οἰκουμένης. Pausanias mentions an Omphalus in the Peloponnesus, which was said to have been the middle of that country. He seems however to doubt of this circumstance, as he well may ²¹. Οὐ πόρρω δὲ ἐστὶν ὁ καλούμενος Ομφαλός, Πελοποννησὶς δὲ πάσης μέσος, εἰ δὴ τὰ ὄντα εἰρηκάσι. *At no great distance is a place called the Omphalus, or navel; which is the centre of the whole Peloponnesus, if the people here tell us the truth.* At Enna in ²² Sicily was an Omphalus:

²⁰ Horus Apollo. § 21. p. 30. edit. 1729.

²¹ Pausanias. l. 2. p. 141. It is spoken of Phliuns, far removed from the centre of the Peloponnesus.

²² This omphalus was near the Plutonian cavern. Diodorus. l. 5.

and the island of Calypso is represented by Homer as the umbilicus of the sea. The Goddess resided—²³ Νησῶ ἐν ἀμφιερύτῃ ὅθι τ' ομφαλὸς ἐστὶ θαλάσσης. The Ætolians were styled umbilical; and looked upon themselves as the central people in Greece, like those of Delphi. But this notion was void of all truth in every instance which has been produced: and arose from a wrong interpretation of antient terms. What the Grecians styled Omphalus was certainly Ompha-El, the same as Al-Ompha; and related to the oracle of Ham or the Sun: and these temples were Prutaneia, and Puratheia, with a tumulus or high altar, where the rites of fire were in antient times performed. As a proof of this etymology most of the places styled Olympian, or Omphalian, will be found to have a reference to an oracle. Epirus was celebrated for the oracle at Dodona: and we learn from the antient poet, Reianus, that the natives were of old called Omphalians:

²⁴ Σὺν τε Παράναυοι, καὶ ἀμυμονες Ομφαλιεῖς.

Τρεῖς δ' ἐστὶ καλλιγῆς νησὶ δῶκεν ομφαλὸν Ἑτῆς.

Callimachus: Hymn to Ceres. Cicero in Verrem, 4. c. 48.

²³ Homer. Odys. l. α. v. 50.

²⁴ Stephanus Byzantinus. The natives were also styled Pyrrhidæ, and the country Chaonia from the temple Cha-On, οἶκος ἤλων.

There was an Omphalia in Elis; and here too was an oracle mentioned by ²⁵ Pindar and Strabo:

²⁶ Τὴν δὲ ἐπιφανείαν ἔσχεν (ἡ Ολυμπία) ἐξ ἀρχῆς διὰ τὸ μαρτυρεῖν τὸ Ολυμπιεῖ Δίῳ. *The place derived all its lustre originally from the oracular temple of Olympian Jove.* In this province was an antient city ²⁷ Alphira; and a grove of Artemis ²⁸ Alpheionia, and the whole was watered by the sacred river Alpheus. All these are derived from El, the prophetic Deity, the Sun; and more immediately from his oracle, Alphi. The Greeks deduced every place from some personage: and Plutarch accordingly makes Alpheus²⁹—Ἐἰς τὴν τοῦ γένους ἀφ' ἧλιος καταγοντων, one of those who derived their race from the Sun. The term Alphi, from whence the Greeks formed Alphira, Alpheionia, and Alpheüs, is in acceptation the same as Amphi. For Ham being by his posterity esteemed the Sun, or El;

²⁵ Pindar. Olymp. Ode 7.

²⁶ Strabo. l. 8. p. 542.

²⁷ By Livy called Aliphira. l. 32. c. 5.

In Messenia was a city Amphiz—Πολισμα ἐπὶ λοφῷ ὑψηλῷ κειμένη. Pausan. l. 4. p. 292. The country was called Amphiz.

²⁸ Ἀλφειονίας Ἀρτεμίδος, ἡ Ἀλφειώσης ἀλσος. Strabo. l. 8. p. 528.

²⁹ Plutarch de Fluminibus—Ἀλφειός.

Alpheus, said to be one of the twelve principal and most antient Deities, called *συμβωμοί*; who are enumerated by the Scholiast upon Pindar. *Βωμοὶ διδυμοί, πρῶτος Δίος καὶ Ποσειδῶτος*—*πλ.* Olymp. Ode. 5.

and likewise Or, the same as Orus; his oracles were in consequence styled not only Amphi, and Omphi, but Alphi, Elphi, Orphi, Urphi.

I have taken notice of several cities called Omphalian, and have observed, that they generally had oracular temples: but by the Greeks they were universally supposed to have been denominated from a navel. There was a place called ³⁰ Omphalian in Thessaly: and another in Crete, which had a celebrated ³¹ oracle. It is probably the same that is mentioned by Strabo, as being upon mount Ida, where was the city Elorus. Diodorus speaks of this oracle, named Omphalian; but supposes that the true name was ομφαλος, omphalus: and says, that it was so called (strange to tell) because Jupiter, when he was a child, lost his navel here, which dropped into the river Triton: ³² Ἀπο τῆς τότε συμβάντος Ομφαλον προσαγορευθῆναι τὸ χωρίον: *from this accident the place had the name of Omphalus, or the navel.* Callimachus in his hymn to Jupiter dwells upon this circumstance:

³⁰ Stephanus Byzant. Ομφαλιον. It was properly in Epirus, where was the oracle of Dodona, and whose people were styled Ομφαλιῖται above.

³¹ Ομφαλιον, τόπος Κρήτης—Steph. Byzant. Ἐστὶ δὲ ἡ Κρητικὴ ορεστὶ καὶ κατ' ἐμὲ ἐστὶ Ἐλῶρος πόλις. Strabo. l. 10. p. 834. Eluros—γινεῖται.

³² Diodorus Siculus. l. 5. p. 337.

³³ Ἐπεὶ θεὸς ἀνέλετο πρὸς Κρόνον ῥήματα,
 Ζεὺς πατήρ, ἢ Νέμεα σε (θεὸς δ' ἔταυ ἑγγυὴ Κρόνον)
 Τάττατι τῇ τιτῇ, Δαίμων, στ' ὀμφαλός, ὅθεν οὐρανὸς
 Ὀμφαλῷ μετὰ τὸν Κρόνον καλεῖται Κρόνος.

Who would imagine, that one of the wisest nations that ever existed could rest satisfied with such idle figments: and how can we account for these illusions, which overspread the brightest minds? We see knowing and experienced people inventing the most childish tales; lovers of science adopting them; and they are finally recorded by the grave historian: all which would not appear credible, had we not these evidences so immediately transmitted from them. And it is to be observed that this blindness is only in regard to their religion; and to their mythology, which was grounded thereupon. In all other respects they were the wisest of the sons of men.

We meet in history with other places styled Omphalian. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was esteemed of the highest antiquity, and we are informed that there was an omphalus here; and that the Deity was worshipped under the form of a navel. Quintus Curtius, who copied his history

³³ Callimachus. Hymn to Jupiter. v. 42.

from the Greeks, gives us in the life of Alexander the following strange account, which he has embellished with some colouring of his own. ¹⁴ *Id, quod pro Deo colitur, non eandem effigiem habebat, quam vulgo Diis Artifices accommodârunt. Umbilico maxime similis est habitus, smaragdo, et gemmis, coagmentatus. Hunc, cum responsum petitur, navigio aurato gestant Sacerdotes, multis argenteis pateris ab utroque navigii latere pendentibus.* The whole of this is an abuse of terms, which the author did not understand, and has totally misapplied. One would imagine that so improbable a story, as that of an umbilical Deity with his silver basons, though patched up with gold and emeralds, would have confuted itself. Yet Schottus in his notes upon Curtius has been taken with this motly description: and in opposition to all good history, thinks that this idle story of a navel relates to the compass. Hyde too has adopted this notion; and proceeds to shew how each circumstance may be made to agree with the properties of the magnet. ¹⁵ *Illa nempe Jovis effigies videtur semiglobulare quiddam, uti est compassus marinus, formâ umbilici*

¹⁴ Quintus Curtius. l. 4. c. 7. p. 154. Varior.

¹⁵ Hyde of the Umbilicus. Relig. vet. Persarum. Appendix 3. p. 527.

librarii, seu umbonis, tanquam ~~ut~~ quoddam adoratum, propter ejusdem divinum auxilium: utpote in quo index magneticus erat sicut intus existens quidam deus, navigiorum cursum in medio æquore dirigens. These learned men were endued with a ready faith: and not only acquiesce in what they have been told, but contribute largely to establish the mistake. The true history is this. Most places in which was the supposed oracle of a Deity, the Grecians, as I have before mentioned, styled Olympus, Olympia, and Olympiaca: or else Omphale, and Omphalia, and the province *χωριον Ομφαλιον*. These terms were thought to relate to a navel: but, if such an interpretation could have been made to correspond with the history of any one place, yet that history could not have been reiterated; nor could places so widely distant have all had the same reference. What was terminated *ομφαλος* was ³⁶ Omph-El, the oracle of God, the seat of divine influence: and

³⁶ That Olympus and Olympia were of Egyptian original, is manifest from Eusebius; who tells us, that in Egypt the moon was called Olympias; and that the Zodiac in the heavens had antiently the name of Olympus. *Ἡ γὰρ Σελήνη παρ' Αἰγυπτίους νεφέης Ολυμπίας καλεῖται, δια το κατὰ μῆνα περιπολεῖν τοῦ Ζωδιακοῦ κυκλον, οὗ οἱ πάλαιοι αὐτῇ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΝ ἑκαλεν.* Chronicon. p. 45.

l. 9. The reason given is idle: but the fact is worth attending to.

Olympus was the supposed præceptor of Jupiter. Diodorus. l. 3. p. 206.

Al-Omphi was a name given to mountains and eminences upon the same account. An oracle was given to Pelias in Thessaly : and whence did it proceed ? from the well wooded omphalus of his mother Earth.

³⁷ Ἦλθε δὲ οἱ κρυπτῶ

Πυκινῷ μαντευμαθῶν

Παρά μεσσην ομφαλον

Ευδενδραιο ῥηθεν ματρὸς. —

In other words, it proceeded from the stately grove of Hestia, where stood an oracular temple.

In respect to the omphalus of Ammon, which Curtius has translated umbilicus, and garnished with gold and jewels, the whole arises from a mistake in terms, as in the many instances before. It was Omphi El, the oracle of Ham, or the Sun : and the shrine, from whence it was supposed to proceed, was carried in a boat. The Pateræ, represented as so many silver basons, were in reality the interpreters of the oracle. They were the priests, who in the sacred processions walked on each side, and supported both the image and the boat in which it was carried. They are said to have been eighty in number ; and they pretended

³⁷ Pindar. Pyth. Ode 4. p. 241.

to bear the Deity about, just as they were by the divine impulse directed. *The God*, says ³⁸ *Diodorus Siculus*, *is carried about in a ship of gold by eighty of his priests. They bear him upon their shoulders, and pursue their way by instinct, just as the divine automaton chances to direct them.* These persons, who thus officiated, were probably the same as the *Petipharæ* of the antient Egyptians, but were called *Pateræ* by the Greeks. It was a name, and office, by which the priests of Delphi, and of many other places besides those in Egypt, were distinguished: and the term always related to oracular interpretation. Hence Bochart describes these priests, and their function, very justly. ³⁹ *Pateræ* *Sacerdotes Apollinis, oraculorum interpretes.* *Pator*, or *Petor*, was an Egyptian word; and Moses speaking of Joseph, and the dreams of Pharaoh; more than once makes use of it in the sense above. It occurs *Genesis* c. 41. v. 8.—v. 13. and manifestly alludes to an interpretation of that divine intercourse, which

³⁸ Εἰς τὴν ναὺς περιφέρειται χρυσεὺς ἡ θεὸς ὀγδοήκοντα (ὁ θεός). Ὅτε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀμῶν φέροντες τοὺς θεοὺς προαγγέλλουσιν αὐτομάτως, ὅπως ἀγορεύει τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ κυρίου. *Diodorus*. l. 17. p. 528.

It is observable, that this historian does not mention an omphalus: but says, that it was a statue, *ἑστάντων*, which was carried about.

³⁹ Bochart. *Canaan*. l. 1. c. 40.

the Egyptians styled *Omphē*. This was communicated to Pharaoh by a dream: for the *Omphē* was esteemed not only a verbal response, but also an intimation by ⁴⁰ dreams—Ομφη, φημι θεια, θεια κληδων—ονειρε φαντασματα. Hesychius. So it likewise occurs in Eusebius; who quotes a passage from the oracles of Hecate, wherein the Gods are represented, as insensibly wafted through the air like an Omphēan vision.

⁴¹ Της δε μεσης μεσατοισιν επιμεδωσας αηταις
Νοσφι πυρος θειοιο ΠΑΝΟΜΦΕΑΣ αυτ' ΟΝΕΙΡΟΤΣ.

These Omphēan visions were explained by Joseph; he interpreted the dreams of Pharaoh: wherefore the title of Pator is reckoned by the Rabbins among the names of Joseph. There is thought to be the same allusion to divine interpretation in the name of the apostle Peter: Πιτρος, ο επιλυων, ο επιγινωσκων. Hesych. Petrus Hebræo sermone agnoscens notat. Arator. From these examples

⁴⁰ Ομφη, θεια κληδων, ο εστιν οναρ. Schol. on Homer. Iliad. B. v. 41.

⁴¹ Eusebius. Præp. Evang. l. 5. p. 194.

One title of Jupiter was Πατομφαιος.

Ενθα Πατομφαιω Ζητι ρηζισπον Αχαιοι. Homer. Iliad. Θ. v. 250.

Aræ Panomphæo vetus est sacrata Tonanti. Ovid. Metamorph. l. 11. v. 198.

we may, I think, learn that the priest was styled Petor, and Pator: and that it was the place, which properly was called Patora. The Colossal statue of Memnon in the Thebaïs was a Patora, or oracular image. There are many inscriptions upon different parts of it; which were copied by Dr. Pocock⁴³, and are to be seen in the first volume of his travels. They are all of late date in comparison of the statue itself; the antiquity of which is very great. One of these inscriptions is particular, and relates to the Omphi, which seems to have frightened away some ill-disposed people in an attempt to deface the image:

ἡ εἰκόνα λωβητῆρες ἐλυμηνάντ' ὅτι διὰν
Θειοτάτῃ νυκτὶ ὁμφὴν ἐπὶ Μεμνονὸς ἦλθον.

One of the most famous oracles of Apollo was in Lycia: and in consequence of it the place was named Patara. Patra in Achaïa was of the same purport. I should imagine, that the place where Balaam the false ⁴⁴ prophet resided, was of the same nature; and that by Pethor and Pethora

⁴³ Pocock's Egypt. p. 108. Plate xlii.

⁴³ Pocock. Plate xxxix. p. 105.

⁴⁴ He sent messengers to Balaam the son of Beor to Pethor. Numbers. c. 22. v. 5.

was meant a place of interpretation, or oracular temple. There was probably a college of priests; such as are mentioned to have existed among the Amonians: of whom Balaam had been by the king of Moab appointed chief Petora, or priest. It seems to have been the celebrated place in Arabia, famous in after times for the worship of Alilat, and called by the Romans ⁴⁵ Petra.

The custom of carrying the Deity in a shrine, placed in a boat, and supported by priests, was in use among the Egyptians, as well as the ⁴⁶ Ammonites. It is a circumstance which deserves our notice; as it appears to be very antient, and had doubtless a mysterious allusion. We have three curious examples of it among ⁴⁷ Bishop Pocock's

⁴⁵ We learn from Numbers. c. 22. v. 36. and c. 31. v. 8. that the residence of Balaam was in Midian, on the other side of the river to the south, beyond the borders of Moab. This seems to have been the situation of Petra; which was either in Midian or upon the borders of it: so that Pethor, and Petra, were probably the same place. Petra is by the English traveller, Sandys, said to be called now Rath Alilat.

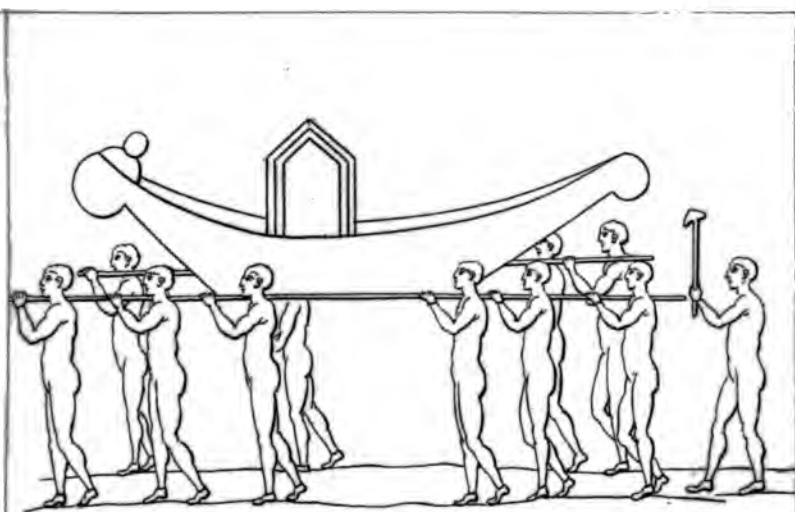
Petra by some is called a city of Palestine: *Πετρα πολις Παλαιστίνης*. Suidas. But it was properly in Arabia, not far from Idume, or Edom. See Relandi Palæstina. p. 930. and Strabo. l. 16.

⁴⁶ The Ammonites were a mixed race; being both of Egyptian and Ethiopic original: *Αιγυπτίαι και Αιθιοπαι σποικαι*. Herod. l. 2. c. 42.

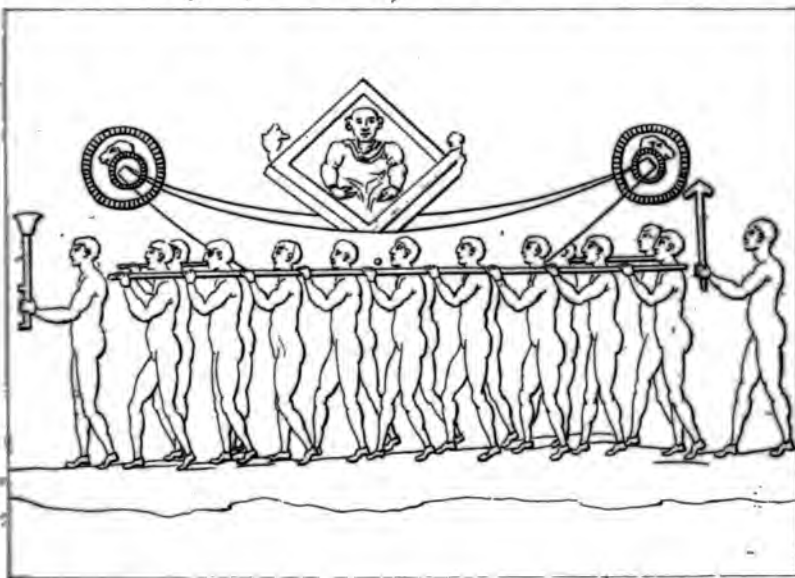
⁴⁷ Pocock's Egypt. vol. 1. plate xlii.

valuable specimens of antiquity, which he collected in those parts. He met with them at Luxorein, or ⁴⁸ Lucorein, near Carnac, in the Thebais; but mentions not what they relate to: nor do I know of any writer who has attended to their history. The accounts given above by Curtius, and Diodorus, are wonderfully illustrated by these representations from Egypt. It is plain that they all relate to the same religious ceremony, and very happily concur to explain each other. It may be worth observing, that the originals whence these copies were taken are of the highest antiquity; and, probably, the most early specimens of sculpture in the world. Diodorus mentions that the shrine of Ammon had eighty persons to attend it: but Dr. Pocock, when he took these copies, had not time to be precisely accurate in this article. In his specimens the greatest number of attendants are twenty: eighteen support the boat, and one precedes with a kind of sceptre; another brings up the rear, having in his hand a rod, or staff, which had undoubtedly a mystic allusion. The whole seems to have been emblematical; and it will be hereafter shewn, that it related to a great preser-

⁴⁸ Luxorein by Norden, called Lucorein. It was probably erected to the Sun and Ouranus, and one of the first temples upon earth.



The Ship of Isis Bysiora with an Ark.

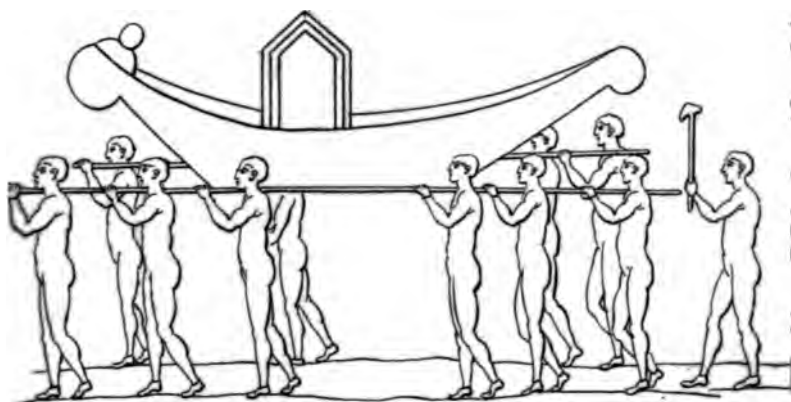


Life from the past

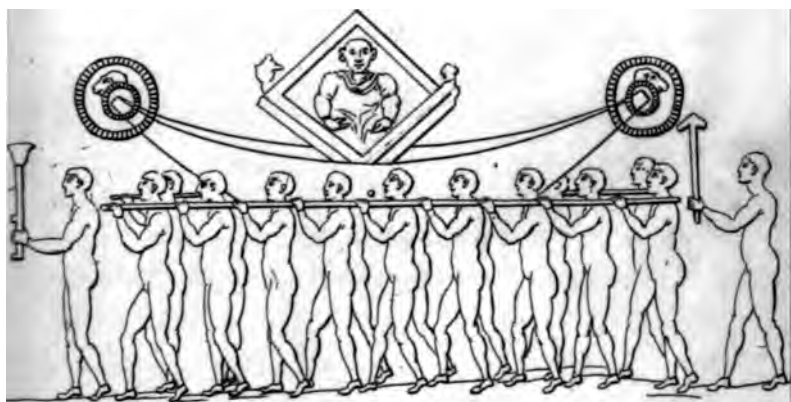
The Ship of Isis and Image. From Pocock's Account of Egypt.

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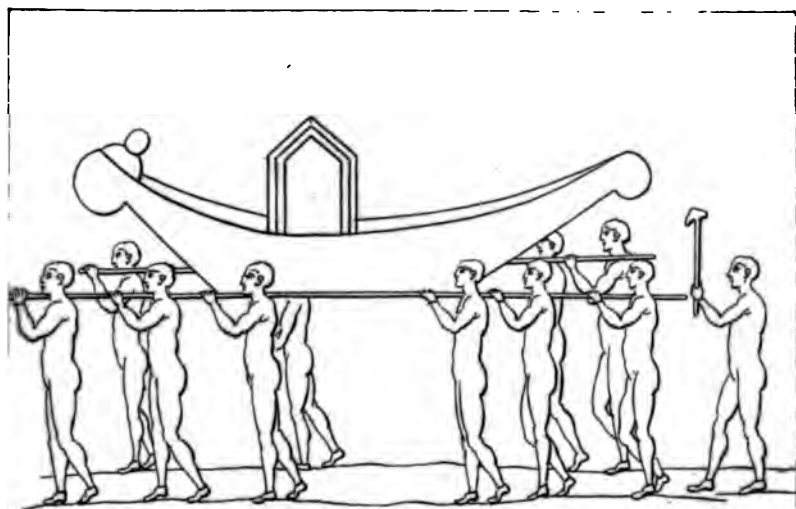
The Ship of Isis-Biprora with an 'h'.



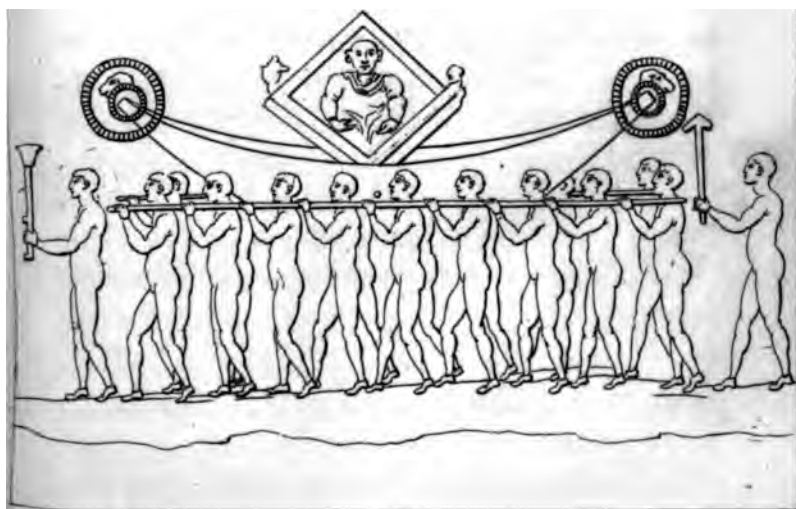
The Ship of Isis and Image. From Brecht's Account of Egypt. p. 111.

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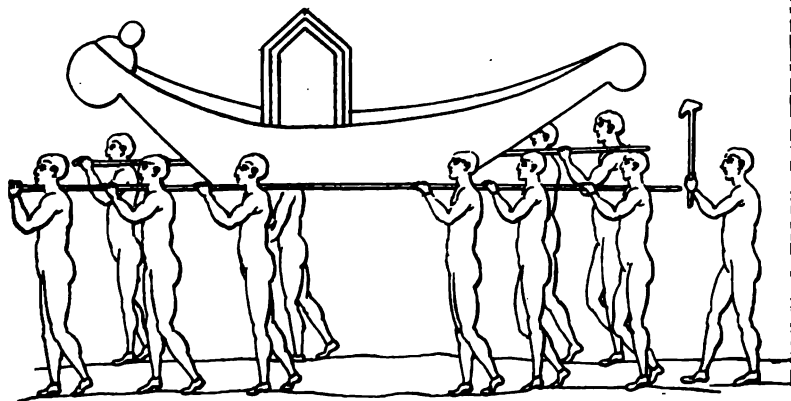
The Ship of Isis Reprova with an Ark.



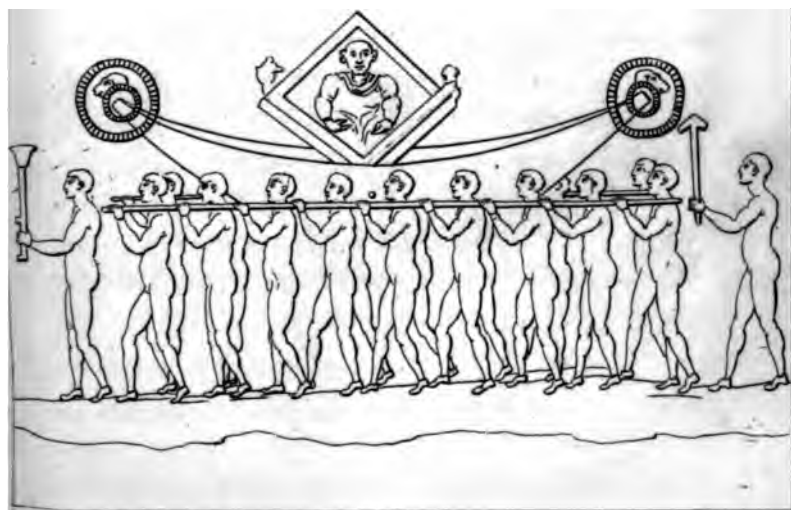
The Ship of Isis and Image. From Pocock's Account of Egypt. p. 111.

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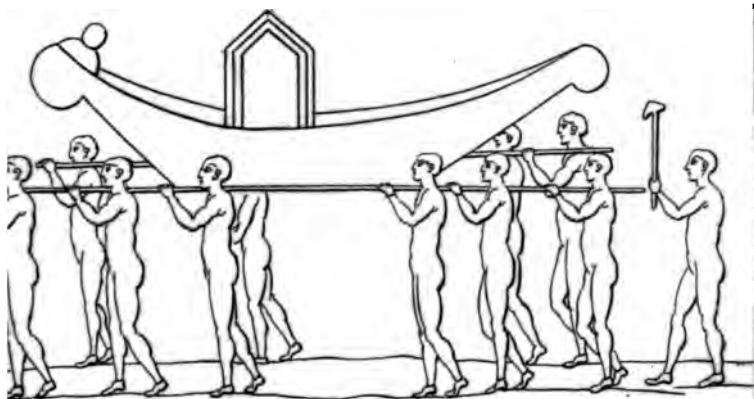
The Ship of Isis Bibrora with an Ark.



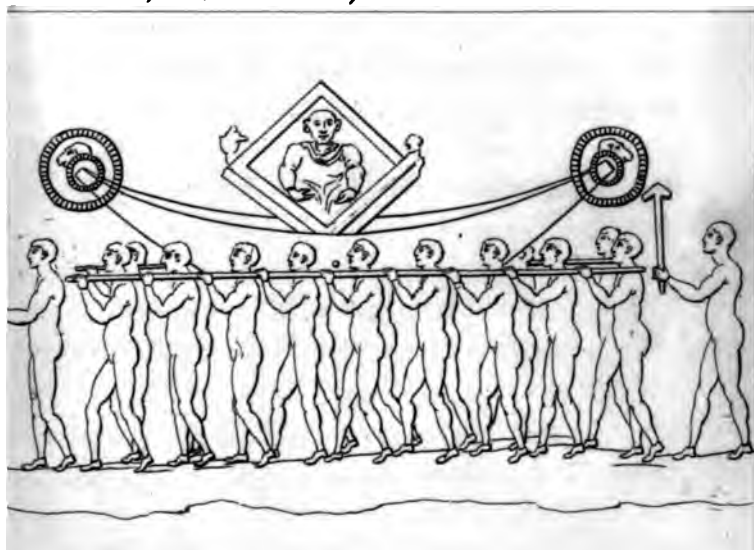
The Ship of Isis and Image. From Roscoe's Account of Egypt. p. 133.

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⁴⁵ Luxorein by Norden, called Lucorein. It was probably erected to the Sun and Ouranus, and one of the first temples upon earth.



The Ship of Isis Beporera with an Ark.



Ship of Isis and Image. From Pocock's Account of Egypt. 1743

1771

vation, which was most religiously recorded, and became the principal subject of all their mysteries. The person in the shrine was their chief ancestor, and the whole process was a memorial of the deluge; the history of which must have been pretty recent when these works were executed in Egypt.

From the shrines of Amon abovementioned we may derive the history of all oracles; which, from the Deity by whom they were supposed to be uttered, were called Omphi and Amphi, as I have shewn: also, Alphi, Elphi, Orphi, Urphi, from El, and Orus. The Greeks adhered religiously to antient terms, however obsolete and unintelligible. They retained the name of Amphi, though they knew not the meaning: for it was antiquated before they had letters. That it originally related to oracular revelation is plain from its being always found annexed to the names of places famous on that account; and from its occurring in the names of men, renowned as priests and augurs, and supposed to have been gifted with a degree of foreknowledge. We read of Amphiaraus, Amphilocus, Amphilomachus, persons represented as under particular divine influence, and interpreters of the will of the Gods. Amphion, though degraded to a harper, was Amphion, the oracle of Apollo, the Sun: and there was a temple, one of the antient *ἱεῖαθρα*, dedicated to

him and Zethus, as we may read in Pausanias. Mopsus, the diviner, is styled Ἀμπυκίδης, Ampucides; which is not a patronymic, but a title of the oracular Deity.

⁴⁹ Εἶθε καὶ Ἀμπυκίδῃ αὐτῇ ἐνὶ τῇσι Μοῖσιν
Νηλεΐδης ἔλκε ποταμός· ἀδελφεὲς δ' ἔφυγον αἰσῶν
Μαντιοσύνης· ἔτι γὰρ τις ἀποτροπὴ θανάτου.

Idmon, the reputed son of Abas, was a prophet, as well as Mopsus: he was favoured with the divine Omphē, and, like the former, styled Ampucides.

⁵⁰ Εἶθε μὲν αἶψα παρῆγχι καταβῆσθαι δύο φῦταις,
Ἀμπυκίδῃ Ἰδμῶνα, κυβερνήτῃ τε Τίφῳ.

What his attainments were, the Poet mentions in another place.

⁵¹ Δὴ τότε Ἀβαντος παῖς νοθεὺς ἤλυθε καρτερός Ἰδμῶν,
Τὸν ῥ' ὑποκυσσάμενη τέκεν Ἀπόλλωνι σάρατι

⁴⁹ Apollonius Rhodius. l. 4. v. 1052.

Mopsus was the son of Ampycus. Hygin. Fab. c. cxxviii. By some he is said to have been the son of Apollo. Apollo and Ampycus were the same.

⁵⁰ Orphic. Argonaut. v. 720.

⁵¹ Ibidem. v. 185.

Αμβροσιον παρα κυμα φερετριος Αντιανειρα,
Τῷ και ΜΑΝΤΟΣΤΗΝΗΝ επορε, και θεσφατον
ΟΜΦΗΝ.

To say the truth, these supposed prophets were Deities, to whom temples were consecrated under these names; or, to speak more properly, they were all titles, which related to one God, the Sun. That they were reputed Deities, is plain, from many accounts. Dion Cassius speaks of *Αμφιλοχς χρηστηριον*: and the three principal oracles mentioned by Justin Martyr are ⁵³ *μαντεια—Αμφιλοχς Δωδωνης, και Πυθες*. We have a similar account from Clemens Alexandrinus. ⁵⁴ *Διηγησαι ἡμιν και της αλλης μαντικης, μαλλον δε μανικης, τα αχρηστα χρηστηρια, τον Κλαριον, τον Πυθιον, τον Αμφιαρεω, τον Αμφιλοχον*. The Amphictuons were originally prophetic personages, who attended at the temple at Delphi. Hesychius observes: *Αμφικτυονες—περιοικοι Δελφω, πυλαγοραι, ιερομνημονες*. Minerva, heavenly wisdom, is by Lycophron styled ⁵⁵ *Amphira*; which is a compound of *Amphi-Ur*, the divine influence, or

⁵³ Justin. Martyr. Apolog. p. 54.

Amphilochus was the God of light and prophecy. Plutarch mentions *ἐξ Αμφιλοχου μαντεια*, in the treatise *περι βραδειν τιμωμενων*. p. 563.

⁵⁴ Cohortatio. p. 10.

⁵⁵ Lycophron. v. 1163.

oracle of Orus. Of this name there was a city near Olympia in Elis: for many places were in this manner denominated, on account of their being esteemed the seat of prophecy. In Phocis was the city Hyampolis: and close to it ⁵⁶ Amphissa, famous for the oracle of an unknown Goddess, the daughter of Macaria. Amphrysus, in Bœotia, was much famed for the influence of ⁵⁷ Apollo; and Amphinallus, in Crete, was well known for its ⁵⁸ oracle. Amphiclea, in ⁵⁹ Phocis, had Dionusus for its guardian Deity, whose orgies were there celebrated; and whose shrine was oracular.

I imagine that this sacred influence, under the name of Amphi, is often alluded to in the exordia of Poets, especially by the writers in Dithyrambic measure, when they address Apollo. Taken in its usual sense (*αμφι* circum) the word has no meaning: and there is otherwise no accounting for its being chosen above all others in the lan-

⁵⁶ Pausanias. l. 10. p. 896.

⁵⁷ Hence the prophetic Sibyl in Virgil is styled Amphrysia vates. Virgil. *Æn.* l. 6. v. 368.

⁵⁸ Plin. l. 4. c. 12. Strabo. l. 10. Called Mallus, by Pausanias, *Εἰ Μάλλω μαρτυροῖ ἀψευδιστὸν*. l. 1. p. 84.

⁵⁹ *Λεγεται δὲ ὑπο τῷ Ἀμφικλείῳ μαρτυρῶν τε σφισι τοῦ Θεοῦ τῶν τοιῶν, καὶ Ἑσθλοῖ νοσοῖς καθίσταται—προμαρτυρῶν δὲ ὁ ἱερεὺς ἐστὶ.* Pausanias. l. 10. p. 884. The city was also called Ophitea.

guage to begin hymns of praise to this Deity, who was the principal God of prophecy. We have one instance of it in the Nubes of Aristophanes:

“ Ἀμφι μοι αὐτε ἀναξ,
Δηλιε, Κυνθίαν ἔχω
ῥψικερατα πέτραν.

Periander is mentioned as beginning a hymn with a like exordium: Ἀμφι μοι αὐθις ἀνακτα: And Terpander has nearly the same words: “ Ἀμφι μοι αὐθις ἀνακτ’ ἱκατηβολον. Apollo was so frequently called Ἀμφι ἀναξ, that it was in a manner looked upon as a necessary proœmium. Suidas observes, Ἀμφιἀνακτιζὺν το προοιμιαζὺν: And Hesychius, Ἀμφιἀνακτα, ἀρχὴ νομῆς Κιθαρωδικῆς. Much the same is told us in the Scholia upon the passage above from Aristophanes: “ Μιμεῖται δὲ (Ἀριστοφάνης) τῶν Διθύραμβων τὰ προοιμια· συνεχὲς γὰρ χρῶνται ταύτῃ· λέγει· διο ἀμφιἀνακτας αὐτὲς καλεοσι. However, none of these writers inform us why this word was so particularly used; nor tell us what was its purport. In the short hymns ascribed to Homer

⁶⁰ Aristophanes. Νεφέλαι. v. 595.

⁶¹ See Scholia to Aristoph. v. 595.

⁶² Ibidem.

this term is industriously retained; and the persons who composed them have endeavoured to make sense of it, by adopting it according to the common acceptance.

Αμφι μοι Ερμείας φίλον γονον εννεπε, Μεσα.

Αμφι Διοσχερων ἐλικωπιδες ισπετε, Μεσαι.

Αμφι Διονυσου Σεμελης ερικυδεις υιον

⁶³ Μνησομαι.

These hymns were of late date, long after Homer; and were introduced in Ionia, and also in Cyprus and Phenicia, when the Grecians were in possession of those parts. They were used in the room of the antient hymns, which were not understood by the new inhabitants. One of them is confessedly addressed to the Goddess called Venus Ourania, in Cyprus; and was designed to be sung by the priest of that Goddess upon the stated festivals at Salamis.

⁶³ We meet with the like in the Orphica.

Αμφι δι μαντιας ιδαην πολυπειροτας ορμας

Θηρωι, Οιωσι τι. Argonautica. v. 33.

So in Pindar: Κελαδοντι μοι αμφι Κινυραν. Pyth. Ode 2. p. 203.

We have the same from the Tripod itself.

Αμφι δι Πυθω, και Κλαριω μαρτυματα Φοιβω. Apollo de defectis Oraculor. apud Eusebium. Præp. Evang. l. 5. c. 16. p. 204.

“Χαιρε, θεα, Σαλαμινος εὐκτιμένης μεθευσα,
 Και πασης Κυπρα· δούθ' ἡμεροισσαν αοιδην,
 Αυταρ εγω κεν σεις και αλλης μνησομ' αοιδης.

We may perceive, from what has been said; that the word *Amphi* was a term of long standing, the sense of which was no longer understood: yet the sound was retained by the Greeks, and used for a customary exclamation. In respect to the more antient exordia above quoted, especially that of *Terpander*, I take the words to be an imitation, rather than a translation, of a hymn sung at *Delphi* in the antient *Amonian* language; the sound of which has been copied, rather than the sense, and adapted to modern terms of a different meaning. I make no doubt but that there were many antient hymns preserved in those oracular temples, which were for a long time retained, and sung, when their meaning was very imperfectly known. They were, for the most part, composed in praise of *Ham*, or the *Sun*; and were sung by the *Homeridæ*, and

⁶⁴ Hymn to *Venus* of *Salamis*. See *Homer Didymi*. vol. 2. p. 528.

The names of the sacred hymns, as mentioned by *Proclus* in his *Χρησμοθρια*, were *Παιανις*, *Διθυραμβος*, *Αδωνις*, *Ιο Βανχοι*, *Υπερχηματα*, *Εγκρημα*, *Ευκτικα*. *Photius*. c. 236. p. 983.

Iamidæ. They were called after his titles, Ad, Athyr, Amphi, which the Grecians expressed Dithyrambi. They were strains of joy and exultation, attended with grand processions: and from the same term, dithyrambus, was derived the *θριαμβος* of the Greeks, and the triumphus of the Romans. We are informed that triumphs were first instituted by ⁶⁵ Bacchus, who was no other than Chus: the history, therefore, of the term must be sought for from among the Cuscana. That it was made up of titles, is plain, from its being said by Varro to have been a ⁶⁶ name; and one that was given by the Amonians among other personages to Dionusus: for they were not in this point uniform. Diodorus takes notice that it was a name, and conferred upon the person spoken of: ⁶⁷ *Θριαμβῶν δὲ αὐτὸν προμαρτυρεῖται φασί: They say, that one of the titles given to Dionusus was Thriambus.* Ham, in the very antient accounts of Greece, is called Iamus, and his priests Iamidæ. His oracle, in consequence of this, was styled Iamphi, and Iambi, which was the same term as Amphi, of which we have been treating. From

⁶⁵ Diodorus. l. 5. p. 213.

⁶⁶ Idque a *Θριαμβῶν* Græco, Liberi Patris cognomento. Varro de linguâ Lat. l. 5. p. 58.

⁶⁷ Diodorus Siculus. l. 5. p. 213.

the name Iambi came the measure *ἰαμβος*, Iambus; in which oracles were of old delivered. Ham, among the Egyptians, was called ⁶⁸ Tithrambo, which is the same name as the Ditherambus of Diodorus. There is a remarkable passage in the Scholia upon Pindar concerning Ham, under the name of Iamus, and also concerning his temple, which is represented as oracular. ⁶⁹ ΜΑΝΤΕΙΟΝ ἦν ἐν Ολυμπίᾳ, ὃ ἀρχηγὸς γέγονεν Ἰάμος, τῇ διὰ ἐμπυρῶν μαντεία, ἣ καὶ μεχρὶ τῆς νυνὶ οἱ Ἰαμίδαι χρεῶνται. *There was in Olympia an antient temple, esteemed a famous seat of prophecy, in which Iamus is supposed to have first presided; and where the will of the Deity was made manifest by the sacred fire upon the altar: this kind of divination is still carried on by a set of priests, who are called Iamidæ.* *Ἰάμος ἀρχηγός* was in reality the Deity; and his attendants were ⁷⁰ Iamidæ, persons of great power

⁶⁸ Epiphanius—adversus Hæres. l. 3. p. 1093.

⁶⁹ Pindar. Olympic Ode vi. p. 53.

Iāmus, supposed by Pindar to have been the son of Apollo; but he was the same as Apollo and Osiris. He makes Apollo afford him the gift of prophecy:

Εἶθ' αἱ οἱ ὕπασσι

Θησαυροὺς δίδυμας μαντεσσίας (Ἀπολλων). Ibid. p. 53.

⁷⁰ Of the Iamidæ, see Herodotus. l. v. c. 44. l. ix. c. 33.

Καλλιοὶ τῶν Ἰαμίδων μαντιῶ.

and repute. Εξ ὅς τελευλεται καὶ Ἕλληες γινος Ιερουδα.
Pindar. Iamus was immortal, and was therefore
named αἰαντος.

71 Καὶ καταφρονίζον καλίστῃ μιν
Χρῶν σωματικῇ πατρὶς
Αἰαντος.

From hence we may be assured, that he was of
old the real Deity of the place.

I have mentioned, that in the sacred processions
in early times the Deity used to be carried about
in a shrine; which circumstance was always at-
tended with shouts, and exclamations, and the
whole was accompanied with a great concourse of
people. The antient Greeks styled these celebri-
ties the procession of the 72 P'omphi, and from
hence were derived the words πομπή, and pompa.
These originally related to a procession of the
oracle: but were afterwards made use of to de-
scribe any cavalcade or show. In the time of
Herodotus the word seems in some degree to have
retained its true meaning, being by him used for
the oracular influence. He informs us that Am-
philutus was a diviner of Acharnan; and that he

71 Pindar. Ibidem. p. 51.

72 Pi is the antient Egyptian prefix.

came to Pisistratus with a commission from heaven. By this he induced that prince to prosecute a scheme which he recommended. ⁷³ *Ενταυθα θειη πομπη χρημιενος παρισταται Πεισιγρατω Αμφιλυτος.*—*Θειη πομπη* is a divine revelation, or commission. Ham was the Hermes of the Egyptians, and his oracle, as I have shewn, was styled Omphi: and when particularly spoken of as *the* oracle, it was expressed P'omphi, and P'ompi, the *πομπη* of the Greeks. Hence Hermes had the name of *πομπαιος*, which was misinterpreted the messenger, and conductor: and the Deity was in consequence of it made the servant of the Gods, and attendant upon the dead. But *πομπαιος* related properly to divine influence; and *πομπη* was an oracle. An ox, or cow, was by the Amonians esteemed very sacred, and oracular: Cadmus was accordingly said to have been directed *πομπη βοος*.

⁷⁴ *Ενθα και ενασθη πομπη βοος, ην οι Απολλων
Ωπασει μαντοσυνησι προσηγητειραν οδοιο.*

⁷³ Herodotus. l. 1. c. 62. p. 30.

⁷⁴ Apollonius Rhodius. l. 3. v. 1180.

An ox or cow from being oracular was styled Alphi as well as Omphi. Hence Plutarch speaks of Cadmus: *Οι φασι το αλφη πατων προταξαι. δια το φεικας υτω καλειν τοι βοι.* Sympos. Quæst. 9. 3.

Many places were from the oracle styled Pompean: and supposed by the Romans to have been so named from Pompeius Magnus; but they were too numerous, and too remote to have been denominated from him, or any other Roman. There was indeed Pompeiæ in Campania: but even that was of too high antiquity to have received its name from Rome. We read of Pompeiæ among the Pyrenees, Pompion in Athens, Pompelon in Spain, Pompedita in Babylonia, Pomponiana in Gaul. There were some cities in Cilicia and Capadocia, to which that Roman gave the name of Pompeipolis: but upon inquiry they will be found to have been Zeleian cities, which were oracular: so that the Romans only gave a turn to the name in honour of their own countryman, by whom these cities were taken.

Besides the cities styled Pompean, there were pillars named in like manner; which by many have been referred to the same person. But they could not have been built by him, nor were they erected to his memory: as I think we may learn from their history. There are two of this denomination still remaining at a great distance from each other: both which seem to have been raised for a religious purpose. The one stands in Egypt at ¹ Alexandria; the other at the extreme point of

¹ In insulâ Pharo. Pliny. l. 36. c. 12.

the Thracian Bosphorus, where is a communication between the Propontis and the antient Euxine sea. They seem to be of great antiquity, as their basis witnesses at this day : the shaft and superstructure is of later date. The pillar at the Bosphorus stands upon one of the Cyanean rocks : and its parts, as we may judge from ²Wheeler, betray a difference in their æra. It was repaired in the time of Augustus : and an inscription was added by the person who erected the column, and who dedicated the whole to that Emperor.

· · · · · ³DIVO. CAESARI. AUGUSTO.

E. . CL . . ANDIDIUS...

L. F CL ARGENTO...

We may learn from the inscription, however mutilated, that this pillar was not the work of Pompeius Magnus ; nor could it at all relate to his history : for the time of its being rebuilt was but little removed from the age in which he lived. The original work must have therefore been far prior. The pillar in Egypt is doubtless the same which was built upon the ruins of a former, by Sostratus of Cnidos, before the time of Pompeius :

² Wheeler's Travels, p. 207.

³ Wheeler. p. 204. Sandys's travels. p. 32.

so that the name must have been given on another account. The inscription is preserved by ⁴ Strabo.

ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΝΙΔΙΟΣ

ΔΕΞΙΦΑΝΟΣ

ΘΕΟΙΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΕΙΝ

ΤΗΕΡ ΤΩΝ

ΠΛΩΙΖΟΜΕΝΩΝ.

The narrow streight into the Euxine sea was a passage of difficult navigation. This was the reason, that upon each side there were temples and sacred columns erected to the Deity of the country, in order to obtain his assistance. And there is room to think, that the pillars and obelisks were made use of for beacons, and that every temple was a Pharos. They seem to have been erected at the entrance of harbours; and upon eminences along the coasts in most countries. The pillars of Hercules were of this sort, and undoubtedly for the same purpose. They were not built by him; but erected to his honour by people who worshipped him, and who were called Herculeans. ⁵ Ἔθος γὰρ παλαιὸν ὑπερῆξε το τιθεσθαι τοιαύτας ὀρες, καθάπερ οἱ Πηγῶν τῶν Σηλίδας εὗρεσαν, τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ πορθμῷ κειμένην, πυρρὸν τι.

⁴ Strabo. l. 17. p. 1141.

⁵ Strabo. l. 3. p. 259.

Και ὁ Πελώριος λεγόμενος πύργος ἀντίκειται τῇ ταύτῃ σῆλιδι.
For it was a custom, says Strabo, among the antients, to erect this kind of land-marks, such as the pillar at Rhegium, near the foot of Italy: which is a kind of tower, and was raised by the people of Rhegium at the streight where the passage was to Sicily. Directly opposite stood another building of the same sort, called the tower of Pelorus. Such Pillars were by the Iberians styled Herculean, because they were sacred to Hercules; under which title they worshipped the chief Deity. Some of these were near Gades, and Onoba*, Κατ' Ονοβαν τῆς Ἰβηρίας: others were erected still higher, on the coast of Lusitania. This caused an idle dispute between Eratosthenes, Dicæarchus, and others, in order to determine which were the genuine pillars of Hercules: as if they were not all equally genuine; all denominated from the Deity of the country. Two of the most celebrated stood upon each side of the Mediterranean at the noted passage called fretum Gaditanum—κατὰ τὰ ἀκρὰ τῆς πορθύμης. That on the Mauritanian side was called Abyla, from Ab-El, parens Sol: the other in Iberia had the name of³ Calpe. This was an

* Strabo. l. 2. p. 258.

⁷ Strabo. Ibidem. On-Ob. Sol. Pytho. Onoba, regio Solis Pythonia.

³ Strabo calls the African pillar Abyluca; which is commonly

The island Delos was particularly frequented upon this account; and the sailors seem to have undergone some severe discipline at the altar of the God, in order to obtain his favour.

²² Ἀστεριη, πολυβωμε, πολυλλιτε, τις δε σε ναυτης
 Εμπορος Αιγαιοιο παρηλυθε νηι θεεση;
 Ουχ' εἴτω μεγαλοι μιν επιπνευσιν αηται,
 Χρειω θ' οὔτι ταχισον αγει πλεον, αλλα τα λαιφα
 Ωκειες εσειλαντο, και ε παλιν αυθις εβησαν,
 Πριν μεγαν η σιο βωμον υπο πληγησιν ιλιξαι
 Ρησσομενοι —

O! ever crown'd with altars, ever blest,
 Lovely Asteria, in how high repute
 Stands thy fair temple 'mid the various tribes
 Who ply the Ægean. Though their busi-
 ness claims
 Dispatch immediate; though the inviting
 gales
 Ill brook the lingering mariners' delay:
 Soon as they reach thy soundings, down at
 once
 Drop the slack sails, and all the naval gear.
 The ship is moor'd: nor do the crew presume

²² Callimachus. Hymn to Delos. v. 316.

To quit thy sacred limits, 'till they have
pass'd

A painful penance ; with the galling whip
Lash'd thrice around thine altar.

This island was greatly esteemed for its sanctity, and there used to be a wonderful concourse of people from all nations continually resorting to its temple. The priests, in consequence of it, had hymns composed in almost all languages. It is moreover said of the female attendants, that they could imitate the speech of various people ; and were well versed in the histories of foreign parts, and of antient times. Homer speaks of these extraordinary qualifications as if he had been an eye-witness :

¹³ Προς δὲ τοδὲ μέγα θαῦμα, ὅτε κλισίῳ ἐποτ' ὀλεῖται.

Κεραὶ Δηλιάδες, Ἑκατηβέλειω θεραπαιναι,
'Αἶτ' ἐπεὶ αὖ πρῶτον μὲν Ἀπολλῶν ὑμνησῶσιν,
Αὐτὶς δ' αὖ Λητώ τε, καὶ Ἀρτεμὶν ἰοχραιρῆ,
Μνησαμέναι ἀνδρῶν τε παλαιῶν, ἥδ' ὀνυχαίων,
'Υμνοὶν αἰδοῦσιν, θελγῶσι δὲ φυλ' ἀνθρώπων.
Πάντων δ' ἀνθρώπων φωνᾶς, καὶ Κρομβάλιασιν
Μιμῆσθαι ἰσασὶ φαίης δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἴκατον
Φθειγέσθαι, ἔτω σφὶ καλὴ συναρῆρην αἰοῖθι.

¹³ Homer. Hymn to Apollo. v. 156.

Helen is said to have been a mimic of this sort.

The Delian nymphs, who tend Apollo's shrine,
When they begin their tuneful hymns, first
praise

The mighty God of day: to his they join
Latona's name, and Artemis, far fam'd
For her fleet arrows and unerring bow.

Of heroes next, and heroines, they sing,
And deeds of antient prowess. Crowds
around,

Of every region, every language, stand
In mute applause, sooth'd with the pleasing
lay.

Vers'd in each art and every power of
speech,

The Delians mimick all who come: to them
All language is familiar: you would think
The natives spoke of every different clime.

Such are their winning ways: so sweet their
song.

The offerings made at these places used to be of various kinds, but particularly of liba, or cakes, which were generally denominated from the temple where they were presented. A curious inscription to this purpose has been preserved by Spon and Wheeler, which belonged to some obelisk or temple upon the Thracian Bosphorus. It was found on the Asiatic side, nearly opposite to the Pompean pillar, of which I before took notice.

The *Dory* to which it was ascribed was the same as that above, but called by another title, *Ant*, and *Ant* was rendered by the Greeks *Ἄντιον*: and *Antion* is ascribed to us as the name of a small vessel.

¹³ *Ὁς ἐστὶν ὁ κύριος τῆς ἀντιόχειας πόλεως*

Ὁς ἐστὶν ὁ κύριος τῆς ἀντιόχειας πόλεως

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Ὁς ἐστὶν ὁ κύριος τῆς ἀντιόχειας πόλεως

Great Urian Jove invoke to be your guide:
Then spread the sail, and boldly stem the tide.
Whether the stormy inlet you explore,
Where the surge laves the bleak Cyncean
shore.
Or down the Egean homeward bend your
way.
Still as you pass the wonted tribute pay,

¹⁴ *Τὸ ἄντιον τῆς ὀφείας πόλεως ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ κύριος τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐστὶν ὁ κύριος τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐστὶν ὁ κύριος τῆς πόλεως.* Anon. Descript. Ponti Euxini.

¹⁵ See Spon. and Wheeler's travels. p. 209.

An humble cake of meal: for Philo here,
Antipater's good son, this shrine did rear,
A pleasing omen, as you ply the sail,
And sure prognostic of a prosperous gale.

The Iapygian promontory had a temple to the same God, whose name by Dionysius is rendered *Τριος*.

¹⁶ Φυλατ' Ιηπυγιων τατανυσμενα, μεσφ' *Τριωο*
Παρθαλιας, *Τριε*, τοθι συρεται *Αδριας αλμη*.

The more difficult the navigation was, the more places of sanctity were erected upon the coast. The Bosphorus was esteemed a dangerous pass; and, upon that account, abounded with Cippi, and altars. These were originally mounds of earth, and sacred to the Sun: upon which account they were called Col-On, or altars of that Deity. From hence is derived the term Colona, and *Κολωνη*. It came at last to denote any nees or foreland; but was originally the name of a sacred hill, and of the pillar which was placed upon it. To say the truth, there was of old hardly any headland but what had its temple or altar. The Bosphorus, in particular, had numbers of them by

¹⁶ Dionysius περιηγης. v. 380.

way of sea-marks, as well as for sacred purposes: and there were many upon the coast of Greece. Hence Apollonius says of the Argonauts:

¹⁷ Ἡρι δὲ νισσομένοισιν Ἀθω ἀνιτέλλει κολωνή.

In another place of the Bosphorus—

¹⁸ Φαίνεται περὶεν ῥομα Βοσπόρου, ἧδε κολωνάι
Μυσιαί.

The like occurs in the Orphic Argonauts, where Peleus is pointing out the habitation of the Centaur Chiron:

¹⁹ Ω φίλοι, ἀθρήϊτε σκοπίας πρὸχοντα κολωνόν,
Μισσῶ ἐνὶ πρηνί κατασπίον, ἐνθα δὲ Χείρων
Ναίει ἐνὶ σπηλυγγι, δικαιοτάτος Κενταύρων.

These Colonæ were sacred to the Apollo of Greece; and, as they were sea-marks and bea-

¹⁷ Apollonius Rhodius. l. 1. v. 601.

¹⁸ Ibid. l. 1. v. 1114.

In another place,

Φύλα τι Εἰδυμένη αὐτῇ κτισσίσσαστο γαίῃ,
Μισφ' ἐπὶ Ρῆβαιν προχόας, σκοπίλαι τι Κολωνές.

Apollon. Rhod. l. 2. v. 790.

¹⁹ Orphic Argonaut. v. 375.

cons, which stood on eminences near the mouths of rivers, and at the entrances of harbours, it caused them to be called *ωρια*, *ουρεα*, and *ορμοι*. Homer gives a beautiful description of such hills and headlands, and of the sea-coast projected in a beautiful landscape beneath, when, in some ravishing poetry, he makes all these places rejoice at the birth of Apollo :

²⁰ Πασαι δε σκοπιαι τοι αδον, και πρωνες ακροι
 'Τψηλων ορειων, ποταμοι θ' αλα δε προρευοντες,
 Ακταιτ' εις αλα κεκλιμεναι, λιμενες τε θαλασσης.

In that happy hour
 The lofty cliffs, that overlook the main,
 And the high summits of the towering hills,
 Shouted in triumph: down the rivers ran
 In pleasing murmurs to the distant deep.
 The shelves, the shores, the inlets of the sea,
 Witness'd uncommon gladness.

Apollo, from this circumstance, was often called *επακτιος*, or the tutelary God of the coast; and had particular offerings upon that account.

²⁰ Homer's Hymn to Apollo.

²¹ Πείσματα τ' αἵψαμένοι πορφυρομένη ἱέρα καλὰ
Ζηνὶ Πανομφαίῳ, καὶ ἑτακτιῷ Ἀπολλωνί.

It was not only upon rocks and eminences that these Cippi and Obelisks were placed by the ancients: they were to be found in their temples, where for many ages a rude stock or stone served for a representation of the Deity. They were sometimes quite shapeless, but generally of a conical figure; of which we meet with many instances. Clemens Alexandrinus takes notice of this kind of ²² worship: and Pausanias, in describing the temple of Hercules at Hyettus in ²³ Bœotia,

²¹ Orphic Argonaut. v. 1295.

Sophocles calls the sea coast *παραθεσμίας ακτὴ*, from the numbers of altars. Œdipus Tyrannus. v. 193.

The like province was attributed to the supposed sister of Apollo, Diana: Jupiter tells her—

καὶ μὲν ἀγρίαις

Ἔσση καὶ λιμνέεσσιν ἐπισκοπός.

And, in another place:

Τρεῖς δὲ καὶ τοὶ πτολιμῆρα καὶ ἕκ ἑκα Πύργοι οὐκ ἔσση.

Callimachus, Hymn to Diana.

Ποτνια, Μυυχίη, Λιμνισκοπέ, χαιρε, Φεραία. Ibid. v. 259.

²² Πρὶν γὰρ οὐκ ἀκριβοῦναι τὰς τοῦ ἀγάλματος σχίστις, κίονας ἱερῶν καὶ παλαιοὶ ἐθετοῦ τῆτος, ὡς ἀφιδρυμὰ τῷ Θεῷ. Clemens Alexand. l. 1. p. 418.

²³ —Οὗτος οὐχὶ ἀγάλματος σκευὴ τήχρη, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἀργὴ τὰ τὰ τὸ ἀρχαῖον. Pausan. l. 9. p. 757.

tells us, that there was no statue in it, nor any work of art, but merely a rude stone, after the manner of the first ages. Tertullian gives a like description of Ceres and Pallas. Pallas Attica, et Ceres ²⁴ Phrygia—quæ sine effigie, rudi palo, et informi specie prostant. Juno of Samos was little better than a ²⁵ post. It sometimes happens that aged trees bear a faint likeness to the human fabric: roots, likewise, and sprays, are often so fantastic in their evolutions, as to betray a remote resemblance. The antients seem to have taken advantage of this fancied similitude, which they improved by a little art; and their first effort towards imagery was from these rude and rotten materials. Apollonius Rhodius, in his account of the Argonauts, gives a description of a monument of this sort, which was by them erected in a dark grove, upon a mountainous part of ²⁶ Bithynia. They raised an altar of rough stones, and placed near it an image of Rhea, which they formed from an arm or stump of an old vine.

Also of the Theopians: Καὶ σφισι ἀγάλμα παλαιωτάτου ἐστὶ ἀγρὸς
λίθος. p. 761.

²⁴ Tertullian adversus Gentes. l. 1. c. 12.

²⁵ Καὶ τὸ μὲν Σαμίας Ἥρας προτέρου πρὸ οὐραίας. Clementis Cohort.
p. 40.

²⁶ Apollonius Rhodius. l. 1. v. 1117. p. 115.

ἔσκε δὲ τι σίβαρον στυκος ἀμπέλη, ἐντρεφὸν ὕλη
 Προγυ γεραιόθεν, το μὲν ἑκταμὸν ὄφρα πελάτο
 Δαίμονος κρείης ἱερὸν βρετὰς· ἐξέσι δ' Ἀργῶς
 Εὐκοσμῆς, καὶ δὴ μὴν ἐπ' ἀκροῦσεντι Κολωνῶν
 Ἰδρυσαν, φηγοῖσιν ἐπηρεφες ἀκροτάτῃσι·
 Ἄϊ ρα τι πάσαν πανκέρταται ἐρίζοντο
 Βωμόν δ' αὖ χέραδος παρακλήτορ, ἀμφὶ δὲ φύλλαις
 Στεφανμένοι δρυνοῖσι θυπέσσιν ἔμελλετο.

A dry and wither'd branch, by time impair'd,
 Hung from an ample and an aged vine,
 Low bending to the earth: the warriors axe
 Lopt it at once from the parental stem.
 This as a sacred relick was consigned
 To Argus' hands, an image meet to frame
 Of Rhea, dread Divinity, who ruled
 Over Bithynia's mountains. With rude art
 He smooth'd and fashion'd it in homely guise.
 Then on a high and lonely promontory
 Rear'd it amid a tall and stately grove
 Of antient beeches. Next of stones unwrought
 They raise an altar; and with boughs of oak
 Soft wreaths of foliage weave to deck it
 round.

Then to their rites they turn, and vows perform.

The same circumstance is mentioned in the Orphic

Argonautics²⁷; where the poet speaks of Argus, and the vine branch:

Αμφιπλάκες ἔργος

Ἀμπέλῃ ἀναλίσκῃ ὅξιν ἀπικερσε σιδάρῃ,

Ἔισσι δ' ἐπισπῆμνός.

The Amazonians were a very antient people, who worshipped their provincial Deity under the character of a female, and by the titles of Artemis, Oupis, Hippa. They first built a temple at Ephesus; and according to Callimachus²⁸ the image of the Goddess was formed of the stump of a beech tree.

Σοὶ καὶ Ἀμαζονίδες πόλεμῳ ἐπιθυμηταί.

Ἐκ κοτῆ παρράλιῃ Ἐφίσην ἑτάς ἰδρυσάντο.

²⁹ Φηγῷ ὑπὸ πρέμνῳ, τέλεισιν δὲ τοῖς ἱερὸν Ἰππῷ.

Αὐταὶ δ', Οὐπί ἀναστα, περὶ πρυλὶν ὠρχήσαντο.

Instead of an image made of a stump, the poet Dionysius supposes a temple to have been built beneath the trunk of a decayed tree.

²⁷ Orphic Argonaut. v. 605.

Pliny, l. 16, mentions simulacrum vitigineum.

²⁸ Callimachus. Hymn to Diana. v. 237.

²⁹ Πρέμνῳ—τέλειος, βλαστός, καὶ ῥιζώμα διδόν το γηρασέν· ἢ τὸ ἀμπέλῃ πρὸς τῇ γῇ πρέμνῳ. Hesychius.

Περὶ πρυλῶν, κερήσαντο. Ibidem.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

FROM THE DEATH OF JULIUS CÆSAR TO THE FALL OF THE EMPIRE.

It is observed, that the Chinese, as well as the people of Japan, still retain something of this custom. When they meet with an injured man, or spy off a thief, they demand the recompence: and, by the satisfaction a thief gives in the look of a Lamb or a Dove, just as duty directs them.

The wine was esteemed sacred both to Dionysus, and Bacchus: for they were two different personages, though confounded by the Greeks: indeed the rites of all those who were originally styled Bacchus, are blended together. This tree had therefore the name of Ampel, which the Greeks rendered *Bacchus*, from the Sem. Ham, whose peculiar name it was. This title is the same as *Omphalos* before mentioned, and relates to the genuine Deity of the Fœderal world: under which character Ham was principally alluded to. The Egyptians and Asiatic Greeks had some imperfect traditions about Ham, and Chus: the latter of which they esteemed Bacchus. And as the term *Ampelus* did not primarily relate to the vine, but was a sacred name transferred from the Deity, they had some notion of this circumstance: but as it was their custom out of every title to form a new personage, they have supposed

Ampelus to have been a youth of great beauty, and one whom Bacchus particularly favoured. Hence Nonnus introduces the former begging of Selene not to envy him this happiness.

²⁰ Μη φοβουσης, ὅτι Βακχος εἰμὶ φιλοτάτα φύλασσαι.

Ὅττι νεὸς γενόμεν, ὅτι καὶ φίλος εἰμὶ Λυαίᾳ.

The worship of Ham was introduced by the Amonians in Phrygia and Asia Minor: and in those parts the Poet makes Ampelus chiefly conversant.

²¹ Ἢδὴ γὰρ Φρυγίης ὑπὸ δειραδὶ κερὸς αὐθιγῶν

Ἀμπελος πῆχτο νεοτρεφεὶς ἐριος ἐρωτῶν.

He speaks of his bathing in the waters, and rising with fresh beauty from the stream, like the morning star from the ocean.

²² Πακτωλῷ πορὲ καὶ σὺ τεὸν σελῶς, οὐρα φανεῖη

Ἀμπελος ἀντελλῶν, ἅτε φωσφορός—

Κοσμησεί σεο κάλλος ὅλον Πακτωλίον ὕδωρ.

In all these instances there are allusions to a

²⁰ Nonni Dionysiaca. l. xi. p. 306.

²¹ Nonni Dion. l. x. p. 278.

²² Nonni Dion. l. xi. p. 296.

history, which will hereafter be fully discussed. Ovid seems to make Ampelus a native of Thrace; and supposes him to have been the son of a satyr by one of the nymphs in that country:

³³ Ampelon intonsum, Satyro Nymphæque creatum,
Fertur in Iamariis Bacchus amâsse jugis.

But however they may have mistaken this personage, it is certain that in early times he was well known, and highly revered. Hence wherever the Amonians settled, the name of Ampelus will occur: and many places will be found to have been denominated from the worship of the Deity under this sacred title. We learn from Stephanus Byzantinus, ³⁴ that, according to Hecatæus, in his *Europa*, Ampelus was the name of a city in Liguria. There was likewise a promontory in the district of Torone called Ampelus: a like promontory in Samos; another in Cyrene. *Agrætas* mentions two cities there, an upper, and a lower, of that name. There

³³ Ovid. *Fast.* l. 3. v. 409.

³⁴ Ἀμπέλως, πόλις τῆς Λιγυρικῆς· Ἐκταίος ἐν Εὐρώπῃ· ἐστὶ δὲ ἀκρὰ Τορυνταίων Ἀμπέλως λεγομένη· ἐστὶ καὶ ἰτιέρα ἀκρὰ τῆς Σαρμῆ καὶ ἀλλή ἐν Κύρηνῃ. Ἀγροίτας δὲ δύο πόλεις φησὶ, τῇ μὲν ἄνω, τῇ δὲ κατῷ· ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ Ἰταλίας ἀκρὰ, καὶ Λύμνη. Steph. Byzant.

Καλεῖται μὲν οὖν καὶ ἀκρὰ τῆς Ἀμπέλως. Strabo of Samos. l. 14. p. 944.

was likewise a harbour in Italy so called. We read of a city ³⁵ Ampeloëssa in Syria, and a nation in Lybia called Ampeliotæ: Ἀμπελιῶται· δὲ εἶδος Λιβυῆς, Suidas. Also, Ampelona in Arabia; and a promontory, Ampelusia, near Tingis, in Mauritania. In all these places, however distant, the Amonians had made settlements. Over against the island Samos stood the sacred promontory, Mycale, in Ionia. This, too, was called Ampelus, according to Hesychius, as the passage is happily altered by Albertus and others. Ἀμπελος, μηχανή, καὶ ἀκρὰ Μυκαλῆς, ἡγουν οὖρος. From the words ἡγουν οὖρος one might infer, that Ampelus was no uncommon name for a mountain in general: so far is certain, that many such were so denominated: which name could not relate to ἀμπελος, the vine; but they were so called from the Deity to whom they were ³⁶ sacred. Many of these places were barren crags, and rocks of the sea, ill suited to the cul-

³⁵ Ampelusia, called Κάπτης ἀκρὸν. Ptolemy. l. 4. so named according to Strabo ἀπὸ Κάπτιν, ὃς Κάπταιν, not far from a city Zilis, and Cota. See Pliny. l. 5. c. 1.

Promontorium Oceani extremum Ampelusia. Pliny. l. 5. c. 1. Ampelona. Pliny. l. 6. c. 28.

³⁶ Ἀπὸ Ἀμπελῦ ἀκρῆς ἐπὶ Κασσουργαίων ἀκρῇ. Herodotus. l. 7. c. 123.

Ἀμπελος ἀκρᾶ, in Crete. Ptolemy. See Pliny. l. 4. c. 12.

tivation of the ²⁷ vine. And not only eminences were so called, but the strand and shores, also, for the same reason; because here, too, were altars and pillars to this God. Hence we read in Hesychius: Ἀμπελος — αἰγιαλος — Κυρηναίους αἰγιαλος. *By Ampelus is signified the sea shore; or Ampelus, among the people of Cyrene, signifies the sea shore.*

From what has been said, we may be assured that Ampelus and Omphalus were the same term originally, however varied afterwards and differently appropriated. They are each a compound from Omphe, and relate to the oracular Deity. Ampelus, at Mycale, in Ionia, was confessedly so denominated from its being a sacred ²⁸ place, and abounding with waters; by which, people who drank them were supposed to be inspired. They are mentioned in an antient oracle quoted by Eusebius²⁹: *Ἐν Διδύμῳ γυαλοῖς Μυκαλησίῃς ΕΝΘΕΟΝ ὕδωρ.* I have mentioned that all fountains were esteemed sacred, but especially those which had

²⁷ In Samos was Ἀμπίλος ἀρχαῖοι ἔτι δὲ αἰ νεώτεροι. Strabo. l. 14. p. 944.

Some places were called more simply Ampe.

See Herodotus of Ampī in the Persian Gulf. l. 6. c. 20.

Ἀμπη of Tzetzes. See Cellarius.

²⁸ Μυκαλῆς χωρίον ἱερὸν. Herodotus. l. 1. c. 148.

²⁹ Præp. Evan. l. 5. c. 16.

any præternatural quality, and abounded with exhalations. It was an universal notion that a divine energy proceeded from these effluvia, and that the persons who resided in their vicinity were gifted with a prophetic quality. Fountains of this nature, from the divine influence with which they were supposed to abound, the Amonians styled Ain Omphē, sive fontes Oraculi. These terms, which denoted the fountain of the prophetic God, the Greeks contracted to *Νυμφη*, a Nymph; and supposed such a person to be an inferior Goddess, who presided over waters. Hot springs were imagined to be more immediately under the inspection of the nymphs: whence Pindar styles such fountains, ⁴⁰ *Θερμα Νυμφαν λυτρα*. The temple of the Nymphæ Ionides, in Arcadia, stood close to a fountain of great ⁴¹ efficacy. The term *Nympha* will be found always to have a reference to ⁴² water. There was in the same region

⁴⁰ Pindar. Olymp. Ode 12.

Νυμφαι υιοι ε τῷ φρεσιν. Artemidorus Oneirocrit. 1. 2. c. 23.

⁴¹ *Νυμφαι υιοι ιεροι επι τη πηγη*.—*λυομενοις δε εν τη πηγη καμωτων τι εστι και αλγηματων παντων ιαματα*. Pansanias. 1. 6. p. 510.

⁴² *Νυμφικα*, and *Αυτρα*, are put by Hesychius as synonymous.

Omnibus aquis Nymphæ sunt præsidentes. Servius upon Virgil. Eclog. 1.

Thetis was styled Nympha, merely because she was supposed to be water. Thetidem dici voluerunt aquam, unde et *Nympha* dicta est. Fulgentij Mytholog. c. viii. p. 720.

of the Peloponnesus a place called Νύμφας, Nymphas; which was undoubtedly so named from its hot springs: "Καταρρέουσι γὰρ ὕδατι—Νύμφας: for Nymphas—abounded with waters. Another name for these places was Ain-Ades, the fountain of Ades, or the Sun; which, in like manner, was changed to Ναιάδες, Naiades, a species of Deities of the same class. Fountains of bitumen, in Suisiana and Babylonia, were called Ain-Aptha, the fountains of Aptha, the God of fire; which by the Greeks was rendered Naptha, a name given to " bitumen. As they changed Ain Omphē to

⁴³ Pausanias. l. 8. p. 670.

Young women were, by the later Greeks, and by the Romans, styled Nymphæ; but improperly. Nympha vox, Græcorum Νυμφα, non fuit ab origine Virgini sive Puellæ propria: sed solummodo partem corporis denotabat. Ægyptijs, sicut omnia animalia, lapides, frutices, atque herbas, ita omne membrum atque omnia corporis humani loca, aliquo dei titulo mos fuit denotare. Hinc cor nuncupabant Ath, uterum Mathyr, vel Mether: et fontem sæmineum, sicut et alios fontes, nomine Ain Omphē, Græce νυμφη, insignibant: quod ab Ægyptijs ad Græcos derivatum est.—Hinc legimus, Νυμφη πυρρ, και ποταμος γυν, νυμφη δὲ καλυσι κτλ. Suidas.

Παρ' Ἀθηναίοις ἡ τοῦ Διὸς μήτηρ, Νυμφη. Ibidem.

⁴⁴ Naptha is called Aphas by Simplicius in Categoriæ. Aristotelis. Καὶ ὁ Ἀφας δὲχεται πορρῶναι τοῦ πυρὸς ἰδὸς. The same by Gregory Nyssen is contracted, and called, after the Ionic manner, Φθης: ὥστε ὁ καλυμένος Φθης ἐξαπτίται. Liber de animalibus. On which account these writers are blamed by the learned Vale-

Nymphæa, a Goddess, they accordingly denominated the place itself *Nυμφαίων*, Nymphæum: and wherever a place occurs of that name, there will be found something particular in its circumstances. We are told by ⁴⁵ Pliny that the river Tigris, being stopped in its course by the mountains of Taurus, loses itself under ground, and rises again on the other side at Nymphæum. According to Marcellinus, it seems to be at Nymphæum that it sinks into the earth. Be it as it may, this, he tells us, is the place where that fiery matter called naphtha issued: from whence, undoubtedly, the place had its name. ⁴⁶ Bitumen nascitur prope lacum Sosingitem, cujus alveo Tigris voratus, fluensque subterraneus, procursis spatiis longis, emergit. Hic et Naptha gignitur specie piceâ. In his pagis hiatus conspicitur terræ, unde halitus lethalis exsurgens, quodcunque ani-

sus. They are, however, guilty of no mistake; only use the word out of composition. Ain-Apha, contracted Naptha, was properly the fountain itself: the matter which proceeded from it was styled Aphas, Pthas, and Ptha. It was one of the titles of the God of fire, called Apha-Astus, the Hephaustus of the Greeks; to whom this inflammable substance was sacred.

See Valesij notæ in Amm. Marcellinum. l. 23. p. 285.

Epirus was denominated from the worship of fire, and one of its rivers was called the Aphas.

⁴⁵ Pliny. l. 31. p. 333.

⁴⁶ Marcellinus. l. 23. p. 285.

mai prope consistit, odore gravi committit. There was an island of the like nature at the mouth of the river Indus, which was sacred to the Sun, and styled Cobie "Nymphæarum: in qua nullum non animal absentit. In Athamania was a temple of the Nymphs, or "Nymphæarum; and near it a fountain of fire, which consumed things brought near to it. Hard by Apollonia was an eruption of bituminous matter, like that in Assyria: and this too was named "Nymphæarum. The same author (Strabo) mentions, that in Seleucia, styled Pieria, there was a like bituminous eruption, taken notice of by Posidonius; and that it was called Ampelitis: "Τῷ Ἀμπελίτῳ γὰρ ἀφελτῶς, τῷ δὲ Σελευσίῃ τῇ Πιρίᾳ μεταλλεύουσιν. The hot streams, and poisonous effluvia near Puteoli and lake Avernus are well known. It was esteemed a place of great sanctity; and people of a prophetic character are

⁴⁷ Pliny. l. 6. p. 326.

⁴⁸ Strabo. l. 7. p. 487. See Antigonii Carystii Mirabilia. p. 163.

⁴⁹ Εἰ τῇ χερσὶ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου καλεῖται τὸ Νυμφαῖον· ὅτι ἐστὶ πρὸς αἰαδίδου· ἐπ' αὐτῇ δὲ κρύβει ῥίσι χυμὸς Ἀσφαλτοῦ. Strabo. l. 7. p. 487.

⁵⁰ Strabo. Ibidem. l. 7. p. 487. He supposes that it was called Ampelitis from ἀμπέλαι, the vine: because its waters were good to kill vermin, Ἀκρίας τῆς φθορίας ἀμπέλαι. A far fetched etymology. Neither Strabo, nor Posidonius, whom he quotes, considers that the term is of Syriac original.

said to have here resided. Here was a ⁵¹ Nymphæum, supposed to have been an oracular temple: There was a method of divination at Rome, mentioned by ⁵² Dion Cassius, in which people formed their judgment of future events from the steam of lighted frankincense. The terms of inquiry were remarkable: for their curiosity was indulged in respect to every future contingency, excepting death and marriage. The place of divination was here too called ⁵³ Nymphæum. Pausanias takes notice of a cavern near Platea, which was sacred to the Nymphs of Cithæron: Ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς, ἐφ' ἣ τῶν ἑσμεῶν ποιοῦνται, πεντε πε μαλιστα καὶ δέκα ὑπεκαταδαντι γαδίας ΝΥΜΦΩΝ εἶναι αὐτοῦ Κιθαιρωνίδων—MANTETEΣΘΑΙ δὲ τὰς Νυμφὰς το ἀρχαίων αὐτοῦ εἶχε λόγος. We find that the Nymphs of this place had been of old prophetic. Evagrius mentions a splendid building at Antioch called Nymphæum, remarkable ⁵⁴ Ναμάτων πλεῖω, for the advantage of its waters. There was a Nymphæum at Rome mentioned by Marcellinus. ⁵⁵ Septemzodium celebrem locum, ubi Nymphæum Marcus condidit Imperator. Here were the Thermæ Antonianæ.

⁵¹ Philostrati vita Apollonii. l. 8. c. 4. p. 416.

⁵² Dionis Historia Romana. Johannis Rosin: Antiq. l. 3. c. 14.

⁵³ Pausanias. l. 9. p. 718.

⁵⁴ Evagrius. l. 3. c. 12.

⁵⁵ Marcellinus. l. 15. c. 7. p. 68.

As from Ain Ompha came Nympha; so from Af Ompha was derived Lympha. This differed from Aqua, or common water, as being of a sacred and prophetic nature. The antients thought, that all mad persons were gifted with divination; and they were in consequence of it styled *Lymphati*.

From what has preceded, we may perceive that there once existed a wonderful resemblance in the rites, customs, and terms of worship, among nations widely separated. Of this, as I proceed, many instances will be continually produced. I have already mentioned that this similitude in terms, and the religious system, which was so widely propagated, were owing to one great family, who spread themselves almost universally. Their colonies went abroad under the sanction and direction of their priests; and carried with them both the rites and the records of their country. Celsus took notice of this; and thought that people payed too little attention to memorials of this nature. He mentions particularly the oracular temples at Dodona, at Delphi, at Claros, with those of the Branchidæ and Amonians: at the same time passing over many other places, from whose priests and votaries the whole earth seemed to have been peopled⁵⁶. Τα μὲν ὅτε τῆς Πυθίας, 1

⁵⁶ Celsus apud Originem. l. 7. p. 333.

See also Plutarch. de Oraculorum defectu.

Δωδωνίων, ἡ Κλαρίς, ἡ ἐν Βραγχιδαίς, ἡ ἐν Ἀμμώνος, ὑπομυρίων τε ἄλλων θεοπροπῶν προειρημένα, ὑφ' ὧν ἐπιεικῶς πασα γῆ κατωκισθῇ, ταῦτα μὲν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ τίθενται. As colonies went abroad under the influence and direction of their tutelary Deities; those Deities were styled Ἡγεμονες, and Ἀρχηγεῖται: and the colony was denominated from some sacred title of the God. A colony was planted at Miletus; of which the conducting Deity was Diana. ⁵⁷ Σε γὰρ ποιήσατο Νηλεὺς Ἡγεμονην. This Goddess is styled πολυπόλις, because this office was particularly ascribed to her: and she had many places under her patronage. Jupiter accordingly tells her:

⁵⁸ Τρεῖς δέμα τοι πόλειςθρα, καὶ ἐκ ἑνὸς πυργῶν οὐασσω.

Thrice ten fair cities shall your portion be,
And many a stately tower.

Apollo likewise was called Οἰκτίστης and Ἀρχηγεῖτης, from being the supposed founder of cities; which were generally built in consequence of some oracle.

⁵⁷ Callimachus. Hymn to Diana. v. 226.

⁵⁸ Callimachus. *ibid.* v. 33.

Πολλὰς δὲ ξυνη πόλεις.

⁵⁹ Φοῖβη δ' ἐσπομένοι πόλεως διμετρήσαντο
 Ἀνθρώποι· Φοῖβος γὰρ αἴτι πόλιν αἰ φιλῆται
 Κτισσομένης· αὐτὸς δὲ θεμελίω Φοῖβος ὕψαυται.

'Tis through Apollo's tutelary aid,
 That men go forth to regions far remote,
 And cities found: Apollo ever joys
 In founding cities.

What colony, says ⁶⁰ Cicero, did Greece ever send into Ætolia, Ionia, Asia, Sicily or Italy, without having first consulted about every circumstance relative to it, either at Delphi, or Dodona, or at the oracle of Ammon. And Lucian speaks to the same purpose. ⁶¹ Οὐτε πόλεως ὤκιστον, εἰδὲ τείχεα περι-
 κάλλοντο——πρὶν αὖ δὴ παρὰ Μαντιῶν ἀκροῦσαι ἰκασθαι.
People would not venture to build cities, nor even raise the walls, till they had made proper inquiry among those, who were prophetically gifted, about the success of their operations.

⁵⁹ Callimachus. Hymn to Apollo. v. 56.

⁶⁰ Cicero de Divinatione. l. 1.

⁶¹ Lucian. Astrolog. v. 1. p. 993.

PATOR AND PATRA.

I CANNOT help thinking that the word *πάτερ*, pater, when used in the religious addresses of the Greeks and Romans, meant not, as is supposed, a father, or parent; but related to the divine influence of the Deity, called, by the people of the east, Pator, as I have ¹ shewn. From hence I should infer, that two words, originally very distinct, have been rendered one and the ² same. The word pater, in the common acceptation, might be applicable to Saturn; for he was supposed to have been the father of all the Gods, and was therefore so entitled by the antient poet Sulpitius.

¹ See in the former treatise, inscribed *Ομφα*.

² Are not all the names which relate to the different stages of manhood, as well as to family cognation, taken from the titles of priests, which were originally used in temples; such as Pater, Vir, Virgo, Puer, Mater, Matrona, Patronus, Frater, Soror, *Ἀδελφός, Κερός*?

³ *Jane pater, Jane tuens, Dive biceps, biformis,
O! cate rerum sator; O! principium Deorum.*

But, when it became a title, which was bestowed upon Gods of every denomination, it made Jupiter animadvert with some warmth upon the impropriety, if we may credit Lucilius:

⁴ *Ut nemo sit nostrum, quin pater optimus Divom est:
Ut Neptunus pater, Liber, Saturnus pater, Mars,
Janus, Quirinus, pater, omnes dicamur ad
unum.*

And not only the Gods, but the Hierophantæ, in most temples; and those priests, in particular, who were occupied in the celebration of mysteries, were styled Patres: so that it was undoubtedly a religious term imported from Egypt, the same as Pator, and Patora, before mentioned. I have taken notice, that the Pateræ of Curtius were the priests of Hamon: but that writer was unacquainted with the true meaning of the word, as well as with the pronounciation, which seems to

³ Verses from an antient Choriambic poem, which are quoted by Terentianus Maurus de Metris.

⁴ Lucilii Fragmenta.

have been penultima producta. The worship of Ham, or the Sun, as it was the most antient, so it was the most universal, of any in the world. It was at first the prevailing religion of Greece, and was propagated over all the sea coast of Europe; whence it extended itself into the inland provinces. It was established in Gaul and Britain; and was the original religion of this island, which the Druids in aftertimes adopted. That it went high in the north is evident from Ausonius, who takes notice of its existing in his time. He had relations, who were priests of this order and denomination; and who are, on that account, complimented by him, in his ode to Attius Patera Rhetor.

Tu Boiocassis stirpe Druidarum satus,
 Si fama non fallat fidem,
 Beleni sacratum ducis e templo genus,
 Et inde vobis nomina,
 Tibi Pateræ: sic ministros nuncupant
 Apollinares Mystici.
 Fratri, Patrique nomen a Phæbo datum,
 Natoque de Delphis tuo.

³ Ode of Ausonius to Attius Patera Rhetor in Professorum Burdigalensium commemoratione. Ode 10.

He mentions, that this worship prevailed particularly in Armorica; of which country his relations were natives.

⁶ Nec reticebo Senem,
 Nomine Phœbicium,
 Qui Beleni Ædituus,
 Stirpe satus Druidum,
 Gentis Armoricæ.

Belin, the Deity of whom he speaks, was the same as ⁷ Bel and Balen, of Babylonia and Canaan; the Orus and Apollo of other nations. Herodian takes notice of his being worshipped by the people of Aquileia; and says, that they called him Belin, and paid great reverence, esteeming him the same as ⁸ Apollo.

The true name of the Amonian priests I have shewn to have been Petor, or Pator; and the instrument which they held in their hands was styled Petaurum. They used to dance round a

⁶ Ausonius. Ode 4.

⁷ He is called Balen by Æschylus. Persæ. p. 156. Βαλην, αρχαιος Βαλην.

⁸ Βελιν δι καλωσι τυτον σιβουσι δι υπερωις, Απολλωνα ιωσι θιλοτις. Herodian. l. 8. of the Aquileians.

Inscriptio vetus Aquileiæ reperta. APOLLINI. BELENO. C. AQUILEIENS. FELIX.

large fire, in honour of the Sun, whose orbit they affected to describe. At the same time they exhibited other feats of activity, to amuse the votaries who resorted to their temples. This dance was sometimes performed in armour, especially in Crete: and, being called Pyrrhic, was supposed to have been so named from Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. But, when was he in Crete? Besides, it is said to have been practised by the Argonautic heroes before his time. It was a religious dance, denominated from fire, with which it was accompanied.

⁹ Ἀμφὶ δὲ δαιομένοις εὐρὺν χερσὶν ἐτήσαντο,
Καλὸν Ἰηταῖον, Ἰηταῖονα Φοῖβον
Μελλόμενοι.

It was originally an Egyptian dance, in honour of Hermes, and practised by the Patâræ, or Priests. In some places it was esteemed a martial exercise, and exhibited by persons in armour, who gave it the name of Betarmus. We have an instance of it in the same poet:

¹⁰ Ἀμυδὶς δὲ νεοὶ Ὀρφῆος ἀνωγῇ
Σχαιρόντες Βηταρμον ἐνοπλίον ἀρχήσαντο,
Καὶ σάκεα ξίφειςσιν ὑπέκτυπον.

⁹ Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautic. l. 2. v. 703.

¹⁰ Ibidem. l. 1. v. 1135.

Betæques, *Betarmus*, was a name given to the dance, from the temple of the Deity where it was probably first practised. It is a compound of *Bet Armea*, or *Armon*, called, more properly, *Hermes*, and *Hermon*. *Bet*, and *Beth*, among the *Amo-nians*, denoted a temple. There is reason to think that the circular dances of the *Dervises*, all over the east, are remains of these antient customs. In the first ages this exercise was esteemed a religious rite, and performed by people of the temple where it was exhibited: but, in aftertimes, the same feats were imitated by rope-dancers and vagrants, called *Petauristæ*, and *Petauristarii*; who made use of a kind of pole, styled *petaurum*.—Of these the Roman writers make frequent mention; and their feats are alluded to by *Juvenal*:

" *An magis oblectant animum jactata petauro
Corpora, quique solent rectum descendere funem?*

Manilius likewise gives an account of this people, and their activity; wherein may be observed some remains of the original institution:

" *Ad numeros etiam ille ciet cognata per artem
Corpora, quæ valido saliant excussa petauro:*

¹¹ *Juvenal. Sat. 14. v. 265.*

¹² *Manilius. l. 5. v. 431.*

*Membraque per flammæ orbesque emissa fl-
grantes,
Delphinumque suo per inane imitantia motu,
Et viduata volant pennis, et in aëre ludunt.*

I have shewn, that the Pateræ, or Priests, were so denominated from the Deity styled Pator; whose shrines were named Patera, and Petora. They were oracular temples of the Sun; which in aftertimes were called Petra, and ascribed to other Gods. Many of them for the sake of mariners were erected upon rocks, and eminences near the sea: hence the term *πετρα*, *petra*, came at length to signify any rock or stone, and to be in a manner confined to that meaning. But in the first ages it was ever taken in a religious sense; and related to the shrines of Osiris, or the Sun, and to the oracles, which were supposed to be there exhibited. Thus Olympus near Pisa, though no rock, but a huge mound, or hill (*Ἡ Περὶ γὰρ τοῦ Κρονίου ΛΟΦΟΝ αἰγεται τὰ Οὐλυμπία*) was of old termed Petra, as relating to oracular influence. Hence Pindar, speaking of

²³ Phavorinus.

Ἡ Οὐλυμπία πρὸ τοῦ Κρονίου Λοφὸς αἰγεται. Scholia in Lyceophon. v. 42.

Σταθὲς ὑψηλοῦς Ζεὺς, Κρονίῳ τι καὶ Λοφῷ. Pindar. Olymp. Ode 5. p. 43.

Iāmus, who was supposed to have been conducted by Apollo to Olympia, says, *that they both came to the Petra Elibatos upon the lofty Cronian mount: there Apollo bestowed upon Iāmus a double portion of prophetic knowledge.*

¹⁴ Ἰάοντα δ' ἱψηλοῖο Πέτρας

Ἀλιβάτου Κρονίου,

Εὐθ' οἱ ἔπαυσε θεσσαυραν

Διδύμων ΜΑΝΤΟΣΤΝΑΣ.

The word Ἀλιβάτος, Elibatos, was a favourite term with Homer, and other poets; and is uniformly joined with Petra. They do not seem to have known the purport of it; yet they adhere to it religiously, and introduce it wherever they have an opportunity. Ἀλιβάτος is an Amonian compound of Eli-Bat, and signifies solis domus, vel ¹⁵ templum. It was the name of the temple, and specified the Deity there worshipped. In like manner the word Petra had in great measure lost its meaning; yet it is wonderful to observe how industriously it is introduced by writers, when

¹⁴ Pindar. Olympic Ode 6. p. 52.

Apollo was the same as Iāmus; whose priests were the Iāmidae, the most antient order in Greece.

¹⁵ It is a word of Amonian original, analogous to Eliza-bet, Bet-Armus, Bet-Tumus in India, Phainobeth in Egypt.

they speak of sacred and oracular places. Lycophron calls the temple at Elis ¹⁶ Λευραν Μολπιδος πετραν: and the Pytho at Delphi is by Pindar styled Petraëssa: ¹⁷ Επεμ Πετραεσσας ελαυρων ικετ' εκ Πυθωνος. Orchomenos was a place of great antiquity; and the natives are said to have worshipped Petra, which were supposed to have fallen from ¹⁸ heaven. At Athens in the Acropolis was a sacred cavern, which was called Petræ Macræ, Petræ Cecropiæ.

¹⁹ Δικησ τοιμυν, οισθα Κεκροπιας πετρας,
Προσβαρρον αντρον, ας Μακρας κυλισκομεν.

I have shewn that people of old made use of caverns for places of worship: hence this at Athens had the name of Petra, or temple. ²⁰ It is said of Ceres, that after she had wandered over the whole earth, she at last reposed herself upon a stone at Eleusis. They in like manner at Delphi shewed the petra, upon which the Sibyl Herophile at her

¹⁶ Lycophron. v. 159. here they sacrificed Ζητι Ομβριω.

¹⁷ Pindar. Olymp. Ode 6. p. 51.

¹⁸ Τας μιν δη πετρας σιθουσι τε μαλιγα, και τη Ετιοκλει φασιν αυτα; πεισιν εκ τε ουρανου. Pausanias. l. 9. p. 786.

¹⁹ Euripides in Ione. v. 935. See Radicals. p. 85. Macar.

²⁰ Clemens Alexand. Strom. l. 1. p. 358.

first arrival sat "down. In short, there is in the history of every oracular temple some legend about a stone; some reference to the word Petra. To clear this up, it is necessary to observe, that when the worship of the Sun was almost universal, this was one name of that Deity even among the Greeks. They called him Petor, and Petros; and his temple was styled Petra. This they oftentimes changed to λιθος; so little did they understand their own mythology. There were however some writers, who mentioned it as the name of the Sun, and were not totally ignorant of its meaning. This we may learn from the Scholiast upon Pindar.

²¹ Περὶ δὲ τῆς Ἡλίου οἱ φυσικοὶ φασιν, ὡς λιθος καλεῖται ὁ Ἡλίου. Καὶ Ἀναξαγόρῃ γενομένῳ Εὐριπίδην μαθητῶν, Πέτρον εἰρηκεῖναι τὸν Ἡλίον διὰ τὴν προκειμένην.

Ὁ γὰρ Μακάριος, κ' ἐκ οὐκιδίζῳ τυχας,
Διὸς πεφυκώς, ὡς λεγέσι, Τάρταλος,
Κορυφῆς ὑπερτελλόντα δειμαίνων ΠΕΤΡΟΝ,
Λεῖρι ποτᾶται, καὶ τινεὶ ταύτην δίκην.

The same Scholiast quotes a similar passage from the same writer, where the Sun is called Petra.

²¹ Pausanias. l. 10. p. 825.

²² Pindar. Olymp. Ode 1. p. 8.

²³ Μολοιμι ταν ουρανν μισαν

Χθονος τι τιταμεναν αιωρημασι πετραν,

Αλυσισι χρυσιαις φερομεναν.

If then the name of the Sun, and of his temples, was among the antient Grecians Petros, and Petra; we may easily account for that word so often occurring in the accounts of his worship. The Scholia above will moreover lead us to discover whence the strange notion arose about the famous Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ; who is said to have prophesied, that a stone would fall from the Sun. All that he had averred, may be seen in the relation of the Scholiast above: which amounts only to this, that Petros was a name of the Sun. It was a word of Egyptian original, derived from Petor, the same as Ham, the Iämus of the antient Greeks. This Petros some of his countrymen understood in a different sense; and gave out, that he had foretold a stone would drop from the Sun. Some were idle enough to think that it was accomplished: and in consequence of it pretended to shew at Ægospotamos the very ²⁴ stone, which was said to have fallen. The like story was told

²³ Scholia in Pindar. Olymp. Ode 1. p. 8.

²⁴ Diogenes Laertius; Vita Anaxagoræ.

of a stone at Abydus upon the Hellespont: and Anaxagoras was here too supposed to have been the prophet²⁶. In Abydi gymnasio ex eâ causâ colitur hodieque modicus quidem (lapis), sed quem in medio terrarum casurum Anaxagoras prædixisse narratur. The temples, or Petra here mentioned, were Omphalian, or Oracular: hence they were by a common mistake supposed to have been in the centre of the habitable globe. They were also Ηλιεῖς Πιτραι: which Elibates the Greeks derived from εαινω descendo; and on this account the Petra were thought to have fallen from the ²⁷ Sun. We may by this clue unravel the mysterious story of Tantalus; and account for the punishment which he was doomed to undergo.

²⁸ Κορὴ δ' ἔλεν
 Ἀταν ὑπερωπλον,
 Ταν οἱ πατρὲς ὑπερεκρεμασε,
 Καρτερων αὐτῷ λιθον,
 Του αἰε μενοιων κεφαλῆς βάλειν
 Ευφροσυνῆς αἰσχται.

The unhappy Tantalus
 From a satiety of bliss

²⁶ Pliny. l. 2. c. 58. p. 102.

²⁷ Ηλιεῖς πιτραι they construed λιθον ἀφ' ἡλίου εαινομενος.

²⁸ Pindar. Olympic. Ode 1. p. 8.

Underwent a cruel reverse.
 He was doom'd to sit under a huge stone,
 Which the father of the Gods
 Kept over his head suspended.
 Thus he sat
 In continual dread of its downfal,
 And lost to every comfort.

It is said of Tantalus by some, that he was set up to his chin in water, with every kind of fruit within reach: yet hungry as he was and thirsty, he could never attain to what he wanted; every thing which he caught at eluding his efforts. But from the account given above by ²⁹ Pindar, as well as by ³⁰ Alcæus, Alcman, and other writers, his punishment consisted in having a stone hanging over his head; which kept him in perpetual fear. What is styled λιθος, was I make no doubt originally Petros; which has been misinterpreted a stone. Tantalus is termed by Euripides ακολαστος την γλωσσαν, a man of an ungovernable tongue: and his history at bottom relates to a person who revealed the mysteries in which he had been ³¹ initiated. The Scho-

²⁹ Τον ὑπερ κεφαλῆς Τανταλὸν λιθόν. Pindar. Isthm. Ode 8. p. 482.

³⁰ Ἀλκαῖος, καὶ Ἀλκμαν λιθοὶ φασὶν ἐπαιωρεῖσθαι ταιταλῶ. Scholia upon Pindar. Olymp. Ode 1. p. 8.

³¹ Πῶς λίγει το τορεῦμα, καὶ οργία μαθεῖται σιγῆς. Antholog.

liast upon Lycophron describes him in this light; and mentions him as a priest, who out of good nature divulged some secrets of his cloister; and was upon that account ejected from the society³².

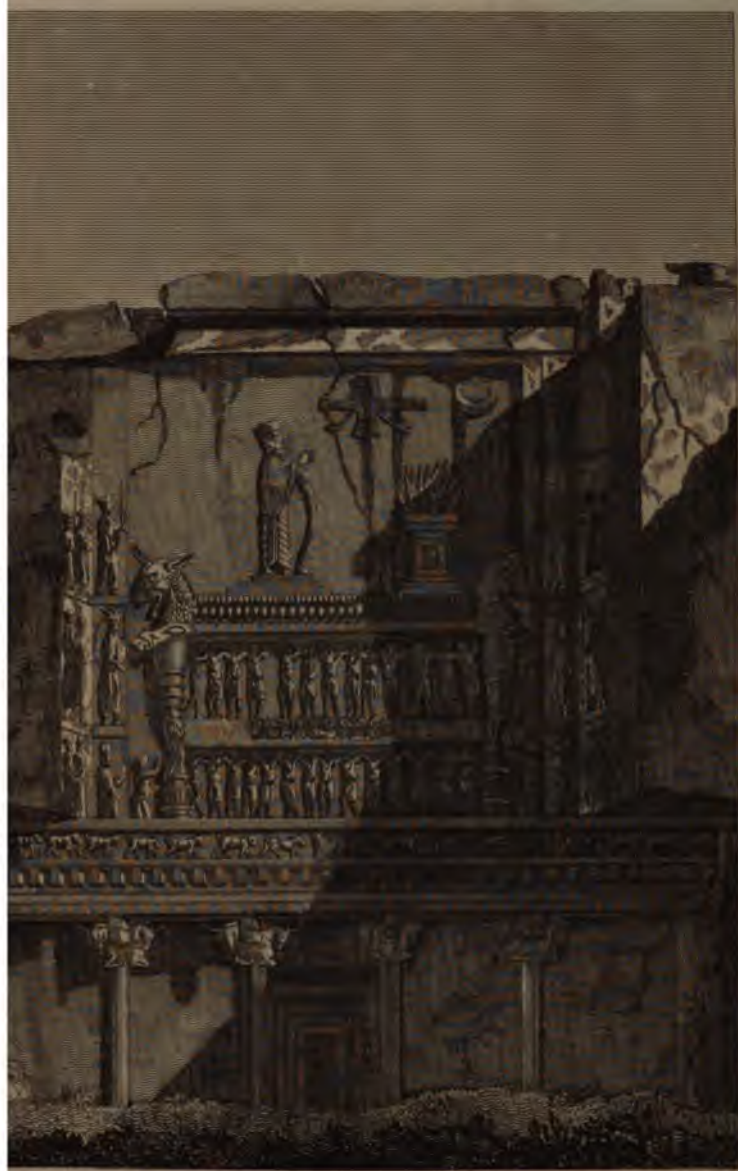
Ὁ Τανταλος ιουσιβης και θεοσιπτωρ ην Ἱερειος, και φιλανθρωπια τα των θινω μυστηρια τοις αμυκτηις ὄρερον ειπων, εξεβληθη τι ιερα καταλογα. The mysteries which he revealed, were those of Osiris, the Sun: the Petor, and Petora of Egypt. He never afterwards could behold the Sun in its meridian, but it put him in mind of his crime: and he was afraid that the vengeance of the God would overwhelm him. This Deity, the Petor, and Petora of the Amonians, being by the later Greeks expressed Petros, and Petra, gave rise to the fable above about the stone of Tantalus. To this solution the same Scholiast upon Pindar bears witness, by informing us, ³³ that the Sun was of old called a stone: and that some writers understood the story of Tantalus in this light; intimating that it was the Sun, which hung over his head to his perpetual terror.

³⁴ Επειοι ακκησι τον λιθον επι τα ηλιον—και επηρεισθαι αυτα (Τανταλν) τον ηλιον, υφ' ο δειματυσθαι, και καταπηγυσιν. And again, Περι δε τε ηλιος ος φυσικος λεγεται, ως λιθος

³² Scholia upon Lycophron. v. 152.

³³ Scholia upon Pindar. Olymp. Ode 1. p. 8.

³⁴ Pindar. Scholia. Ibidem.



Temple of Mithras Petraeus in the Mountains of Persia.

From Le Bruyn

(it should be *πετρα*) καλεῖται ὁ ἥλιος. *Some understand, what is said in the history about the stone, as relating to the Sun: and they suppose that it was the Sun which hung over his head, to his terror and confusion. The naturalists, speaking of the Sun, often call him a stone, or petra.*

By laying all these circumstances together, and comparing them, we may, I think, not only find out wherein the mistake consisted, but likewise explain the grounds from whence the mistake arose. And this clue may lead us to the detection of other fallacies, and those of greater consequence. We may hence learn the reason, why so many Deities were styled *Πετραῖοι*, *Petræi*. We read of ³⁵ *Μιθρας, ὁ θεὸς ἐκ πετρας, Mithras, the Deity out of the rock*; whose temple of old was really a rock or cavern. The same worship seems to have prevailed, in some degree, in the west; as we may judge from an antient inscription at Milan, which was dedicated ³⁶ *Herculi in Petrâ*. But all Deities were not so worshipped: and the very name *Petra* was no other than the sacred term *Petora*, given to a cavern, as being esteemed in the first ages an oracular temple. And some

³⁵ Justin. Martyr ad Tryphonem. p. 168. The rites of Mithras were styled *Patrica*.

³⁶ Gruter. Inscript. p. xlix. n. 2.

reverence to places of this sort was kept up a long time. We may from hence understand the reason of the prohibition given to some of the early proselytes to Christianity, that they should no more ³⁷ *ad petras vota reddere*: and by the same light we may possibly explain that passage in Homer, where he speaks of persons entering into compacts under oaks, and rocks, as places of ³⁸ security. The oak was sacred to Zeus, and called Sar-On: and Petra in its original sense being a temple, must be looked upon as an asylum. But this term was not confined to a rock or cavern: every oracular temple was styled Petra, and Petora. Hence it proceeded that so many Gods were called Θεοὶ Πετραῖοι, and Πατρώοι. Pindar speaks of Poseidon Πετραῖος; ³⁹ Παι Ποσειδῶνος Πετραῖα: under which title Neptune

³⁷ Indiculus Paganiarum in Consilio Leptinenſi ad ann. Christi 743.

See du Fresne Gloss. and Hoffman. Petra.

Nullus Christianus ad fana, vel ad Petras vota reddere præsumat.

³⁸ Οὐ μὲν πως οὐκ ἐστὶν ὑπο δένου, ὑδ' ὑπο πίττης

Τῇ σαρξίζεσθαι, ἅτε παρθένος, ἡθίος τε,

Παρθένος, ἡθίος τ' σαρξίζετο ἀλλήλοισιν. Homer. Iliad. χ. v. 126.

Λιθομοταί, δημηγοροί, ἐπὶ τῇ λιθῇ οἰκοντες. Hesychius.

³⁹ Pindar. Pyth. Ode 4. p. 248.

Πετραῖος τιμᾶται Ποσειδῶν παρὰ Θιτταλοῖς. Scholia ibidem.

was worshipped by the Thessalians: but the latter was the more common title. We meet in Pausanias with Apollo Patroüs, and with ⁴⁰ Ζεύς Μειλιχίος, and Ἀρτεμῖς Πατρώα; also ⁴¹ Bacchus Πατρώος, Zeus Patroüs, and Vesta Patroa, together with other instances.

The Greeks, whenever they met with this term, even in regions the most remote, always gave it an interpretation according to their own preconceptions; and explained θεοὶ Πατῶροι, the oracular Deities, by Dii Patrii, or the Gods of the country.

⁴⁰ Zeus was represented by a pyramid: Artemis by a pillar, Περραιμὸς δὲ ὁ Μειλιχίος, ἡ δὲ κίων ἐστὶν οὐρασμῆς. Pausan. l. 2. p. 132.

⁴¹ Pausanias. l. 1. p. 104.

According to the acceptance, in which I understand the term, we may account for so many places in the east being styled Petra. Persia and India did not abound with rocks more than Europe: yet, in these parts, as well as in the neighbouring regions, there is continually mention made of Petra: such as Πέτρα Σισιμιθῶν in Sogdiana, Petra Aornon in India, καὶ τῇ τε Οἰξῇ (Πέτραι), ὁ δὲ Ἀριαμαζύ. Strabo. l. 11. p. 787. Petra Abatos in Egypt, Πέτρα Ναβάταια in Arabia. Many places called Petra occur in the history of Alexander: Ἐλάν δὲ καὶ Πέτρας ἱερῆνας σφοδρὰ ἐκ προσδοσίας. Strabo. l. 11. p. 787. They were in reality sacred eminences, where of old they worshipped; which in aftertimes were fortified. Every place styled Arx and Ἀκροπόλις was originally of the same nature. The same is to be observed of those styled Purgoi.

Thus, in the Palmyrene inscription, two Syrian Deities are characterized by this title.

“ ΑΓΑΙΒΩΛΩ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΛΑΧΒΗΛΩ
ΠΑΤΡΩΟΙΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ.

Cyrus, in his expedition against the Medes, is represented as making vows “*Ἐστὶ Πατρῶν, καὶ Λι Πατρῶν, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Θεοῖς*. But the Persians, from whom this history is presumed to be borrowed, could not mean by these terms *Dii Patrii*: for nothing could be more unnecessary than to say of a Persic prince, that the homage, which he payed, was to Persic Deities. It is a thing of course, and to be taken for granted, unless there be particular evidence to the contrary. His vows were made to Mithras, who was styled by the nations in the east *Pator*; his temples were *Patra*, and *Petra*, and his festivals *Patrica*. Nonnus gives a proper account of the *Petra*, when he represents it as *Omphean*, or oracular:

“ Ομφαίη περὶ Πέτρῃ
Εἰσετὶ νηπιαχοῖο χορὸς ἰδρύσατο Βακχῆ.

⁴² Gruter. Inscript. lxxxvi. n. 8.

⁴³ Xenophon. *Κυρουπαιδία*.

⁴⁴ Nonnus. *Dionysiac*. l. ix. p. 266.

At Patara, in Lycia, was an oracular temple: and Patræ, in Achaia, had its name from divination, for which it was famous. Pausanias mentions the temple, and adds, ⁴⁵ Πρὸ δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς Δημῆτρος ἐστὶ πηγή—μαντεῖον δὲ ἐνταῦθα ἐστὶν ἀψευδές. *Before the temple is the fountain of Demeter—and in the temple an oracle, which never is known to fail.*

The offerings, which people in antient times used to present to the Gods, were generally purchased at the entrance of the temple; especially every species of consecrated bread, which was denominated accordingly. If it was an oracular temple of Alphi, the loaves and cakes were styled ⁴⁶ Alphita. If it was expressed Ampi, or Ompi, the cakes were Ompai ⁴⁷, Ομπαι: at the temple of Adorus ⁴⁸, Adorea. Those made

⁴⁵ Pausanias. l. 7. p. 577.

⁴⁶ ΑΛΦΙΤΟΝ, τὸ ἀπὸ νεῆς κριθῆς, ἢ σίτου πύφου μίχοντος ἀλευροῦ. Hesychius.

ΑΛΦΙΤΑ μελίτι καὶ ἐλαίῳ δίδουμένα. Hesych.

⁴⁷ ΟΜΠΑΙ, θυμάτια, καὶ πυροὶ μελίτι δίδουμένοι. Hesychius.

ΟΜΠΙΑ, παντοδαπα τρωγάδια. Ibidem.

If it was expressed Amphi, the cakes were Amphitora, Amphimantora, Amphimasta: which seem to have been all nearly of the same composition.

ΑΜΦΑΣΜΑ, ψαῖστα σίτῃ καὶ ἐλαίῳ ἐκτεργόμενα. Ibidem.

⁴⁸ Fine flour had the sacred name of Ador, from Adorus, the God of day, an Amonian name.

in honour of Ham-orus had the name of ⁴⁰ Homoura, Amora, and Omoritæ. Those sacred to Peon, the God of light, were called ⁴¹ Pionæ. At Cha-on, which signifies the house of the Sun, ⁴² Cauones, *Χαυονες*. From Pur-Ham, and Pur-Amon, they were denominated Puramoun, ⁴³ *Πυραμουν*. From Ob-El, Pytho Deus, came ⁴⁴ Obelia. If the place were a Petra or Petora, they had offerings of the same sort called Petora, by the Greeks expressed ⁴⁵ *Πιτυρα*, Pitura. One of the titles of the Sun was El-Aphas, Sol Deus ignis. This El-aphas the Greeks rendered Elaphos, *ελαφος*; and supposed it to relate to a deer: and

⁴⁰ ὍΜΟΥΡΑ, σημιδαλὶς ἰφθῆ, μελὶ ἰχθυῶσα, καὶ σφισμοί. Hesych.

ΑΜΟΡΑ, σημιδαλὶς ἰφθῆ συν μελιτι. Ibidem.

ὍΜΟΡΙΤΑΣ, ἄρτος ἐκ πυροῦ διήρημιου γεγοώς. Ibid.

Also ΑΜΟΡΒΙΤΑΙ, Amorbitæ. See Athenæus. l. 14. p. 646.

⁴¹ ΠΙΟΝΕΣ, πλακυντίς. Hesychius.

Pi-On was the Amonian name of the Sun: as was also Pi-Or, and Pe-Or.

⁴² ΧΑΥΩΝΑΣ, ἄρτος ἐλαίῳ ἀναφραδέντως κριθίνης. Suidas.

⁴³ The latter Greeks expressed Puramoun, Puramous.

ΠΥΡΑΜΟΥΣ, a cake. Ἦν ὁ Πυραμὸς παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἰσχυρίης. Artemidorus. l. 1. c. 74. Καὶ ὁ διαγρυπτήσας μέχρι τῆς ἡμέρας λαμβάνει τοὺς πυραμύνας. Schol. Aristoph. Ἰσχυρίης.

See Meursius on Lycophron. v. 593. and Hesych. Πυραμὸς, εἶδος πλακύντος.

⁴⁴ ΟΒΕΛΙΑΙ, placentæ. Athenæus. l. 14. p. 645.

⁴⁵ Νῦν θύων τὰ ΠΙΤΥΡΑ. Theocritus. Idyl. 2. v. 33.

the title El-Apha-Baal, given by the Amonians to the chief Deity, was changed to ελαφεβαλς, a term of a quite different purport. El-aphas, and El-apha-baal, related to the God Osiris, the Deity of light: and there were sacred liba made at his temple, similar to those above; and denominated from him Ελαφοι, Elaphoi. In Athenæus we have an account of their composition, which consisted of fine meal, and a mixture of sesamum and honey. ⁵⁵ Ελαφος πλακας δια γαιτος και μελιτος και σπταμυ.

One species of sacred bread, which used to be offered to the Gods, was of great antiquity, and called Boun. The Greeks, who changed the Nu final into a Sigma, expressed it in the nominative, βας; but, in the accusative, more truly boun, βεν. Hesychius speaks of the Boun, and describes it, ειδος πιμματος κερατα εχοντος; *a kind of cake, with a representation of two horns.* Julius Pollux mentions it after the same manner: βεν, ειδος πιμματος κερατα εχοντος; *a sort of cake with horns.* Diogenes Laertius, speaking of the same offering being made by Empedocles, describes the chief ingredients of which it was composed: ⁵⁶ Βεν εθυσε—εκ μελιτος και αλφιτων. *He offered up one of the sacred*

⁵⁵ Athenæus. l. 14. p. 646.

⁵⁶ Diogenes Laertius: Vita Empedoclis. l. 8.

liba, called a boun, which was made of fine flour and honey. It is said of Cecrops, " πρῶτος ἔσθ' αὐτοῖς: He first offered up this sort of sweet bread. Hence we may judge of the antiquity of the custom from the times to which Cecrops is referred. The prophet Jeremiah takes notice of this kind of offering, when he is speaking of the Jewish women at Pathros in Egypt, and of their base idolatry; in all which their husbands had encouraged them. The women, in their expostulation upon his rebuke, tell him: Since we left off to burn incense to the Queen of heaven, and to pour out drink-offerings unto her, we have wanted all things; and have been consumed by the sword and by the famine. And when we burnt incense to the Queen of heaven, and poured out drink-offerings unto her, did we make her cakes to worship her, and pour out drink-offerings unto her without our ⁵⁷ men? The prophet, in another place, takes notice of the same idolatry. ⁵⁹ The children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women knead

⁵⁷ Some read θανυμοι. Cedrenus. p. 82. Some have thought, that by ἔσθ' was meant an Ox: but Pausanias says, that these offerings were πρῶματα: and moreover tells us; ὅποσα ἔχει ψυχῆν, τούτων μὴν ἡξίωσιν ὑδὸν θύσαι. Cecrops sacrificed nothing that had life. Pausan. l. 8. p. 600.

⁵⁸ Jeremiah. c. 44. v. 18, 19.

⁵⁹ Ibid. c. 7. v. 18.

their dough, to make cakes to the Queen of heaven.

The word, in these instances, for sacred cakes, is **כֻּנִּים**, Cunim. The Seventy translate it by a word of the same purport, **Χαυνας**, Chauonas; of which I have before taken notice: ⁶⁰ *Μη ανη των ανδρων ημων ποιησαμεν αυτη Χαυνας. κτλ.*

I have mentioned that they were sometimes called Petora, and by the Greeks Pitura. This, probably, was the name of those liba, or cakes, which the young virgins of Babylonia and Persis, used to offer at the shrine of their God, when they were to be first prostituted: for, all, before marriage, were obliged to yield themselves up to some stranger to be deflowered. It was the custom for all the young women, when they arrived towards maturity, to sit in the avenue of the temple, with a girdle, or rope, round their middle; and whatever passenger laid hold of it was entitled to lead them away. This practice is taken notice of, as subsisting among the Babylonians, in the epistle ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah; which he is supposed to have written to Baruch. v. 43. *Ἰδοὺ γυναῖκες περιβεβημέναι σχοινία ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἐγκαθήμεναι θυμωσάσαι τὰ ΠΙΤΤΡΑ· ὅταν δὲ τις αὐτῶν ἀφελκυθεῖσα ὑπο τίνος τῶν*

⁶⁰ Jeremiah. c. 51. v. 19. according to the Seventy.

So also c. 7. v. 18. *Χαυνας τῇ γυναικὶ τῇ Οὐρανῷ.* Chau-On, domus vel templum Solis,

παρεστρεφόμενον καίμνη, τῷ πλανίῳ συνάδει, ὅτι ἐκ κεί-
ναι, ὡς περ αὐτῇ, οὕτε το σχίσμα αὐτῆς διαρραγα. This
is a translation from an Hebrew or Chaldæic ori-
ginal; and, I should think, not quite accurate.
What is here rendered γυναικες, should, I imagine,
be παρθένοι; and the purport will be nearly this:
*The virgins of Babylonia put girdles about their
waist; and in this habit sit by the way side, hold-
ing their Pitura, or sacred offerings, over an urn
of incense: and when any one of them is taken
notice of by a stranger, and led away by her girdle
to a place of privacy; upon her return she upbraids
her next neighbour for not being thought worthy
of the like honour; and for having her zone not
yet broken or ⁶¹ loosed.* It was likewise a Persian
custom, and seems to have been universally kept
up wherever their religion prevailed. Strabo gives
a particular account of this practice, as it was
observed in the temple of Anait in Armenia. This
was a Persian Deity, who had many places of
worship in that part of the world. *Not only the
men and maid servants, says the author, are in this
manner prostituted at the shrine of the Goddess;
for in this there would be nothing extraordinary:*

⁶¹ Herodotus mentions this custom, and styles it justly ἀσχηρὸς
ταῖς γυναιξιν. He says that it was practised at the temple of the Ba-
bylonish Deity Melitta. l. i. c. 199.

⁶² ἈΛΛΗ. καὶ θυγάτρες οἱ ἐπιφανέστατοι τε ἔθνης ἀνέχοντι παρθένας, αἷς νόμος ἐστὶ, καταπορευθεῖσαι πολὺν χρόνον παρὰ τῇ Θεῷ· μετὰ ταῦτα δίδοσθαι πρὸς γάμον· οὐκ ἀπ᾽ ἕντος τῇ τοιαύτῃ συνοικεῖν οὐδεὶς. *But people of the first fashion in the nation used to devote their own daughters in the same manner: it being a religious institution, that all young virgins shall, in honour of the Deity, be prostituted, and detained for some time in her temple: after which they are permitted to be given in marriage. Nor is any body at all scrupulous about cohabiting with a young woman afterwards, though she has been in this manner abused.*

The Patrica were not only rites of Mithras, but also of Osiris, who was in reality the same Deity. We have a curious inscription to this purpose, and a representation, which was first exhibited by the learned John Price in his observations upon Apuleius. It is copied from an original, which he saw at Venice: and there is an engraving from it in the Edition of Herodotus by ⁶³ Gronovius, as well

⁶² Strabo. l. 11. p. 805. Anais, or Anait, called Tanaïs, in this passage: they are the same name.

The same account given of the Lydian women by Herodotus: πορνεῖν γὰρ ἅπασας. l. 3. c. 93; all, universally, were devoted to whoredom.

⁶³ Herodotus. l. 2. c. 129. p. 138.

as in that by ⁶⁴Wesseling: but about the purport of it they are strangely mistaken. They suppose it to relate to a daughter of Mycerinus, the son of Cheops. She died, it seems: and her father was so affected with her death, that he made a bull of wood, which he gilt, and in it interred his daughter. Herodotus says, that he saw the bull of Mycerinus; and that it alluded to this history. But, notwithstanding the authority of this great author, we may be assured that it was an emblematical representation, and an image of the sacred bull Apis and Mneuis. And, in respect to the sculpture above mentioned, and the characters therein expressed, the whole is a religious ceremony, and relates to an event of great antiquity, which was commemorated in the rites of Osiris. Of this I shall treat hereafter: at present, it is sufficient to observe, that the sacred process is carried on before a temple; on which is a Greek inscription, but in the provincial characters: *Ενδον Πατρικην Έορτην Φερω*. How can *Έορτη Πατρικη* relate to a funeral? It denotes a festival in honour of the Sun, who was styled, as I have shewn, Pator; and his temple was called Patra: whence these rites were denominated Patrica. Plutarch alludes to this Egyptian ceremony, and

⁶⁴ Herodotus. l. 2. c. 129. p. 166.

supposes it to relate to Isis, and to her mourning for the loss of her son. Speaking of the month Athyr, he mentions ⁶⁵ Βαν διαχρυσον ἱματιον μελανι ευσσινω περιβαλοντες επι πενθει της Θεε δεικνυσιν (οι Αιγυπτιοι). *The Egyptians have a custom in the month Athyr of ornamenting a golden image of a bull; which they cover with a black robe of the finest linen. This they do in commemoration of Isis, and her grief for the loss of Orus.* In every figure, as they are represented in the sculpture, there appears deep silence and reverential awe: but nothing that betrays any sorrow in the agents. They may commemorate the grief of Isis; but they certainly do not allude to any misfortune of their own: nor is there any thing the least funereal in the process. The Egyptians of all nations were the most extravagant in their ⁶⁶ grief. If any died in a family of consequence, the women used by way of shewing their concern to soil their heads with the mud of the river; and to disfigure their faces with filth. In this manner they would run up and down the streets half naked, whipping themselves as they ran: and the men likewise whipped themselves. They cut off their hair upon the death of a dog; and shaved their eye-

⁶⁵ Plutarch. Isis et Osiris. p. 366.

⁶⁶ Herodotus. l. 2. c. 85, 86.

brows for a dead cat. We may therefore judge, that some very strong symptoms of grief would have been expressed, had this picture any way related to the sepulture of a king's daughter. Herodotus had his account from different people: one half he confessedly ⁶⁷ disbelieved; and the remainder was equally incredible. For no king of Egypt, if he had made a representation of the sacred ⁶⁸ bull, durst have prostituted it for a tomb: and, as I have before said, Ἑορτὴ Πατρικὴ can never relate to a funeral.

⁶⁷ Ταῦτα δὲ λεγούσι φλογιστοί. Herod. l. 2. c. 131.

⁶⁸ The star between the horns shews that it was a representation of the Deity, and the whole a religious memorial.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
GODS OF GREECE;

*To shew that they were all originally one God,
the SUN.*

AS I shall have a great deal to say concerning the Grecian Theology in the course of this work, it will be necessary to take some previous notice of their Gods; both in respect to their original, and to their purport. Many learned men have been at infinite pains to class the particular Deities of different countries, and to point out which were the same. But they would have saved themselves much labour, if, before they had bewildered themselves in these fruitless inquiries, they had considered whether all the Deities of which they treat, were not originally the same: all from one source; branched out and diversified in different

parts of the world. I have mentioned that the nations of the east acknowledged originally but one Deity, the Sun : but when they came to give the titles of Orus, Osiris, and Cham, to some of the heads of their family ; they too in time were looked up to as Gods, and severally worshipped as the Sun. This was practised by the Egyptians : but this nation being much addicted to refinement in their worship, made many subtile distinctions : and supposing that there were certain emanations of divinity, they affected to particularize each by some title ; and to worship the Deity by his attributes. This gave rise to a multiplicity of Gods : for the more curious they were in their disquisitions, the greater was the number of these substitutes. Many of them at first were designed for mere titles : others, as I before mentioned, were *απορροιαί*, derivatives, and emanations : all which in time were esteemed distinct beings, and gave rise to a most inconsistent system of Polytheism. The Grecians, who received their religion from Egypt and the east, misconstrued every thing which was imported ; and added to these absurdities largely. They adopted Deities, to whose pretended attributes they were totally strangers ; whose names they could not articulate, or spell. They did not know how to arrange the elements, of which the words were composed. Hence it was, that Solon the Wise could not

escape the bitter, but just censure of the priest in Egypt, who accused both him, and the Grecians in general, of the grossest puerility and ignorance.

¹ Ω Σολων, Σολων, Ἕλληνες εἰσι παῖδες αἰε, γερῶν δὲ Ἑλλήνων ἐκ εἰσι, νεοὶ τε ψυχὰς ἀπαυτές· οὐδεμίαν γὰρ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἔχετε παλαιὰν δοξάν, οὐδὲ μαθήματα χρόνῳ πολλοῖον οὐδὲν. The truth of this allegation may be proved both from the uncertainty, and inconsistency of the antients in the accounts of their Deities. Of this uncertainty Herodotus takes notice. ² Ἐνθενδὲ ἐγένετο ἱκάστος τῶν θεῶν, εἴτε δ' αἰε ἦσαν πάντες, ὅμοιοι δὲ τινες τὰ εἶδεα, ἐκ πίστεωτο μέχρι οὗ πρῖντε καὶ χθές, ὥς εἰπὲν λόγῳ. He attributes to Homer, and to Hesiod, the various names and distinctions of the Gods, and that endless polytheism which prevailed. ³ Οὗτοι δὲ εἰσι, οἱ ποιήσαντες θεογονίαν Ἑλλήσι, καὶ τοῖσι θεοῖσι τὰς ἐπωνυμίας δόντες, καὶ τιμὰς τε καὶ τέχνας διελόντες, καὶ εἶδεα αὐτῶν σημανάντες. This blindness in regard to their own theology, and to that of the countries,

¹ Cyril. contra Julian. p. 15. It is related somewhat differently in the *Timæus* of Plato. vol. 3. p. 22. See also Clemens Alex. Strom. l. 1. p. 356.

² L. 2. c. 53. The evidence of Herodotus must be esteemed early; and his judgment valid. What can afford us a more sad account of the doubt and darkness, in which mankind was enveloped, than these words of the historian? how plainly does he shew the necessity of divine interposition; and of revelation in consequence of it!

³ Herodotus. l. 2. c. 53.

whence they borrowed, led them to misapply the terms, which they had received, and to make a God out of every title. But however they may have separated, and distinguished them under different personages, they are all plainly resolvable into one Deity, the Sun. The same is to be observed in the Gods of the Romans. This may in great measure be proved from the current accounts of their own writers; if we attend a little closely to what they say: but it will appear more manifest from those who had been in Egypt, and copied their accounts from that country. There are few characters, which at first sight appear more distinct than those of Apollo and Bacchus. Yet the department, which is generally appropriated to Apollo, as the Sun, I mean the conduct of the year, is by Virgil given to Bacchus, or Liber. He joins him with Ceres, and calls them both the bright luminaries of the world.

* Vos, O, clarissima Mundi
Lumina, labentem Cælo qui ducitis annum,
Liber, et alma Ceres.

^s Quidam ipsum solem, ipsum Apollinem, ipsum

⁴ Virgil. Georgic. l. 1. v. 6.

Liber is El-Abor contracted: Sol, Parens Lucis.

⁵ Scholia in Horat. l. 2. Ode 19.

Dionysium eundem esse volunt. Hence we find that Bacchus is the Sun, or Apollo ; though supposed generally to have been a very different personage. In reality they are all three the same ; each of them the Sun. He was the ruling Deity of the world :

⁶ Ἥλιε παγγενετορ, παναιολε, χρυσεοφειγγες.

He was in Thrace esteemed, and worshipped as Bacchus, or Liber. ⁷ In Thraciâ Solem Liberum haberi, quem illi Sebadium nuncupantes magnâ religione celebrant : eique Deo in colle ⁸ Zemisso ædes dicata est specie rotundâ. In short, all the Gods were one, as we learn from the same Orphic Poetry :

⁹ Ἐἰς Ζεὺς, εἰς Αἰῶης, εἰς Ἥλιος, εἰς Διόνυσος,
Ἐἰς θεὸς ἐν παντεσσι.

⁶ Orphic. Fragment. in Macrob. Sat. l. 1. c. 23.

⁷ Macrob. Sat. l. 1. c. 18.

He is called by Eumolpus Ἀγροφῶτη Διόνυσος ἐν ἀκτινῆσσι πυρῶπων :
apud Euseb. P. E. l. 9. c. 27.

⁸ Zemissus is the Amonian Sames, or Samesh, analogous to Beth-Shemesh in the Scriptures.

⁹ Orphic. Fragment. 4. p. 364. edit. Gesner.

See Stephani Poësis Philosoph. p. 80. from Justin Martyr.

Some Deities changed with the season.

¹⁰ Ἡελιον δε θερς, μετοπωρης δ' ἄβρον Ιαω.

It was therefore idle in the antients to make a disquisition about the identity of any God, as compared with another; and to adjudge him to Jupiter rather than to Mars, to Venus rather than Diana. " Τον Οσιριν οἱ μὲν Σεραπιν, οἶδε Διονυσόν, οἶδε Πλευωνα, τινες δε Δια, πολλοιδε Πανα νενομιχασι. *Some, says Diodorus, think that Osiris is Serapis; others that he is Dionusus; others still, that he is Pluto: many take him for Zeus, or Jupiter, and not a few for Pan.* This was an unnecessary embarrassment: for they were all titles of the same God, there being originally by no means that diversity which is imagined, as Sir John Marsham has very justly observed. ¹¹ Neque enim tanta πολυθεοτης Gentium, quanta fuit Deorum πολυωνυμια. It is said, above, that Osiris was by some thought to be Jupiter, and by others to be Pluto. But

¹⁰ Macrobius. Saturn. l. 1. c. 18. p. 202. He mentions Jupiter Lucetius, and Diespater, the God of day; and adds, Cretenses Δια την ἡμεραν vocant. *The Cretans call the day dia.* The word dies of the Latines was of the same original.

¹¹ Diodorus Siculus. l. 1. p. 22.

¹² Chronolog. Cahnón. p. 32.

Pluto, among the best theologists, was esteemed the same as Jupiter; and indeed the same as Proserpine, Ceres, Hermes, Apollo, and every other Deity.

¹¹ Πλутων, Περσεφονη, Δημητηρ, Κυπρις, Ερωτες,
Τριτωνες, Νηρευς, Τηθυς και Κυανοχαιτης,

¹² Hermesianax.

It may be worth while to observe below, how many Gods there were of the same titles and departments. Παιονιος Διουτυσιος. Hesychius. Pæonia Minerva. Plutarch. de decem Rhetoribus.

Παλαιμων Ἡρακλης. Hesychius.

Ἰστης παντων, Ασκληπιε, δισποτα Παιαν. Orphic. H. 66.

Ποσειδων Ιατρος εν Τηρω. Clement. Cohort. p. 26.

Olen, the most antient mythologist, made Eilithya to be the mother of Eros; so that Eilithya and Venus must have been the same, and consequently Diana.

Μητρια Ερωτος Ειλιθυιαν ειναι. Pausan. l. 9. p. 762.

Adonim, Attinem, Osirim et Horum aliud non esse quam Solem. Macrobius Sat. l. 1. c. 21. p. 209.

Janus was Juno, and styled Junonius. Macrobius Sat. l. 1. c. 9. p. 159.

Lunam; eandem Dianam, eandem Cererem, eandem Junonem, eandem Proserpinam dicunt. Servius in Georgic. l. 1. v. 5.

Astarte, Luna, Europa, Dea Syria, Rhea, the same. Lucian. de Syriâ Deâ.

Κισι Αριγαιον τον αυτον και Δια και Απολλων ιεμιζοντες. κτλ. Athenagoras. p. 290.

Ἡλιος, Ζευς. Sanchoniathon. Euseb. P. E. lib. 1. c. x. p. 34.

Ἡλιος, Κρονος. Damascius apud Photium. c. 242.

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Ἡλιος, Κρονος. Damascius apud Photium. c. 242.

nis vel lucis dominus : and we may know the department of the God from the name of the priest. He was no other than the supreme Deity, the Sun: from whom all were supposed to be derived. Hence Poseidon or Neptune, in the Orphic verses, is, like Zeus, styled the father of Gods and men.

¹⁸ Κλυθι, Ποσειδαν ———

Ουραניων, Μπακρων τε Θεων πατερ, ηδε και ανδρων.

In the neighbourhood of Tyre and Sidon the chief deity went by the name of ¹⁹Ourchol, the same as Archel and Arcles of Egypt, whence came the *Ἡρακλης*, and Hercules of Greece and Rome. Nonnus, who was deeply read in the mythology of these countries, makes all the various departments of the other Gods, as well as their titles, centre in him. He describes him in some good poetry as the head of all.

²⁰ Αγροχίτων Ἡρακλες, Αναξ πύρος, Ορχαμει κοσμος,
Ἵγια Χρονε Λυκαβαιτα δυωδεκαμηνον ἐλίσσων,

¹⁸ Orphic. Hymn. in Poseidon. xvi. p. 208.

¹⁹ Selden de Diis Syris. p. 77. and additamenta. He was of old styled Arcles in Greece ; and supposed to have been the son of Xuth. Κεθος και Αρκλης, ἐι Χιού παιδς. Plutarch. Quaestiones Graecæ. v. 1. p 296.

²⁰ Nonnus. l. 40. p. 1038.

Ἰππευων ἰλικηδον ὅλον πολον αιθοπι δισκω,
 Κυκλον αγεις μετα κυκλον—
 Ομβρον αγεις φερεκαρπον, επ' ευωδινι δε γαιη
 Ηερης πων ερευγεται αρδμον εερσης.—
 Βηλος επ' Ευφρηταο, Λιβυς κεκλημενος Αμρων,
 Απισ εφυσ Νειλωος Αραψ Κρονος, Ασσυριος Ζευς.—
 Ειτε Σαραπισ εφυσ Αιγυπτιος, ανεφαλος Ζευς,
 Ει Χρονος, ει Φαιθων πολυωνυμος, ειτε συ Μιθρης,
 ΗΕΛΙΟΣ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟΣ, εν Ἑλλάδι ΔΕΛΦΟΣ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ.

All the various titles, we find, are at last comprised in Apollo, or the Sun.

It may appear strange, that Hercules, and Jupiter, or whomever we put for the chief Deity, should be of all ages. This must have been the case, if they were the same as the boy of love, and Bacchus ever young; and were also the representatives of Cronus, and Saturn. But the antients went farther; and described the same Deity under the same name in various stages of life: and ²¹ Ulpian speaking of Dionusus, says that he was represented of all ages. Και γαρ παιδα, και πρεσβυτην,

²¹ In Demosthenem Κατα Μειδιον. Παι σχημα περιτιθιασιν αυτη. p. 647. See also Macrobian Sat. l. 1. c. 18.

Αυτοι τοι Δια και τοι Διονυσοι παιδας και νηες ἡ θειολογια καλει. Proclus upon Plato's Parmenides. See Orphic Fragments. p. 406.

και ανδρα γραφουσιν αυτον. But the most extraordinary circumstance was, that they represented the same Deity of different sexes. A bearded Apollo was uncommon; but Venus with a beard must have been very extraordinary. Yet she is said to have been thus exhibited in Cyprus, under the name of Aphroditus, Αφροδιτος: ²² πωγωνιαν ανδρος την Θεον ισχηματισθαι εν Κυπρω. The same is mentioned by Servius: ²³ Est etiam in Cypro simulacrum *barbatæ Veneris*, corpore et veste muliebri, cum sceptro, et naturâ virili, quod Αφροδιτον vocant. She was also looked upon as prior to Zeus, and to most other of the Gods. ²⁴ Αφροδιτη ου μονον Αθηνας, και Ήρας, αλλα και ΔΙΟΣ εις πρεσβυτερα. The poet Calvus speaks of her as masculine: ²⁵ Pollentemque Deum Venerem. Valerius Soranus among other titles calls Jupiter the mother of the Gods.

²² Hesychius. The passage is differently read. Kuster exhibits it Αφροδιτος. Ὅδε τα περι Αμαθυστα γιγγραφως Παιαν, ὡς ανδρα την θεον ισχηματισθαι εν Κυπρω φησιν.

²³ Servius upon Virgil. Æneid. l. 2. v. 632.

²⁴ Scholia upon Apollon. Rhod. l. 3. v. 52. Των καλυμμενων μοιρων ειηαι πρεσβυτερα. In some places of the east, Venus was the same as Cybele and Rhea, the Mother of the Gods: Περι της χωρας ταυτης σεβασι μιν ὡς επι παν την Αφροδιτην, ὡς μητερα θιον, ποικιλαις και ιγχωρειοις ονμασι προσμγορευοντες. Ptol. Tettabibl. l. 2.

²⁵ Apud Calvum Aterianus. Macrob. Sat. l. 3. c. 8. Putant eandem marem esse ac fœminam. Ibidem.

²⁶ Jupiter omnipotens, Regum Rex ipse, Deûmque Progenitor, *Genetrixque Deûm*; Deus unus et idem.

Synesius speaks of him in nearly the same manner.

²⁷ Σὺ πατήρ, σὺ δ' ἐσσι μήτηρ,
Σὺ δ' ἀρσὴν, σὺ δὲ θήλυς.

And the like character is given to the antient Deity Μητις.

²⁸ Ἀρσὴν μὲν καὶ θήλυς ἐφ' ἑ, πολυνύμφε Μητι.

In one of the fragments of the Orphic poetry there is every thing, which I have been saying comprehended within a very short compass.

²⁶ Apud Augustin. de Civitate Dei. l. 4. c. 11. and l. 7. c. 9.

The author of the Orphic verses speaks of the Moon as both male and female.

Αὐξομηνὴ καὶ λειπομηνὴ, θήλυς τε καὶ ἀρσὴν. Hymn 8. v. 4.

Deus Lunus was worshipped at Charræ, Edessa, and all over the east.

²⁷ Synesius. Hymn 3. p. 26. Edit. H. Steph.

The Orphic verses περὶ φύσεως are to the same purpose.

Πάντων μὲν σὺ πατήρ, μήτηρ, τροφός, ἡδὲ τιθηός. Hymn 9. v. 18.

²⁸ Orphic Hymn 31. v. 10. p. 224.

²⁹ Ζεὺς ἀσπερ γένετα, Ζεὺς ἀμείβεσθαι ἰσχύει Νυμφῶν,
 Ζεὺς τοῦτον γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀνέρεστος.—
 Ζεὺς τιντα ῥιζῶ, Ζεὺς ³⁰ Ἥλιος, καὶ Σελήνη,
 Ζεὺς Βασίλειος, Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἀπαντῶν ἀρχιγενεθλός—
 Καὶ Μῆτις, πρώτος γενετὴς καὶ Ἐσὺς τελευτεστάς.
 Πᾶντα γὰρ ἐν Ζηνὸς μεγάλῳ τάδε σωματι κείται.
 Ἐν κρατὶ, ἰς Δαιμόνων, γένετα· μέγας ἀρχὸς ἀπαντῶν.

Whom he meant under the title of Zeus, he explains afterwards in a solemn invocation of the God Dionusus.

³¹ Κακλὺθι τελευτῶν διὸς ἰλακαγεν κελῶν
 Οὐρανίαις εὐφραλίγχι τριδέρμον αἰὼν ἰλίσσῃ,
 Ἀγλαὲ ΖΕΥ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΕ, πατὴρ πάντα, πατὴρ αἰῶς,
 Ἥλιε, παγγενετὴς, παναἰολί, χρυσιοφειγγεῖς.

As we have seen how the father of the Gods

²⁹ Orphic Fragment. vi. p. 366. Gesner's Edit. from Proclus on Plato's Alcibiades. See also Poesis Philosophica H. Stephani. p. 81.

³⁰ Jupiter Lucetius, or God of light. Macrobi. Sat. i. l. c. 15. p. 182.

³¹ Orphic Fragm. vii. p. 371. See Poesis Philosoph. H. Stephani. p. 85.

Orpheus of Protogenus.

Πρωτογενί', Ἡξιατάτῃ, Σίωι πατὴρ, καὶ καὶ ἰοι. Hymn. 51. p. 246.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1950
MEMORANDUM
TO: THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
FROM: THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SUBJECT: REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE RESEARCH
DURING THE YEAR 1949
The following is a summary of the work done in the Department of Chemistry during the year 1949. The work was carried out under the direction of the Chairman of the Board, and the results are presented in this report. The work was carried out in the following areas: 1. General Chemistry, 2. Organic Chemistry, 3. Inorganic Chemistry, 4. Physical Chemistry, 5. Analytical Chemistry, 6. Biochemistry, 7. Applied Chemistry, 8. Miscellaneous.

1. General Chemistry
2. Organic Chemistry
3. Inorganic Chemistry
4. Physical Chemistry
5. Analytical Chemistry
6. Biochemistry
7. Applied Chemistry
8. Miscellaneous

²⁹ Ζεὺς ἀρσὴν γένετο, Ζεὺς ἀμβροτός ἐπλετο Νυμφῆ,
 Ζεὺς πυθμὴν γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεντος.—
 Ζεὺς πόντος ῥίζα, Ζεὺς ³⁰ Ἥλιος, ἠδὲ Σελήνη,
 Ζεὺς Βασιλεὺς, Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἀπάντων ἀρχιγενεθλός—
 Καὶ Μητις, πρῶτος γενετὼρ καὶ Ἔρως πολυτερπῆς.
 Πάντα γὰρ ἐν Ζηνὸς μεγαλῷ ταδὲ σωματι κεῖται.
 Ἐν κρατὸς, εἰς Δαιμόνων, γένεται μέγας ἀρχὸς ἀπάντων.

Whom he meant under the title of Zeus, he explains afterwards in a solemn invocation of the God Dionusus.

³¹ Κεκλυθὶ τηλεπορὸν δίνης ἐλίκαιγεα κυκλόν
 Οὐρανίαις τροφαλιγξὶ περιδρομον αἰὲν ἰλίσσων,
 Ἀγλαὲ ΖΕΥ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΕ, πατέρ πόντος, πατέρ αιῆς,
 Ἥλιε, παγγενετορ, παναίοι, χρυσεοφειγγες.

As we have seen how the father of the Gods

²⁹ Orphic Fragment. vi. p. 366. Gesner's Edit. from Proclus on Plato's Alcibiades. See also Poesis Philosophica H. Stephani. p. 81.

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Orpheus of Protogonus.

Πρωτογον', Ἡρικαπαί, Διὸν πατέρ, ἠδὲ καὶ ἱ. Hymn. 51. p. 246.

was diversified, it may be worth while to hear what the supposed mother of all the Deities says of her titles and departments, in Apuleius.

³² *Me primigenii Phryges Pessinuntiam nominant Deum Matrem : hinc Autochthones Attici Cecropiam Minervam : illinc fluctuantes Cyprii Paphiam Venerem : Cretes sagittiferi Dictynnam Dianam. Siculi trilingues Stygiam Proserpinam : Eleusinii vetustam Deam Cererem. Junonem alii : alii Bellonam : alii Hecaten : Rhaenusiam alii : et qui nascentis dei Solis inchoantibus radiis illustrantur Æthiopes, Ariique, priscâque doctrinâ pollentes Ægyptii, ceremoniis me prorsus propriis percolentes, appellant vero nomine Reginam Isidem.*

Porphyry acknowledged, that Vesta, Rhea, Ceres, Themis, Priapus, Proserpina, Bacchus, Attis, Adonis, Silenus, and the Satyrs, were all one, and the ³³ same. Nobody had examined the theology of the antients more deeply than Porphyry. He was a determined Pagan, and his evidence in this point is unexceptionable. The titles of Orus and Osiris being given to Dionusus,

³² Apuleii Metamorph. l. xi. p. 241.

³³ Porphyr. apud Eusebium Præp. Evang. l. 3. c. 11.

Τιμαται παρα Λαυφακησις ὁ Πριαπος, ὁ αὐτός ἐν τῷ Διονυσῷ.
Athenæus. l. 1. p. 30.

caused him in time to partake of the same worship which was paid to the great luminary : and as he had also many other titles, from them sprung a multiplicity of Deities. ³⁴ Morichum Siculi Bacchum nominârunt : Arabes vero eundem Orachal et Adonæum : alii Lyæum, Erebinthium, Sabazium ; Lacedæmonii Scytidem, et Milichium vocitarunt. But let Dionusus or Bacchus be diversified by ever so many names or titles, they all, in respect to worship, relate ultimately to the Sun. ³⁵ Sit Osiris, sit Omphis, Nilus, Siris, sive quodcunque aliud ab Hierophantis usurpatum nomen, ad unum tandem *Solem*, antiquissimum Gentium numen, redeunt omnia.

³⁴ Janus Gulielmus Laurenbergius.

³⁵ Seleen de Dias Syris. p. 77.

END OF VOL. I.

